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SCHOOLS INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Vol. XV.

WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.

108770

SPECIAL REPORTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS,

AND

DIGESTS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

CX-N-1

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PREFACE.

THIS volume relates to the West Midland Division, as defined by the Registrar General.

The Reports on individual schools in Gloucestershire are by C. H. Stanton, Esq.; those on schools in Herefordshire by H. M. Bompas, Esq.; those on schools in Shropshire and Worcestershire by J. Bryce, Esq.; and those on schools in Staffordshire and Warwickshire by T. H. Green, Esq. The two last-named counties also form the subject of Mr. Green's General Report, which will be found in vol. viii., pp. 90–253.

The "Digests of Information" have been compiled independently of the Assistant Commissioners. In the case of endowed schools, the information is derived partly from the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into Charities, A.D. 1819 to 1837 (and whenever this is the case a reference has been given to the volume and page); partly from the statements and documents furnished by the trustees and masters in reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners. Assistance has also been occasionally obtained from the Return of Endowed Grammar Schools (1865). As regards the number and value of Exhibitions to the Universities the Commissioners were favoured with information from the heads of colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

In the case of Proprietary schools, the information has been derived from the authorities of the schools alone.

In order to ensure accuracy, these Digests were sent in draft in 1867 and 1868 to the trustees and to the head masters of the several schools for their revision and correction; and the alterations (if any) made by them have been adopted whenever the plan of the volume permitted.

The Tabular Digest of Replies from Endowed Grammar Schools has undergone the same process of verification, but, as in former volumes, these Tables being intended as a record of the replies received, no corrections from other sources have been introduced into them, nor has any attempt been made to bring

the statements they contain into strict conformity with statements made elsewhere in the volume. The questions to which replies were asked for are reprinted at the end of the volume.

The Assistant Commissioner's report and the statements in the Digests concerning the present conditions of the schools do not always refer to exactly the same date. The returns obtained from the trustees and masters of Endowed Grammar Schools referred most frequently to the second half-year of 1864; and the statements in the Digests, therefore, apply to that date, unless it be otherwise expressed. Alterations having been usually made by the authorities of the schools where considerable change had occurred, it is believed that these accounts are true, in all important respects, at the present time. The accounts of Proprietary Schools have been in most cases corrected for the year 1868 by their respective authorities.

The information respecting the numerous Endowed Schools not included in our list of Grammar and other Secondary Schools, has been obtained by circulars addressed to the trustees and masters, chiefly in 1867 and 1868. In some cases, where no information was received, the amount of income from endowment has been ascertained from the latest returns made to the Charity Commissioners.

A tabular account of the income of the Grammar and other Secondary Schools, and the number of pupils, exhibitions, fees, &c., for the whole of England, will be issued in a separate volume.

May, 1869.

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY.

THE West-Midland Division includes six counties—Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire—having an urban population of 1,291,930 inhabitants; making, with the surrounding population, a total for the division of 2,466,636. It contains four towns having each within their parliamentary limits upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and six others having above 20,000; 28 towns with from 20,000 to 5,000 inhabitants each, and 29 towns with fewer than 5,000; 67 towns in all.

Of these 67 towns 22, with a united population of 245,712 (of which 101,207 belong to the parliamentary borough of Stoke-upon-Trent), have no grammar school endowments. There remain 45 towns, making, together with 48 places not reckoned as towns, 93 places having such endowments.

The gross annual income of these foundations (exclusive of Shrewsbury and Rugby, which were included in the nine schools referred to a preceding commission) has been computed in Vol I. at 43,684*l.*, of which King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, has upwards of 12,000*l.* Many of these foundations embrace other charitable objects besides grammar schools.

The net annual income of the grammar schools, after payment of all expenses for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance in connexion with the estates and school buildings, is estimated at 29,161*l.*, besides 3,771*l.* for exhibitions* not included in the general foundations, making a total of 32,932*l.*

This amount is distributed among the several counties as follows:—

* Including the Careswell Exhibitions (Salop).

County.	Gross Income of Charities.	Net Annual Value of	
		Grammar Schools Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.
	£	£	£
Gloucester (including Bristol)	7,736	4,457	500
Hereford	2,509	1,953	919
Salop (excluding Shrewsbury)	5,254	2,214	1,015
Stafford	6,228	4,624	20
Worcester	4,860	3,571	652
Warwick (excluding Rugby)	17,097	12,342	665

There are 35 classical schools (not including Shrewsbury and Rugby), with 2,361 scholars; 24 semi-classical, with 1,331 scholars; 25 non-classical, with 1,285 scholars. There are thirteen elementary, including four at Wolverley; the income of six is paid over to the parish schools; and five are in abeyance. The total number of scholars in these schools, excluding the elementary, is returned as 4,977. Of the 35 classical schools, which have, including exhibitions, 19,825*l.* a year net, only 15 retain their scholars long enough to rank in the first grade.

We have also information of two endowments for exhibitions, amounting together to upwards of 220*l.* a year, which belong to this division, but are not attached to any particular school.

The annual value of the endowment of Shrewsbury School is 3,097*l.* gross, 1,330*l.* net, and 683*l.* for separate exhibitions (besides its share of Careswell exhibitions); and of Rugby School 5,653*l.* gross, 4,350*l.* net.

There are no endowed schools for the secondary instruction of girls, except so far as the Elementary Schools supported out of King Edward VIth's foundation at Birmingham can be considered such.

Hence the aggregate net income of the endowments for secondary education in this division is nearly 40,000*l.* a year.

Further, there are in this division 361 endowments wholly or partly applied to the primary instruction of the poor, which in

many cases are of very large value. Of these may be specially mentioned here—in Gloucestershire: Queen Elizabeth's Hospital (gross income 6,720*l.*), the Red Maids' School (4,425*l.*), Colston's Hospital (3,302*l.*), all at Bristol; Rich's Hospital at Gloucester (1,810*l.*). In Shropshire: Preston Hospital (2,400*l.*), Millington Hospital at Shrewsbury (1,187*l.*). In Staffordshire: Orme's School at Newcastle (2,200*l.*). In Worcestershire: Old Swinford Hospital (3,600*l.*); Droitwich (1,036*l.*) Yardley (753*l.*); and in Warwickshire: Bedworth (1,562*l.*); Birmingham Blue Coat (1,856*l.*); Bablake Hospital at Coventry (1,577*l.*); Polesworth (1,055*l.*); Sutton Coldfield (2,628*l.*); Temple Balsall (2,602*l.*)

The aggregate gross annual income of these 361 foundations amounts to about 60,000*l.*; and the net annual sum applied to education (apart from board, clothing, &c. of scholars) may be computed at 18,600*l.*

The total net income of the trusts for educational purposes in this division may therefore be set down at over 58,000*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

(For Secondary Instruction of Boys.)

TABLES I. AND II.

Giving a conspectus of the Endowed Grammar Schools in each County in the Division, grouped—

(1.) According to their Subjects of Instruction.

(2.) According to the Age of their Scholars.

Together with a brief notice of the other Educational Endowments of each County.

COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, SALOP, STAFFORD, WORCESTER, AND WARWICK.

POPULATION - - 2,466,636.

N.B.—The figures in Table II., being often founded on information obtained subsequently to the replies given by the authorities of the schools to the printed inquiries of the Commissioners, are not always in accordance with those in Table I., which is chiefly compiled from those replies.

County of **GLOUCESTER with BRISTOL.**—

Table I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

Classical Schools.										Semi-classical Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of.		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning					Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of.		Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning			
		School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.			School Endowment.	Separate Exhibitions.		Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Bristol *Grammar School.*	154,093	705	200	228	90	228	147	182										
Cheltenham	39,693	806	75	120	28	120	44	49	15									
Gloucester	16,512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
College School		445	—	93	44	80	66	80	23									
Crypt School		527	75	54	2	42	30	54	—									
										Cirencester	6,336	26	—	25	?	?	?	—
										Tewkesbury	5,876	47	—	32	11	4	—	—
										Newland	5,147	85	—	12	12	—	—	5
Thornbury	4,494	30	—	25	13	24	13	1	13									
Wotton-under-Edge.	2,734	348	—	18	5	16	8	5	7									
Chipping Campden.	1,975	80	75	28	—	28	18	24	—									
										Northleach	1,464	591	75	52	14	12	20	8
Remaining Towns:																		
Stroud	9,090																	
Dursley	2,477																	

* Of this population 19,925 persons are in Bedminster, Somersetshire, and not included in the 485,770 given as the population of the *county* of Gloucester with Bristol.

Schools in abeyance:—Chipping Sodbury, endowed with £242 a year.
Stow-on-the-Wold, with £13 a year.
Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe, with £17 a year.

Table II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

First Grade.					Second Grade.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bristol *Gram. Sc.*	Classical	A.B.	—	225	Cirencester	Semi-classical	A.B.	7	18
					Gloucester (*Crypt School*).	Classical	A.B.	5	49
Chelten-ham.	Classical	A.B.	17	103	Northleach	Semi-classical	B.C.	40	12
					Thornbury	Classical	A.B.	1	27
Chipping Campden.	Classical	A.B.	7	21					
Gloucester (*College School*).	Classical	A.B.	36	57					

Population, 485,770.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Winchcomb -	2,937	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lady Chandos' S.		83	—	24	—	—	—
King's S. -		9	—	37	—	—	—
Henbury -	2,482	222	—	54	—	—	—
Tetbury -	2,285	70	—	—	—	—	—
		Income paid to National School.					
Wickwar -	949	152†	—	35*	—	—	—

* Besides girls.
† Of which £35 is paid to a girls school.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Henbury -	Non-classical	B.C.	7	47
Newland -	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	12
Tetbury -	Non-classical	Income paid to National Sch.		
Tewkesbury -	Semi-classical	B.C.	8	24
Wickwar -	Non-classical	B.C.	Mixed School.	
Winchcomb:				
King's S. -	Non-classical	C.	—	37
Ly. Chandos	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	24
Wotton-under-Edge.	Classical	A.B.	—	18

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Seventy-one **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Bristol—				
Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.	6,720	613	200	—
Red Maids School -	4,425	281	—	120
Colston's Hospital -	3,302	627	116	—
Temple, Girls -	126	38	—	40
Protestant Dissenters.	342	150	40	—
St. Nicholas -	280	280	60	50 & 80 infants.
Pitt Street -	137	69	—	—
Buckland - -	170	27	20	24
Chipping Campden (Blue).	170	24	—	30
Cirencester (Yellow) -	237	84	22	21
Fairford - - -	119	116	122	124
Gloucester—				
Rich's Hospital -	1,810	180	?	?
Poor Schools -	271	63	?	?
Henbury and Northwich.	157	157	73	22
Marston Sicca - -				
Michleton - -	156	75	55	50
Minchinhampton (St. Chloe).	101	97	—	—
Winchcomb - -	250	20	20	—

And *fifty-two* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **HEREFORD.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Hereford - - *Cathedral School.*	15,585	93	919	90	70	90	55	90	1									
										Kington - -	3,076	290	—	28	4	—	—	—
Lucton - -	174	1350	—	80	?	?	?	—	—									

* Besides about 165*l.* a year given by the Goldsmiths' Company.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Hereford -	Classical	A.B.	49	50	Lucton - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	19	61

Population, 123,712.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Leominster -	5,658	25	—	Paid to National School.			
Ross - -	3,715	10	—	Do.			
Ledbury -	3,263	10	—	Do.			
Bromyard -	2,995	35*	—	23	4	—	—
Colwall† -	1,628	30	—	63	—	—	—
Bosbury -	1,090	59	—	—	—	—	—
Eardisland -	894	55	—	—	—	—	—

† Besides 130*l.* given by Grocers' Company.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bosbury -	Non-classical	National school under Government inspection.		
Bromyard -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	23
Colwall -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	63
Eardisland -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	—
Kington -	Semi-classical	A.B.	2	26
Ledbury -	Non-classical	Paid to National School.		
Leominster -	Non-classical	Do.		
Ross - -	Non-classical	Do.		

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Forty-five **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz. :—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Bredwardine - -	249	142	29	18
Clifford - - -	423	170	30	30
Fownhope - -	451*	50	30	
Letton - - -	169	106	33	24
Ross - - -	203	99	30	30
Staunton - - -	336	191	89	70

* Six other schools (two in this county) supported from this endowment.

And *thirty-nine* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **SALOP.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammmar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL Schools.											SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£										£					
Shrewsbury -	22,163	1,330	343	183	Included in Nine Schools Commission.													
Bridgnorth -	7,699	31	120	12	5	12	5	9	—									
Oswestry -	5,414	258	30	78	64	98	40	73	—									
Ludlow -	5,178	422	103*	46	26	44	35	35	—									
Whitchurch -	3,704	389	—	58	18	56	5	35	—	Wem -	3,802	213	80	24	11	—	2	—
										Market Drayton.	3,661	32	—	25		4	2	6
Newport -	2,856	55	120	75	9	75	50	47	—						5			
										High Ercal	1,969	84	—	57		2	—	—
										Bitterley -	972	34	—	31	?	—	—	—
Remaining Towns:—																		
Madeley -	6,374																	
Dawley Magna	6,365																	
Wellington -	5,576																	
Broseley -	4,724																	
Ironbridge -	3,095																	
Much Wenlock	2,494																	
Ellesmere -	2,114																	

* Including 21*l.* for School Exhibitions.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bitterley	Semi-classical.	—	20	11	Bridgnorth -	Classical -	A.B.	1	11
				34	Market Drayton.	Semi-classical	B.	8	16
Ludlow -	Classical	A.B.	12	23	Newport -	Classical -	A.B.	1	74
Oswestry	Classical	A.B.	55	—	Wem -	Semi-classical	A.B.	3	21
Shrewsbury.	Classical	A.	—		Whitchurch -	Classical -	A.B.	26	26

Population, 240,959.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics,	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£				
Shiffnall -	2,046	18	120	Income paid to National School.			
Worfield -	1,785	40	—	16	4	—	4
Wroxeter -	456	26	80	A Master, but no Scholars.			

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
High Ercal -	Semi-classical	A.B.C.	17	40
Shiffnal - -	Paid to National School.			
Worfield -	Non-classical	A.B.	—	16

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Forty-seven **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.**—

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Girls.
	£	£		
Baschurch - -	354	183	95	71
Cleobury Mortimer -	526	300	—	—
Preston - -	2,400	?	—	25
Shrewsbury : *Allatt's School* -	438	115	40	40
Millington Hospital	1,187	169	25	25
Bowdler's School -	140	83	15	15

And *forty-one* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **STAFFORD.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.							
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Wolverhampton	60,860	800	—	157	109	157	83	58	1	Walsall - -	37,760	795	20	73	—	20	31	19
Burton-on-Trent	13,671	430	—	80	15	39	—	23	—	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	12,938	90	—	65	53	18	33	53
Stafford - -	12,532	246	—	70	24	50	16	28	4	Handsworth -	11,459	200	—	144	103	15	38	—
Lichfield - -	6,893	46	—	28	?	?	—	—	—	Stone - -	4,509	15*	—	38	8	3	—	—
Rugeley - -	4,362	282	—	49	5	49	30	25	—	Cannock - -	3,964	8	—	54	—	—	—	—
Uttoxeter *Gr. S.*	3,645	137†	—	38	8	38	3	20	—									
Brewood - -	3,399	439	—	91	18	79	25	61	36									
Kinver - -	2,163	185	—	33	6	15	9	—	—									

Remaining Schools:—	
Stoke-upon-Trent	71,308
Hanley - -	31,953
West Bromwich	17,024
Wednesbury -	15,298
Leek - - -	10,045
Tamworth -	4,326
Cheadle - -	3,191

* Besides 87*l.* given by Trinity College, Cambridge.
† Besides 137*l.* given by Trinity College, Cambridge.

Endowment of 54*l.* a year. School only just re-opened.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade*.
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Brewood -	Classical	A.B.	65	26	Audley - -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	31
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Semi-Classical	A.B.C.	12	53	Cannock - -	Semi-classical	—	35	19
					Church Eaton -	Non-classical	B.C.	—	56*
					Handsworth -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	144
					Kinver - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	—	33
					Lichfield - -	Classical -	—	9	19
					Rugeley - -	Classical -	A.B.	7	25
					Stafford - -	Classical -	A.B.C.	7	63
					Stone - -	Semi-classical	B.C.	8	15
					Uttoxeter *Gr. S.*	Classical -	A.B.	7	22
					,, *Com. S.*	Non-classical	—	—	20
					Walsall - -	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	73
					Gram. Sch. Wolverhampton	Classical -	A.B.	—	157

* Under Government inspection.

Population, 746,943.

kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Walsall	37,760	760	20	46	—	—	—
Audley	6,494	125	—	31	—	—	—
Uttoxeter *Com. Sch.*	3,645	—	—	20	—	—	—
Newchapel	3,440	120	—	31	—	—	—
Gnosall	2,400	30	—	42	—	—	—
Aldridge	2,254	140	—	46	3	Elementary School.	
Madeley	1,940	100	—	78	Elementary School.		
Barton-under-Needwood.	1,589	25	—	88	—	—	—
Dilhorne	1,573	208	—	88	—	—	—
AbbotsBromley	1,538	20	—	16	4	—	—
Rolleston	956	36	—	33	—	—	—
Church Eaton	643	125	—	56	—	—	—
Bradley	597	164	—	25	—	—	—

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the number

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Abbots Bromley	Non-classical	B.	3	13
Aldridge	Non-classical	B.C.	—	46
Barton-under-Needwood.	Non-classical	Elementary School.		88
Bradley	Non-classical	B.C.	—	25
Burton-on-Trnt.	Non-classical	—	6	74
Dilhorne	Non-classical	Under Gov. inspection.		88
Gnosall	Non-classical	?	—	42
Madeley	Non-classical	B.C.	—	78
Newchapel	Non-classical	B.C.	—	31
Rolleston	Non-classical	B.C.	—	33
Walsall	Non-classical	B.C.	—	46

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains :—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Sixty-seven **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Burton-on-Trent	450	24	30	—
King's Bromley	120	95	40	—
Kingsley	182	89	42	33
Lichfield, *Minor's Sch.*	107	103	80	—
Newcastle, *Orme's S.*	2,200	458	150	—
Wolverhampton, *Blue Coat.*	356	211	28	—

And *sixty-one* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

COUNTY OF **WORCESTER.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schoools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Worcester	31,227									Dudley - -	44,975	270	60	63	26	—	—	—
Cathedral Sch. - -		568	152	94	65	82	48	70	50									
Free School - -		307	—	48	23	48	1	46	—									
Kidderminster	15,399	439	—	26	5	26	14	26	—	Kidderminster	15,399	90	—	24	—	—	—	—
Gram. Sch.										*Pearsall's Sch.*								
Stourbridge -	8,166	561	58	67	14	67	8	18	17									
Bromsgrove -	5,262	43	528	122	106	122	122	122	—									
										Evesham - -	4,680	13	—	35	24	3	10	15
										Halesowen - -	2,911	116	—	37	37	21	—	—
										Bewdley - -	2,905	60	—	27	27	12	25	17
										Hartlebury -	2,115	356	—	53	22	3	20	—
Remaining Towns:—																		
Oldbury - -	15,615																	
Redditch - -	5,571																	
Gt. Malvern -	4,484																	
Droitwich - -	3,125																	
Pershore - -	2,905																	

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade, scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bromsgrove.	Classical	A.	92	22	Dudley - -	Semi-class. -	?	3	69
					Evesham -	Semi-class. -	A.B.	7	28
					Halesowen -	Semi-class. -	A.B.	1	36
					Hartlebury -	Semi-class. -	A.B.C.	17	36
Worcester *Cathedral Sch.*	Classical	A.B.	9	85	Kidderminster *Pearsall's S.*	Semi-classical	—	0	24
					Stourbridge -	Classical -	A.B.	3	64

Population, 307,397.

the kind of instruction given.

course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning: Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning: Natural Science.
		£	£				
Feckenham -	3,217	57	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverley -	2,905	524	—	400*	—	—	—
King's Norton	1,855	13	—	44	3	—	—
Hanley Castle -	1,733	181	—	54	1	1	1
Rock - -	1,379	5	—	—	—	—	—
Martley - -	1,298	57	—	31	—	—	—

* Only 14 of these in the grammar school, the rest in elementary schools.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Bewdley -	Semi-classical	B.	—	27
Feckenham -	Non-classical -	Income paid to Nat. Sch.		
Hanley Castle	Non-classical -	Mixed School.		
Kidderminster *Gram. Sch.*	Classical -	—	2	4
King's Norton	Non-classical -	B.	—	44
Martley - -	Non-classical -	Parochial School.		
Rock - -	Non-classical -	Income paid to Nat. Sch.		
Wolverley -	Non-classical -	C.	—	14*
Worcester *Free School.*	Classical -	A.B.	—	48

* Besides nearly 400 children in elementary schools.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Sixty-one **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of: Boys.	Number of: Girls.
	£	£		
Bredon - - -	130	55	37	—
Broadway - -	104	34	20	—
Chaddesley Corbett -	328	159	94	68
Droitwich - -	1,036	154	45	40
Dudley, *Blue Coat* -	514	369	438	99
Sch. of Industry	105	45	—	188
Baylies' - -	481	144	215	—
Parsons' - -	254	132	55	100
Evesham, *Deacle's* -	308	80	30	—
Newbold - -	167	8	10	6
Oldbury - -	446	300	64	41
Old Swinford - -	3,600	*	120	—
Worcester, *Bp. Lloyd's*	139	77	20	20
Yardley - - -	753	100	44	—

And *forty-seven* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

* *See* page 668.

COUNTY of **WARWICK.**—

TABLE I.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to**

N.B.—By *classical* schools are meant such as include Latin and Greek in their regular
By *semi-classical* schools are meant such as include Latin in their regular course, exceptional cases, or teach merely the rudiments of the language.
By *non-classical* schools are meant such as exclude Latin and Greek from their
The towns or parishes in which the schools are situated are arranged in the order of

CLASSICAL Schools.										SEMI-CLASSICAL Schools.								
Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Greek.	Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.	Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of: School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of: Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning: Latin.	Mathematics.	Modern Languages.	Natural Science.
		£	£									£	£					
Birmingham *Classical Sch.* (1865.)	296,076	950[6]	490	235	200	300	140	200	35	Birmingham: *Engl. Sch.* -	296,076 „	†	—	219	215	50	120	28
										Lower Sch.	„	†	—	60	43	—	—	—
										Edward St.	„	†	—	125	30	—	—	—
Coventry - -	40,936	500*	435	62	3	54	17	34	—									
Warwick - -	10,570	418	195	43	9	43	11	40	—									
Rugby - -	7,818	4350	—	500	500	500	?	500	400									
Sutton Coldfield	4,662	275	—	56	18	56	12	39	—									
Atherstone -	3,857	202	—	73	26	55	42	56	—	Nuneaton -	4,645	329	—	25	25	6	11	—
Stratford-upon-Avon.	3,672	362	30	34	12	34	5	—	—									
Solihull - -	3,329	100	—	31	6	30	13	7	—									
Coleshill - -	2,053	220	—	40	3	18	4	17	—									
Remaining Towns:—																		
Bedworth - -	3,968																	
Kenilworth -	3,013																	

* To be increased by 220*l.* on next avoidance of rectory of St. John Baptist.

TABLE II.—**Endowed grammar and other secondary schools classified according to the**

N.B.—In the *first grade* are ranked such schools as have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number given by that per-centage not being less than 4.
In the *second grade* are ranked such schools as, not being qualified for the first grade scholars above the age of 14 years, the number given by that per-centage not
The remaining schools are ranked in the *third grade.*
The letters A. B. C. in the third column of each grade correspond generally to the

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				
School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Atherstone -	Classical -	A.B.	9	26	Birmingham: *Engl. Sch.* -	Semi-class.	A.B.	4	236
Birmingham: *Class. Sch.* -	Classical -	A.B.	2	289	Coventry -	Classical -	A.B.	4	58
Rugby - -	Classical -	A.	—	—	Solihull -	Classical -	A.B.C.	3	28
Warwick -	Classical -	A.B.	4	39	Stratford-on-Avon.	Classical -	A.B.	—	27
					Sutton Coldfield.	Classical -	A.B.	24	32

Population, 561,855.

the kind of instruction given.
course of study.
but exclude Greek, either altogether or in all but

regular course, or teach merely the rudiments of Latin.
their populations.

NON-CLASSICAL Schools.

Town or Parish.	Population.	Net Annual Value of School Endowment.	Net Annual Value of Separate Exhibitions.	Number of Scholars.	Number of Scholars learning Mathematics.	Number of Scholars learning Modern Languages.	Number of Scholars learning Natural Science.
		£	£				
Birmingham:	296,076						
Gem Street	—	†	—	124	—	—	—
Meriden St.	—	†	—	137	—	—	—
Bath Row	—	†	—	131	—	—	—
Kingsbury	1,428	31	—	110	—	—	—
Priors Salford	858	46	—	55	—	—	—
Monks Kirby	600	54	—	79	—	—	—
Hampton-Lucy	435	84	55	13	13	3	7

† *See* Birmingham Classical School.

age up to which they retain their scholars.
number of scholars above the age of 16 years, the

have at least 10 per cent. of their whole number of
being less than 4.

upper, middle, and lower classes of society.

THIRD GRADE AND ELEMENTARY.

School.	Class in Table I.	Class of Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.
Birmingham:				
Lower Sch.	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	65
Gem Street	Non-classical	B.C.	—	144
Edward St.	Semi-classical	B.C.	—	146
Meriden St.	Non-classical	B.C.	—	107
Bath Row	Non-classical	B.C.	—	169
Coleshill	Classical	A.B.C.	8	32
Hampton Lucy.	Non-classical	B.	—	13
Kingsbury	Non-classical	B.C.	—	110
Monks Kirby	Non-classical	B.C.	—	79
Nuneaton	Semi-classical	A.B.	—	25
Priors Salford	Non-classical	Mixed Elementary.		55

OTHER EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

This county also contains:—

a.—**Endowed Schools for Secondary Instruction of Girls.**

None.

b.—Seventy **Endowed Schools for Primary Instruction of Boys or Girls, viz.:—**

School.	Gross Income of Charity.	Applied to Education.	Number of Boys.	Number of Girls.
	£	£		
Baginton	223	50?	14	17
Bedworth	1,562	417	354	231
Berkswell	179	70	68	60
Birmingham *K. Edw. VI.*	*see p.* 16.	915	*see p.* 16	628
Blue Coat	1,856	?	140	85
Coventry, *Bablake Hos.*	1,577	179	70	—
Cow Lane Sch.	481	163	51	—
Southern's „	143	53	—	36
Bayley's „	175	107	54	—
Fairfax's „	131	51	40	—
Blue Coat „	162	79	—	40
Dunchurch	198	184	58	46
Hampton	385	151	61	77
Leamington, *Hastings*	128	42	21	28
Nuneaton	233	130	50	30
Polesworth	1,055	270	174	192
Rugby, *Elborough's S.*	167	58	126	110
Stoneleigh	125	125	33	37
Stretton	301	101	44	33
Sutton Coldfield	2,628	426	245	234
Tanworth	208	53	78	83
Temple Balsall	2,602	135	70	58
Warwick, *Bablake's*	262	48	24	24
Willoughby	420	80	43	37

And *forty-six* others, the gross annual income of each of which from endowment is less than 100*l.*

Endowments for Exhibitions not attached to any particular School.

One Wilkes exhibition (founded 1722, "for the maintenance, education, schooling, and qualifying for putting to and keeping at Oxford of a lad, in order to make him a minister of the Church of England.") Tenable till B.A. degree by a person needing assistance at the University, and with preference to one born in one of the parishes of Wick and Abson, Pucklechurch, Deynton, and Dirham, in the county of Gloucester. *Average* amount paid out of charity funds on behalf of exhibitioner for five years ending 1866, 163*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

One Finney scholarship (founded 1727) at Worcester College, Oxford, of the annual value of 60*l.* with rooms. Tenable for five years by persons born in the county of Stafford.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BRISTOL.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Free Grammar School of Bristol seems to have originated in a bequest of 1,000*l.* to be expended for the good of the soul of one Robert Thorne in 1532, which his heir, however, applied in the foundation of a grammar school for the bringing up of children in the Latin tongue, and other good learning; "nothing but fourpence only" was to be taken on the first admission of every scholar.

The school was originally under the management of the corporation, but is now under that of the charity trustees. It is regulated by a scheme from the Court of Chancery made in 1847 and altered and amended in 1860.

By the scheme of 1860 the school is directed to be exclusively appropriated to the reception of day boys, and this regulation is strictly enforced. The school premises are situated near College Green, surrounded by houses and a narrow street, and with the exception of a small court, consist of nothing besides the school buildings and head master's house. There are 230 boys there, and the school must be considered full. The majority are the sons of professional men, of merchants, of retired tradesmen, of clerks, and the wealthier class of shopkeepers. A considerable number are children of shopkeepers of the middle class, and a few belong to the class of poorer shopkeepers and mechanics. The majority of them leave early, at the age of 14 to 15. Of the present pupils, 20 are over 16 years of age, 55 between 14 and 16, and 155 under 14. During 5 years only 7 appear to have gone to any university, but I understand that the number of those who are desirous of going is rapidly increasing, and I learn from the head master that at present a large proportion of those in the three upper forms would proceed to the universities if they could obtain the assistance of scholarships, of which there is one open annually to the school, omitting every third year.* The work prescribed for the Oxford

* March 1868.—The number of boys considered by the examiners in the five years ending 1865 as qualified to compete for a scholarship, and from whom the selection was made, on the statement of the head master, is as follows: in 1861 there was one boy; in 1862, one; in 1863, one; in 1864 there were four boys; and in 1865, five.

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and Cambridge local examinations forms the study of a large portion of the school, and the head master encourages and usually induces a fair number of boys to submit themselves to the examinations; the immediate preparation for which, however, is done out of school time, each master devoting daily an hour for the purpose.

The school is efficient and well managed, and the specimens of the work which I saw were well and thoughtfully done. The upper boys were reading the higher Greek and Latin classical authors, and their translations of Virgil and Horace were made with taste and considerable accuracy. Some English essays on an original subject by boys from the middle of the school showed both power of expression and some reading, and were also good exercises in spelling. Mathematics and arithmetic were carefully taught. Two prizes have been established annually, one for modern languages, and another for the boy who shows himself the best worker of problems. It will be seen also that the whole school learns drawing. It would be very desirable that physical science, which, in a manufacturing city has special claims, should also be taught. The head master himself desires to add it to the studies of the place, but thinks that except by the appointment of an additional master, for which at present the funds are wholly insufficient, he cannot introduce it.

For the efficient study of French, which upwards of 200 boys learn, adequate means are hardly provided. The head master has proposed to the trustees to extend the time, which alone, under existing arrangements, can be devoted to the teaching of this language. This proposal the grammar school trustees have unanimously assented to, and, with a view to raise the necessary funds, have recommended the general board of trustees to apply to the Charity Commissioners, for leave to transfer to the grammar school, part of the income of two endowments in Bristol—Sir Thomas White's road money, and part of Peloquin's charity, in order to provide for the additional teaching of French.

The road money, amounting to 100*l.* a year, is now practically useless; and a large portion of Peloquin's charity cannot now be applied in the way enjoined by the foundress.

The general board of trustees, however, received this proposal of the grammar school trustees with disfavour, and after several months' fruitless discussion, the project has been abandoned.*

The importance of this school to Bristol can hardly be overstated. There are a few points specially deserving attention.

The school has a staff of 12 masters. There is no possible

* It is unnecessary here to say more of these two charities, than that they are fair specimens of many other unprofitable endowments in Bristol. In one parish in the city, I was assured by the churchwarden, that the poorer tenements were let at rents wholly disproportionate to those in adjoining parishes, or to those of the better class of houses in its own, on account of the charities attached to it. In other words, part of the charity money went into the landlord's pocket. Peloquin's charity is an annual money dole of 6*l.* 6*s.* to 76 poor householders in the 12 city wards, and St. Stephen's parish, six out of each ward. It has been found impossible to dispose of this large sum according to the strict terms of the gift, even in Bristol.

accommodation for more than 250 boys, and the highest income they can receive under the present arrangement is,—

	£
Head master	525
Second „	240
4 other masters, each	150
1 master	140
1 „	125
1 „	100
1 „	95
1 „	85
1 „	65

These payments are hardly adequate for their object.

The position of head master of itself entails a considerable expense, in the hospitality he is expected, and in the case of the examiners is required, to dispense, and the subscriptions for which he is constantly applied to for literary or scientific purposes. It is quite impossible that a married head master with a family, can live in the manner in which practically he is forced to live in Bristol, unless he have private resources to help out his income from the school. The assistant masters live in Clifton, where house rent is high, and are forbidden by the scheme of 1860 to take either private pupils or boarders. Considering the amount of education they have received, and the laborious work they are called on to discharge, their remuneration is much below what it ought to be. The mischievous effect on the school is seen by the rapid change of assistant masters. No master upon such inadequate salary can regard his position as anything else than a temporary one, from which he will escape as soon as the opportunity offers. Unless, indeed, some means can be devised for carrying out these changes, the opinion of the head master is probably correct—that either the preparation of the pupils for the universities must be given up, or the school fail altogether to give to the children of the great body of the citizens that kind of education which they require.

The head master has made some further suggestions which are worthy of attention. The school property does not seem likely to afford any immediate prospect of increasing in value. The school fees were raised only a few years ago, and considering the character of the boys who now attend the school, he thinks it undesirable to raise them again, but is in favour of allowing the masters to take boarders. This would increase their income, allow them to settle permanently to their work, and, he thinks, altogether raise the tone and character of the school. I am assured that many boys whose parents live at a distance, are now forced to live in lodgings by themselves in the city, and no fewer than 100 applications have been made to the present head master to receive boys as boarders. At present there is no accommodation in the school house fit for their reception, even were the head master allowed to take them. But the assistant masters might have boarding houses at Clifton or elsewhere, and their

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boys come in every day to school. The opinion of the majority of the trustees was in favour of the admission of boarders, when the decree of the Master of the Rolls peremptorily forbade it. At the same time, I am bound to state, there is a large party of the tradesmen and inhabitants of Bristol who are opposed to it, on the ground that the boarders would be unduly favoured. It is thought by some that the presence of boarders will drive away day boys; that the two classes of scholars are in some sense incompatible. I am sensible that there is *some* danger lest by introducing boarders, the interests of the class of boys who now use the school may be injuriously affected, and that the parents of day boys may object to send their sons to a school where a large number of boarders, in social position above that of their own sons, may be found. But there is less fear of this result in a rich and populous city, where the payments as at present made by the day boys are sufficiently high to exclude the presence of the lower class of boys, and where many day boys are already both socially and actually in the position of boarders; and in the balance of alternatives, we have to choose between supplying an admitted want, and dealing with only a possible evil.

It is true, provision is made in the scheme of 1860 by the Master of the Rolls to raise the salaries of the masters, so as to give 800*l.* to the head master, and proportionately to increase the stipends of the other masters, when the funds of the endowment will permit. But it is small satisfaction to those who are spending their health and strength in the service of the school at present, to look forward to some future period when their successors may be receiving something like a fair return for laborious work.

The school accommodation also requires alteration and improvement. The situation of the buildings is gloomy, and surrounded on all sides by houses, though it undoubtedly has the advantage of being central. There is a long school-room, with galleries at either end separated from it by curtains. These galleries would make excellent class-rooms if shut off altogether and warmed. Of five class-rooms, four are convenient rooms, though one should more properly form the headmaster's study. The other masters, who all live at a distance, have no private room whatever in which they can stay between school hours.

The access to the class-rooms is inconvenient, and the desks in the school are old.

The head master's house covers a large space of ground. The rooms are airy and convenient, but there is a want of a room on the ground floor for the reception of the numerous visitors who call on business. The school buildings generally are not worthy of the city, neither architecturally nor in regard to their accommodation. They contrast very unfavourably in these respects with those of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and Clifton College.

The duties of the trustees are punctually and carefully performed. The present trustees, under their justly respected chairman, Mr. George Thomas, have always taken an anxious interest

in the prosperity of the school, and, I am assured in public and private, have done their best to secure the welfare and comfort of the boys and the interests of the masters.

The payments for the boys are all made in advance, quarterly, at the office of the clerk to the trustees, and are discharged with the utmost regularity.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 481. A.D. 1821, xx. 5. A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By executors of Robert Thorne, who by will, 17 May 1532, had bequeathed 1,000*l.*, "to be distributed and ordered as to my executors shall seem best for my soul." By letters patent, 17 March, 23 Henry VIII., (1531-2), licence was granted to corporation of Bristol to take the house and hospital of the Bartilmews, and all its possessions in Bristol and the suburbs and other parishes to the clear yearly value of 40*l.*, consisting of 590 acres, 5 houses, and a rent of 40*s.*, for the establishment of a free grammar school with a master and one or two ushers. After one or two conveyances, the property was reconveyed to the corporation in 1621, charged with payments of 20*l.* to the master and 10*l.* to the usher, and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for repairs. An exchange of premises was effected with Queen Elizabeth's Hospital under authority of an Act, 9 Geo. III. An exhibition of 5*l.* per annum at Oxford, for poor scholars from any school in Bristol, given in 1635; two of 6*l.* each at Oxford or Cambridge for poor sons of burgesses, left in 1625; and two others of 10*l.* each for poor men's sons from the grammar school at Oxford or Cambridge, all merged in the general funds under the new schemes. By Act of Parliament 21 & 22 Vict. c. 30. confirming a scheme of Charity Commissioners, an exhibition fund was created for the grammar school with about 3,000*l.* 3 per cent. stock, part of the then accumulations of Dr. Thomas White's Road charity, and Sir A. Elton's, Mrs. Ann Snigg's, and George White's charities; and with any surplus funds which should accrue from the three last-named charities, and from Dr. Thomas White's loan charity. By the same Act, 1,200*l.* and any future surplus from Dr. Thomas White's Road charity was ordered to be carried to the general account of the grammar school. There are also two scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White. Deeds with the trustees.

School Property.—Annual income 1,194*l.* gross, 705*l.* net, besides repairs, rates, &c., all applied to school, also school, and house for head master.*

Two exhibitions of 60*l.* per annum each, tenable for three years at Oxford or Cambridge. Exhibitioners appointed by trustees, on recommendations of examiners. Two scholarships of 100*l.* per annum, tenable at St. John's College, Oxford, for five years; electors, the president and fellows, after examinations of such candidates as shall be certified by the head master and chairman of trustees to have been educated in the school for two years, to be of good conduct, and under 20 years of age. Buildings unsatisfactory.

Objects of Trust.—To teach and bring up youth in learning and virtue, and especially in grammar and other good literatures; for the better education

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* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS furnished for Year 1866.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Rents	941	0	0
Dividends	133	0	0
Exhibition fund	120	0	0
Balance	116	0	0
	£1,310	0	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Repairs	304	0	0
Salaries	505	0	0
Examiners	41	0	0
Prizes	42	0	0
Stationery, advertising, &c.	113	0	0
Coals, brushes, taxes	72	0	0
Surveyor, porter, &c.	77	0	0
Exhibitions	120	0	0
Sundries	36	0	0
	£1,310	0	0

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of children and others who will resort thither for learning of grammar and understanding of the tongues. Free on payment of 4*d.* for admission. (Deed 1561.) All boys between the ages of 8 and 19, who can read and write, have a right to election, so far as capacity of school extends to accommodate them. (Scheme 1860.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The Latin tongue and other good learning. (Deed.) Besides the learned languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history; also such of the modern languages and elements of the arts and practical sciences as trustees shall direct. (Scheme 1860.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery in 1847, as altered and amended in 1860.

The trustees of municipal charities of Bristol, trustees; when reduced to 15 apply to Court of Chancery to appoint six more; manage property, appoint and dismiss masters, elect boys and expel them (suspended by head master), with head master's advice make rules from time to time as to instruction, discipline, and management, and with like advice appoint annual examiners.

Head master to be a member of Church of England, an M.A., and 2nd master a B.A. at least, of an English university. Neither may hold any other preferment without consent of Court of Chancery. Other masters, ushers, and lecturers to be appointed as trustees shall think fit. None of the masters, ushers, or lecturers of this school, whether residing in the school premises or elsewhere, may take any scholar of the school to reside or board with him. (Scheme 1860.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master has house provided.

Stipends of masters*:—Head master 150*l.* from endowment, 375*l.* from fees. Second master 100*l.* from endowment, 140*l.* from fees. Ten others receive from endowment and fees 153*l.*, 150*l.*, 150*l.*, 145*l.*, 144*l.*, 130*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, 90*l.*, 70*l.*

The French, German, and drawing masters attend 15, 12, and 9 hours a week respectively.

Day Scholars.—228 [225 in 1867], ages not stated; sons of persons of independent means, professional men, and tradesmen; from distances up to two miles, a few from four or five miles; pay 6*l.* for general work if under 14 years of age, 8*l.* under 16, and 10*l.* over 16. Drilling 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter extra. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None allowed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently and to write.

School classified uniformly. All classes subdivided into two parts, the upper division, in six of the eight classes, learning Greek. Greek, German, and drawing not compulsory. School course modified occasionally to suit boys' subsequent career; and special aptitudes encouraged in highest class. Religious instruction, one hour a week to all, not compulsory. Church of England prayers and chapter read before and after school.

Promotion by half-year's marks, and examination together for general proficiency.

Examination at Midsummer by one Oxford, one Cambridge, and two foreign examiners, appointed by trustees. General and class prizes given, and exhibitions awarded; the last only to boys who have been 2 years at school. Examination at Christmas by head master. Class lists posted in school. Whole school examined by head master once in six weeks.

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* The trustees are directed by the scheme to apply the surplus, after paying stipends, expenses, &c., as provided:—
1st, in raising stipend of head, 2nd, and other masters to 800*l.*, 400*l.*, and 200*l.* respectively.
2nd, in making up two exhibitions of 60*l.* each.
3rd, in founding another of same amount to Oxford or to Cambridge.
4th, " " " " " to the other university.
5th, in raising head master's stipend to 1,000*l.*, and second master's to 500*l.*
6th, further surplus to be invested up to 2,000*l.*, and then application to be made to Court of Chancery.
(2) (3) and (4) might take precedence of (1). Accordingly (2) has been carried out.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and extra school; caning very rarely, in private. All except impositions by head master only.

Playground 561 square yards close to school. Some of the masters join in games. A library open to all on payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Five boys gone to Oxford, one to London University, and one to Glasgow in last five years. [Seven at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Lessons mostly prepared out of school. Extra time given by masters for special subjects.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

George Thomas, Esq., Chairman, Brislington, near Bristol.
William Tothill, Esq., Stoke Bishop, „
Robert Phippen, Esq., Bedminster, „
Michael Castle, Esq., Clifton, „
Frederick Terrell, Esq., Clifton, „
Wm. Sanders, Esq., Clifton, „
Hy. Jas. Mills, Esq., Clifton, „
Jos. D. Weston, merchant, Clifton, „
Richard Fuidge, merchant, Clifton, „
Wm. Hy. Wills, merchant, Clifton, „
John Fisher, Esq., Portishead, Somersetshire.
Herbert Thomas, merchant, Great George Street, Bristol.
Wm. Hy. Harford, Jun., Esq., Lawrence Weston, near Bristol.
Henry Abbot, solicitor, Abbot's Leigh, „
Thomas Canning, merchant, Westbury-on-Trym, „
Thomas Powell, Esq., Montpelier, „
William Terrell, Esq., Westbury-on-Trym, „
Wm. Herapath, Esq., Old Park, Bristol.
Charles Godwin, merchant, Kingsdown, Bristol.
Thomas T. Taylor, merchant, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Secretary to Trustees:

Alfred R. Miller, Clevedon, near Bristol.

Head Master:

Rev. J. W. Caldicott, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Second Master.

Rev. T. W. Openshaw, M.A.

Assistant Masters.

Rev. H. Frewer, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford.
G. Peake, Esq., Caius College, Cambridge.
A. W. Secker, Esq., Blundell Scholar, Balliol College, Oxford.
W. H. Tyrrell, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
F. Peake, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.
C. J. Senior, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.
W. Howell, Esq.
Mons. G. de Grailly Evans.
Herr W. H. Just.
R. E. Ferrier, Esq.

Classes instructed in Natural Science by J. Phillips, Esq.

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TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School are order taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Solicitor	2, Colonnade, Hotwells	1¼ mile.
„ 2	Chief clerk in Post office.	Anglesea Place, Redland	1¼ „
„ 3	Solicitor	Frederic Place, Clifton	½ „
„ 4	Baptist missionary	Ruysdael Place, Clifton (lodger).	½ „
„ 5	Clergyman	Cotham Road	1 „
„ 6	Cabinet maker	Clifton	1 „
„ 7	Bonded warehouse-man.	Ashley Road	¾ „
„ 8	Presbyterian minister	Cotham Road	1½ „
„ 9	Gentleman	Clifton	1 „
„ 10	Bookseller	Clifton	1½ „
Boys lowest in school 1	Builder	Redland Park, Redland	1¼ „
„ 2	Hosier	Stokes Croft	¾ „
„ 3	Manager of cotton works.	Barton Hill, Bristol	2½ miles.
„ 4	Wine merchant	Totterdown	3 „
„ 5	Silversmith	Park Street	200 yards.
„ 6	Schoolmaster	Durdham Down	2 miles.
„ 7	Fruiterer	Montpelier	1½ mile.
„ 8	Gentleman	Yatton, 12 miles from Bristol. The boy lodges at Montpelier.	1½ „
„ 9	Confectioner	Unity Street, Bristol	½ „
„ 10	Jeweller	Keynsham	6 miles (comes by train).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

No list of the distinctions gained by pupils of the school prior to the appointment of the present head master in 1860 has been kept, and the head master has only been able to find three, viz.:—A studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, gained by Blackmore; a demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, gained by Evans, who was afterwards in the 1st class in mathematics both in moderations and in the final examinations; and a Bible clerkship at Merton College, Oxford, gained by Evanson. There were also several first and second classes in the middle class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge.

Since 1860 the list of distinctions is as follows:—

(*a*) 1862. H. H. Evans, scholar of the school, scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford.

1863. H. J. Ferrier, scholar of the school, Bible clerkship at Merton College, Oxford.

—— H. H. Evans, scholar of Lincoln, 1st class in mathematical moderations, Oxford.

1864. A. Bevan, scholar of the school, exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford.
—— H. J. Ferrier, Bible clerk of Merton, 2nd class in mathematical moderations, Oxford.
1865. P. Barker, senior classical scholarship at Brasenose College, Oxford.
—— A. Bevan, scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.
—— H. H. Evans, 1st class in mathematics in final examination, Oxford.

(*b*) 1862. E. Redding, 44th in examination for admission at Sandhurst.
1863. E. Redding, 7th in general list, 1st in mathematics with prize, 2nd in fortification in examination for commission.
1864. A. Waghorn, 1st in examination for admission to School of Naval Engineers.

(*c*) *Middle class examinations* :—

1861. A. Bevan, 9th in 1st class of seniors, Oxford.
—— H. J. Ferrier, 15th in 1st class of seniors, Oxford.
1863. E. F. Sampson, 15th in 1st class of juniors, Oxford.
—— A. Waghorn, 18th in 1st class of juniors, Oxford.
—— A. E. Hippisley, 27th in 1st class of Juniors, Oxford.
—— A. Pitt
—— C. Protherd } in 2nd class of juniors, Oxford.
—— E. Tuckey
—— G. Goldney, in 2nd class of juniors, Cambridge.
1864. A. Solomon, 20th in 1st class of juniors, Oxford.
—— A. Allis
—— — Dickie
—— — Francis } in 2nd class of juniors, Oxford.
—— — Handsombody

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class,* during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	217	8	—	19	16⅔	1	1	—	1	Acts of Apostles (Greek), ch. 1-15.	Upper 9 Lower 9	14	1	1	—	1	Upper, St. John's Gospel, Greek, i.-vi. Lower, Pentateuch, English.	37	11½	1	1	—	1	Genesis.
Greek	90	6	—	Upper 8 Lower 10	16⅔	4	1	2	6	Upper Division, Thucyd. iv., 1-90; Soph. Œdip. Rex.; Lower Division, Herod. vi., 1-70; Soph. Philoctetes, 1-700.	10	14	6	1	2	8	Memorabilia of Xenophon, Book ii. 7 to Book iii. 52; Alcestis, 1-392 Greek Grammar, Moody, all.	16	11	3	½	1	2½	Grammar, Moody, pp. 1-45; Howard's Exercises, 1-6.
Latin	220	8	—	Upper 8 Lower 10	16⅔	4	1	2	6	Upper Division, Juvenal x.-xvi.; Lower Division, Horace, Odes, Book 1. Both Divisions, Livy vii., 1-40.	20	14	6	1	2	8	Æneid v., 225-574; Cicero, In Catilinam Orat. i.; Latin Grammar, Kennedy, all.	37	11½	6	1	3	9	Latin Grammar (Kennedy), pp. 1-50.
French	182	7	—	20	16⅔	2	1	2	3	Michelet's Jeanne d'Arc. Delille's Repertoire, 50 pages; Delille's Grammar.	20	14	3	1	—	3	Guizot's Alfred le Grand, pp. 1-50; Delille's Grammar, pp. 1-200.	35	11½	1	1	—	1	De Fiva's Grammar, pp, 1-50.
German	65	4	—	17	16⅔	2	1	4	3	Oltragge's German Reading Book, 3rd Division, 33 pages; Ahn's German Method.	14	14	2	1	4	3	First German Reader, 18 pages; Ahn's German Method—to Prepositions.							
Arithmetic	220	8	—	20	16⅔	—	—	—	—	Occasional questions are given on the Algebra papers, which are set every week.	Upper 10 Lower 10	14 14	—	—	1 2	2 2	Exercises generally.	37	11½	7	1	2	9	Colenso—to Division of Fractions.

†Book-keeping	85	3	—	20	14	Upper 1 Lower 3	1 1	— —	1 3	Morrison's Book-keeping, Set 4.	21	14	Upper 1 Lower 2	1 1	— —	1 2	Morrison's Book-keeping, Set. 4.	25	13½	1	1	—	1	Morrison's Book-keeping, Set 1, Single Entry.
‡Mensuration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	147	6	—	20	16⅔	7	1	2	7	Theory of Equations to Reciprocal Equations (Todhunter): Geometric Conic Sections (Drew) the whole. Analytic Conic Sections, Todhunter, chap. 5–8, with examples; Trigonometry, Todhunter, ch. 1–20; Algebra, Multin. and Expon. Series, with general examples; Euclid, Books vi. and xi., 1–20.	20	14	6	1	—	6	Algebra, Colenso, Part i.; Euclid, Books i.–iv.; Trigonometry, MSS. selections from Todhunter to end of Solution of Triangles.	34	11½	2	1	—	2	Colenso, Definitions and Four First Rules.
History: Ancient	147	6	—	20	16⅔	1	1	—	1	Schmitz's Grecian History, ch. xxix.	20	14	1	1	—	1	Smith's Roman History; First and Second Punic Wars.	34	11½	1	1	—	1	Smith's Smaller Roman History, pp. 1–51.
§Modern	160	5	—	25	13	2	1	—	2	Collier's History of England, to end of wars of Roses.	27	12½	2	1	—	2	Collier's English History, to end of Plantagenets.	37	11¼	2	1	—	2	White's History of England, to Richard II.
‖Geography	200	7	—	20	14	1	1	—	1	Pillan's Ancient Geography, the whole.	21	14½	1	1	—	1	Anderson's Geography, Africa.	37	11½	2	1	—	2	Anderson's Geography; outlines of Europe.
¶English Grammar.	200	7	—	20	14	3	½	1	2½	Morell's Analysis of Sentences, Part iii.	Upper 10 Lower 11	14½ —	1 2	1 —	— 1	1 3	Morell's Analysis to end of complex sentence.	37	11¼	2	1	—	2	Lennie's English Grammar, pp. 1–88.
English Literature.	124	4	—	20	16⅔	1	1	—	1	Shakespeare's King John.	9	14	1	1	—	1	Goldsmith's Traveller.							
English Composition.	113	4	—	20	16⅔	—	—	—	—	An Essay every month.	20	14	—	—	1	1	Two essays every month for upper, four for lower division.	27	12½	—	—	—	—	One essay every month.
**Reading	72	2	—	35	11⅓	1	1	—	1	Extracts from various authors are read.	37	11¼	1	1	—	1	- - -	See 2nd Class.						
††Writing	180	6	—	21	14½	1	1	—	1	- - - -	23	13⅔	2	1	—	2								
Drawing	209	8	—	9	16⅔	1	1	—	1	Mixed Drawing -	20	14	2	1	—	1	Dyce's Ornament -	37	11¼	1	1	—	1	Mechanical and Freehand.

* The school is not classified separately for each subject. The work is that of the 1st class, except where it is otherwise stated.
† Book-keeping is not taught in the 1st class; the statistics given are those for the 2nd and 3rd classes.
‡ Boys who wish to learn Mensuration stay for one hour a week after school with one of the assistant mathematical masters.
§ Modern history is not taught above Class 4. The statistics are those of Classes 4 and 5.
‖ Geography is not taught in 1st class. The statistics are those of classes 2 and 3.
¶ English grammar is not taught in 1st class.
** Reading is only taught in classes 7 and 8.
†† Writing is not taught in classes 1 and 2. The statistics are those of classes 3 and 4.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRISTOL.—THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF S. MARY REDCLIFFE.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THIS school, founded by Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, has ceased to have any visible existence. The Queen founded it as a Free Grammar and Writing School, for the teaching of boys and youths in grammar and learning, and for the support of one master and one under-master for ever. The original schoolroom was an old house inconveniently close to the south-western corner of the church of S. Mary Redcliffe, and in 1762, on account of its impairing "the beauty and magnificence" of the church, it was pulled down, and the feoffees of the Redcliffe Church lands, in lieu thereof, made themselves liable for the yearly payment of 8*l.* to the governors of the school. The school was then, at the instance of the vicar, churchwardens, and vestry, removed to the Lady Chapel at the east end of S. Mary Redcliffe Church, which was fitted up for the purpose. The sanction of the Bishop of Bristol was expressly given for this desecration, and the school appears to have been held there till it was finally discontinued in the present century. No claim for payment of the 8*l.* has of course been made since that time.

The corporation of Bristol is also liable for the annual payment of 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* out of Whitson's estate to the master of the Grammar School of S. Mary Redcliffe; this payment also has been in abeyance for many years, in consequence of there being neither master nor school to receive it. I understand the accumulations now amount to over 200*l.* The gift, as stated in the Charity Commissioners' report, is made up of 8*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 3½ bushels of wheat, and 3 bushels of rye, by the year, for the "maintenance and preferment of the schoolmaster of the Free School at Redcliffe Church, he being an honest and learned scholar, and endeavouring to set forward poor freemen's children in Bristol in the English and Latin tongue." There are certain other payments which possibly might be claimed were there any school in existence. The school was in a dying state in 1822, according to the report of the Charity Commissioners, who state that between 1813 and the date of their report there had been *no* free scholars, and not more than *one* private scholar.

An opinion has been expressed that the best way of applying any funds which may be due to, or have accumulated for the benefit of, this Royal Foundation, would be to devote them to the service of the Free Grammar School, which embraces the area of the whole city, the parish of S. Mary Redcliffe included.

BRISTOL.—CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The statutes of Bristol Cathedral are, *mutatis mutandis*, identical with those of Gloucester. The cathedral here, as there, is founded by King Henry VIII., not only for the worship of God, but also "that the youth of the kingdom shall be instructed in good literature, for the greater increase of Christian faith and piety;" and the statutes decree that two masters, one to be head master, the other under master, to instruct children in grammar, shall be an integral part of the cathedral establishment, and have places assigned to them in the choir. The fixed salary of the head master exceeds that of a canon. The amount of these payments and other details will be found in the report of the Cathedral or King's School, Gloucester.

I learn that there is no trace of any such school having, in fact, been brought into existence at Bristol. Two grammar schools were founded in the city at about the same period when the statutes were granted to the cathedral, and one of them is situated close by. It is perhaps to be presumed, therefore, that their presence was one of the deterrent causes why the statutes were not acted upon.

The only school connected with the cathedral at present is one hitherto superintended by one of the minor canons, who receives 72*l.* a year, and a house from the chapter, and in return undertook the education of 12 choristers, generally selected from a poor class. He was expected to teach them Latin. Besides the choristers he was allowed to take other scholars on payment. The school has not been a very flourishing institution, from the vicinity of the City Grammar School, and other causes. I learn that this master has just resigned, and a certificated master has been appointed (1866), who does not profess to give more than a commercial education.

I find that some school has long existed in connexion with the cathedral, and, in a history of Bristol in 1809, is spoken of as "the Cathedral Grammar School." It would seem, therefore, that we must accept the present school as the imperfect development of the higher type contemplated by King Henry VIII.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BRISTOL.—MERCHANTS' HALL OR MARINE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A brief mention of this small foundation may be desirable from the importance to Bristol of the subject with which it is connected. 80*l.* a year is paid by the Company of Merchant Venturers to a master to teach the art of navigation to 20 boys of the city gratuitously. Under the will of Dame Holworthy, 20*l.* a year was left for this purpose, which the company raised to 80*l.* They have tried various methods to render the school efficient, but without success. They connected it with the Diocesan Trade School, where it altogether failed. Capt. Field, of Her Majesty's training ship Dædalus, lately interested himself in the matter, and headed a deputation to the company with a view of establishing the school on a more satisfactory footing. Unfortunately, he has been called away from Bristol, and his efforts have not produced fruit.

Both the clerk of the Merchant Venturers, and the official examiner of the Local Marine Board, assure me, that the difficulty of finding boys for the school arises in a great measure from the circumstance that boys go now to sea as apprentices; and only come for a short period, as youths, to acquire sufficient instruction when their apprenticeship is out, to enable them to pass as mates or masters. They come as seamen, 16 to 18 years old, not as boys.

The master, who receives the 80*l.* a year, is reputed to be an able man and quite capable of teaching navigation. At present he has no pupils in the school, but he has a number of private pupils whom he instructs on payment. In other words, those who require instruction in navigation sufficient to enable them to pass the necessary examination, find it to be their interest to pay for such instruction, although it is gratuitously offered them, to the very master who is provided to furnish it.

The special subject of navigation, however, does not seem to be very effectually studied. The official examiner of the Local Marine Board complains that the general knowledge of those who come before him to pass their examination is most superficial, and that though the candidates have mastered certain formulæ, they are usually quite ignorant of the principles on which they rest. He is obliged to pass, as masters, many candidates to whom he would be sorry to entrust a ship.

CHELTENHAM.—PATE'S FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Richard Pate, Recorder of Gloucester, in 1586 founded and endowed in Cheltenham a Free Grammar school and an hospital. He settled certain estates on the president and scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in trust to devote three-fourths of the annual income to the above-named charities, in certain specified proportions, and the remaining one-fourth was to be enjoyed by the college, in thankful remembrance that he had himself been brought up there. The school was founded for the godly education of the youth of the town of Cheltenham and the country thereabouts, for the exercise of grammar, and the liberal arts and sciences. The master was to be a master of arts in degree, and, as well as the usher, was, on appointment, to be examined by the ordinary of the diocese of Gloucester touching his religion; both of them were to be sufficient to teach the scholars in the Latin and Greek tongues; and were to use the grammar allowed by the authority of the Queen's Majesty, and her successors. If either of them became negligent in teaching, or a haunter of taverns and alehouses, he was, after warning, to be removed by the patrons of the school.

The scholars were diligently to be taken to hear sermons at the parish church, and to be examined in them; to be ever reminded that, *Hoc est nescire, sine Christo plurima scire;* to pay 4*d.* on their first admission, if inhabiting or lodging in the parish of Cheltenham, and 8*d.* otherwise; and with this money the schoolmaster was to buy Latin and Greek books for the use of the scholars, to be tied fast with little chains of iron in some convenient place in the school; and when the school was sufficiently provided with them the master was to enjoy the surplus. It was further provided that if at any time there were not 50 scholars at the school, of which number four at the least should have knowledge in the Greek and Latin tongues, be able to make exercises in prose and in verse in those tongues, and speak Latin extempore; and five others, able to translate any piece of familiar English into Latin; and four others, able to make a sentence of true Latin between the nominative case and the verb; and 14 others ready to learn the accidence; and the residue of the 50, children of good aptness to learn, the schoolmaster was to receive only 20 marks and the usher 40*s.* a year. The schedule to the indenture contains many other minute directions for the management of the school, curiously illustrating the habits of those times. A portion is occupied with regulations to be observed during the times of contagious sickness in the town. The visitation and examination of the school by the patrons, the resolution of doubts as to the meaning of the indenture, the "reformation of divers enormities and disorders "used in the often absence of scholars from school, especially in "time of harvest," are also provided for.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

It would seem that this school, like many others, has had its season of mismanagement. For some years during this century, from 1840 to 1850, it was absolutely discontinued. It has had its weary Chancery suit, meetings and resolutions of the ratepayers in vestry, and, after much expense (it is said 14,000*l.*, or a diminution of 50 per cent. in value, of the school property,) the final compromise, and new scheme of management. I have before me reports of a committee, appointed at a vestry meeting in the town, to consider the affairs of the school, and to confer with Corpus Christi College in 1828, 1831, 1833, and 1848. In 1849 the college seems to have met the committee in a friendly spirit, and in 1852 the school reopened under a new scheme, confirmed by the Court of Chancery, by which it is now governed. The old statutes are still in force, except where they have been modified by the new scheme. The new scheme regulates the payments to be made to the head master and the second master, and the capitation fees to be paid by the scholars, which vary from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* a year for inhabitants, according to age, and the subjects learnt, and other circumstances, and are slightly larger for non-inhabitants. There are no free scholars. The sons of inhabitants, up to the number of 500, are to have a priority in claim for admittance to the school, and others may be admitted if that number be not filled up. In addition to the subjects ordered to be taught by the founder, provision is made by the scheme for those branches of education which tend to qualify youth for mercantile and commercial pursuits; for modern languages, and for drawing.

The annual income of the endowment was, in 1849, thus estimated from a survey made by a committee, appointed in vestry, at Cheltenham:

	£	s.	d.
Present income - - -	758	9	0
Estimated income at the expiration of the present leases - -	2,933	5	0
Estimated value in fee - -	38,093	0	0

And in the year 1855 the committee estimated the income at 2,250*l.* The return, however, by the college in 1864 puts the gross income at only 1,618*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Of this sum the college retains one-fourth, the remaining three-fourths go to the school, after deducting 145*l.* 4*s.* for the almshouses, of which the churchwardens have the patronage, and over which the master of the school exercises visitatorial jurisdiction.

The founder estimated the net income at 53*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* Three-fourths of this sum he directed to be thus applied annually:—

	£	s.	d.
To the head master - - -	16	0	0
Usher - - - -	4	0	0
The yearly visitation, dinner, charge for horse-meat, reward of seven scholars - - -	1	7	0

	£	s.	d.
To the six alms-people, (i.e. 1*s.* a week)	18	0	0
For reparation of school-house -	0	16	0
To bailiff, collecting rents, &c. - -	0	6	8
	40	9	8

	£	s.	d.
Net income - - - - -	53	19	7
Deduct - - - -	40	9	8
Leaving - -	13	9	11

for the clear and only use of the College of Corpus Christi, which the founder humbly desires may be employed to maintain a divinity lecturer there.

The school, when I visited it, consisted of 127 boys. Of these, 46 are boarders, 24 boarding with the head master, and 22 with the master of the commercial department, which latter are regarded as residents in Cheltenham, as far as the payment of school fees is concerned. They live at a separate house, where they have a playground of their own, and are boarded at cheaper terms than the boarders of the head master; the whole necessary expenses for those boarders who are not inhabitants, and who are only in the commercial department, amounting to 35 or 40 guineas a year.

The whole school is divided into a classical and commercial department, which are kept quite distinct, being under separate masters and occupying separate rooms, and using the playground at different times, though they meet together for football or cricket in a field used for that purpose not far from the school. All the head master's boarders are in the classical department, which is avowedly regarded as the higher part of the school, and into which boys are occasionally promoted from the commercial department by the head master if they show aptitude in their studies, or if their parents should desire it. About six annually are so promoted. The head master desired that the promotion should in some sense be considered as a reward for merit, and the subject of emulation. The social position of the boys at present attending the school is stated to be as follows:

Classical Department.

Sons of gentlemen, professional men, &c. (day boys) - - - -	26	
Sons of tradesmen (day boys) - -	7	
Head master's boarders - - -	25	
		58

Commercial Department.

Sons of gentlemen, &c. - - -	19	
Sons of tradesmen - - -	50	
		69
		127

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the classical department the upper class consisted of eight boys. Three were accidentally absent. The five remaining boys construed parts of Herodotus and Virgil, which they had learned during the half-year, creditably, and were fairly familiar with their grammar, and showed a well grounded knowledge of the structure and idiom of Latin and Greek. They translated quite satisfactorily a piece of unseen Latin, and their translation from English into Latin bore marks of promise.

The Eclogues of Virgil were also creditably construed by a class of eight boys below, and their parsing was good.

The arithmetic and algebra of some of the upper boys was also good.

In the commercial department no Greek is learned, nor were any of the boys so far advanced in arithmetic or mathematics as the boys in the classical department. The upper boys in the commercial department had begun algebra and Euclid. Most of them could do fractions, and a few could do decimals, but they were not very far advanced in these subjects.

In writing from dictation this part of the school did well, a large number of them having only trifling mistakes, and some of them having none.

They answered questions fairly in European geography.

The age of the 21 boys in the upper class of the commercial department averaged nearly 14; the youngest being 11, the eldest 17.

A characteristic feature of this school is the variety of subjects to which, with the view to qualify them for various public examinations, different sets of boys are allowed to devote themselves. While this kind of instruction suits the wishes of a large number of parents, yet the head master may well complain of the difficulty with which he has to contend in being unable to devote a continuous course of study to one particular subject, from the constant interruption which such a system necessitates. English literature, French, music, German, physical science, chemistry, are all learned by sections of the school, and I understand that the school fees paid are barely adequate to meet the increased expenditure in the tuition provided since the scheme was settled. The omission to provide properly for French and physical science, both of which now are extras, in the scheme of 1851, is a grave one. The result, however, on the whole, must not be deemed unsatisfactory when we find that during the last six years boys have been successful, and in many cases distinguished, at the universities, at the Woolwich and India Civil Service examinations, and in passing, both as seniors and juniors, the Oxford local examinations.

Opinions have of course been divided as to the direction in which the school, with its increased revenues, revenues which the founder never contemplated, should seek to develope itself; and although the majority of its scholars are those for whom any high classical proficiency is not desired, yet, in the general interests of learning, few could wish so to lower the whole stan-

dard of the teaching, as to break off its connexion with the universities. Of the four schools in Gloucestershire to which in succession the Townsend exhibition of 80*l.* to Pembroke College is open, the grammar school of Cheltenham alone for many years past has sent up a well qualified candidate, or, indeed, any candidate at all. In 1857 a memorial, signed by 63 parents, was presented to the patrons, stating that they had no hesitation in saying that the scale of capitation fees in the classical and upper commercial departments was fixed at too low a standard, and expressing a willingness to pay an increased fee. The scale is indeed unduly low, and needs revision, although it may be desirable, at least for the present, to retain 4*l.* 4*s.* as the lowest fee. No resident tradesmen's sons are allowed to enter the proprietary college in the town, and the terms there are sufficiently high to exclude the sons of the resident professional men with large families and small means. The importance therefore of providing at the grammar school a cheap and at the same time a superior education, by means of which, it must be remembered, facilities are given to any boy, of however humble origin, to rise to a high position, is justly felt and appreciated in the town. The head master thinks that two or even three schools, more distinct than the classical and the commercial even are at present, would best meet the intentions of the founder and the wants of the town, which, from a mere village, has within the present century become a wealthy and fashionable watering place of 50,000 inhabitants.

The patrons of late years, in the selection of head masters, and in the conduct of examinations, have shown a desire to promote the school interests. They state also that they have expended out of their corporate funds, on account of this particular foundation, a sum amounting to about 1,000*l.*, for which they charge no interest, and which is still unpaid. Much, however, yet remains to be done to adapt the school premises so as to render them worthy of the position the school ought to hold in Cheltenham.

The school premises face the High Street. That part of the building which is probably coeval with the foundation is low, and has a somewhat dilapidated appearance, the line of the roof being hardly horizontal, and the surface being uneven. The whole premises occupy nearly three acres of ground; a playground and master's garden beyond, extending out at the back. The schoolhouse has been added to at various periods, adjoining houses having been purchased, the chief addition having been in 1859, when what used to be kept as boarding-house for visitors in the town, was purchased and converted into school buildings. The buildings altogether are old and rambling. Many of the rooms are low; and though the school and class rooms are tolerably spacious and numerous, yet they can only be considered moderately convenient. There are five or six rooms used as school-rooms and class-rooms. The boys' boarding accommodation is fair. The head master has room for 30. The patrons of the school make a grant of money towards a field for cricket and football, which is supplemented by subscriptions amongst the boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The head master is establishing, by aid of subscriptions, a fund for what may be termed scholarships, at present amounting to 200*l.*, the interest of which is to be annually competed for in the school.

The system now pursued especially aims at fulfilling the double purpose of combining an upper or classical with a middle class or commercial education; and probably were the governing body locally less distant or more directly interested in Cheltenham, and, therefore, had more systematically and continuously taken in hand the direction of the education which has been entrusted to them, the school might have been made more widely useful, and attained a still higher reputation than it even now holds under the distinguished scholar who presides over it.

The expenses of management in this endowment have been large. It is stated to consist of 74 distinct properties,—houses; of which 29 are under 10*l.* rental, and 24 under 20*l.*, and the charge for commission (75*l.* 14*s.* in 1864), preparing the leases, collecting the rents, &c. has been objected to. Upon this point I can offer no opinion. Circumstances are completely altered since the founder directed the remuneration to the "bailiff or rent gatherer for his pains," to be fixed at 6*s.* 8*d.*, and it would be manifestly unjust, where the character of the property is also altered, to measure the commission to the "rent gatherer" by the proportion which that sum originally bore to the gross income.

It is right also to mention that the proportionate sum now paid to the almshouses, which form part of the grammar school foundation, has not kept pace with the increased value of the endowment, a matter which, during many years, created some agitation in the town. The *ratio ultima* of schools, a Scheme from Chancery, has, however, definitely fixed it at its present amount.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 1 Oct. 1586, by which Richard Pate gave lands and houses to president and scholars of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, one quarter of gross revenue for the college, rest for maintenance of a free grammar school and an hospital for six poor people. Deed in custody of Corpus Christi College.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment (*i.e.*, three-fourths of gross revenue), 1,230*l.* gross (consisting chiefly of house property in Cheltenham, with some in Gloucester), 874*l.* net; 729*l.* applied to school, 145*l.* to hospital; some increase expected. Net income of school in 1864 806*l.*, besides repairs, leases, &c.

School buildings and site not very well adapted to their purpose.

* ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	1,634	6	9
Deduct crown rents	15	8	10
	1,618	7	11
College share, one quarter	404	12	0
Charity	£1,213	15	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries of masters	614	10	0
Examination expenses	22	8	0
Prizes	20	12	0
Almspeople	145	4	0
Management, repairs, &c.	262	5	6
Balance	148	16	6
	£1,213	15	11

One exhibition of 75*l.* a year, with rooms rent free, for four years at Pembroke College, Oxford, founded by will of George Townsend, who died in 1683. Election of exhibitioner, who is required to have been educated for two years at the school, made by college, if he be of sufficient merit.

Objects of Trust.—For the good and godly education of the youth of the town of Cheltenham, and the country thereabouts, and the perpetual relief of six poor persons within the town, and for the maintenance and foundation of a free grammar school and hospital (deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek exercises in prose and verse, grammar, the liberal arts and sciences (deed). Instruction in those branches of education which tend to qualify youth for mercantile and commercial pursuits, modern languages, and drawing (scheme of 1851).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by the Court of Chancery, 11 Nov. 1851. Trustees, president, and seven senior fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, appoint and dismiss head master and usher, regulate number of assistant masters, and appoint examiner. Head master must be master of arts, and of age of thirty years at least, and both he and usher to be examined and allowed touching their religion by Bishop of Gloucester; neither schoolmaster nor usher to preach above six times in any one year, without special licence of patrons. (Pate's deed 1586).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 30 boarders. Under masters (except second master) appointed by head master, and duties of all regulated by him. Total income of head master: from endowment, 352*l.*; from share of capitation fees, 23*l.*; from boarders, about 900*l.* gross, 130*l.* net, besides house. Total income of usher or second master: from endowment, 151*l.*; from share of capitation fees, 20*l.* Writing master: from endowment, 50*l.*; from share of capitation fees, 109*l.*

Day Scholars.—103: (viz., 29 in classical department, and 74 in commercial department). Nearly half under 14 years of age; nearly all reside within one mile. Do not attend on Sundays; prepare lessons at home in Scripture subjects. Pay 4*l.* 4*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum according to position in school. Those not within town of Cheltenham pay 6*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Extra for chemistry, French, drawing, German, and Hebrew, 2*l.* 2*s.* each subject per annum; elementary drawing, 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum; private tuition 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum; music, 15*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum; stationery, 12*s.* to 15*s.* per annum; books extra.

Boarders.—17 in head master's house, chiefly above 14 years of age, sons of persons of independent means, beneficed clergy, or professional men. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction in general school work, 42*l.* to 73*l.* 10*s.* Extra charges same as for day scholars, and optional payment for use of library or for learning gymnastics.

If more than 30 boarders at one time, all above that number pay capitation fees.

Some boarders in commercial master's house and in private houses, but these are regarded by authorities as day scholars.

School bills: highest 98*l.*, average 77*l.*, lowest 43*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 675 feet per boy. Hours 8 a.m., 9½ to 10¼ p.m.

Each boy has a separate bed. Discipline in bed-rooms maintained by senior boys and occasional visits from master; matron sleeps close by.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read and write.

School separately classified according to each boy's attainments in any particular subject; proficiency in one subject does not influence position in others.

School course systematically modified. Religious instruction for half an hour daily to all. Scripture lessons of week revised on Sunday for Monday examination, and a religious essay or commentary generally required. School opened and closed daily with prayers from the Prayer Book, and special forms used at beginning and end of each half year.

Promotions by marks and examinations, separately for each subject.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Examinations: weekly, by masters (masters exchanging classes); quarterly, by one of three principal masters; and annually by examiner sent by patrons (Corpus Christi College, Oxford), generally but not always one of their own body. Prizes given. Three exhibitions, total value 31*l.* 11*s.*, were awarded last year for proficiency in (1) general scholarship, (2) physics and chemistry, (3) mathematics, and it is intended, if possible, to establish them permanently.

Punishments: impositions, detention, public caning on the back and on the hands, kneeling on the floor of the schoolroom, standing against a wall of the playground, withholding use of library; also gating and fines for boarders only. Corporal punishment (slight) and impositions may be inflicted by any master.

Playground, 59 yards by 19 yards, close to school; a playfield, 7½ acres in extent, about six minutes walk from the school. Cricket, football, hockey, and fives played; parallel bars, fencing, rowing, and swimming; masters frequently join in the games; drilling taught without charge. A few of the elder boys only allowed to walk in the country, and may each take a junior with them.

During last five years, six boys have gone to universities. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study in schoolroom, 29 hours per week, and four hours for certain special studies, and time in preparing one half of the lessons. Play, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The president and seven senior fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. Lawrence, Cirencester.

Head Master:

Rev. H. Hayman, B.D., (since resigned.)

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole in the Classical Department.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Fishmonger - -	Wellington Square	5 minutes walk from School House.
" " -	2	Builder - -	Carlton Street -	10 Do. do.
" " -	3	Holy Orders -	(Guardian), Leckhampton.	20 Do. do.
" " -	4	Do. - -	Do. do.	20 Do. do.
" " -	5	Artist - -	(Guardian), Belmont House.	5 Do. do.
" " -	6	Widow of Army Officer.	Monpellier Terrace	10 Do. do.
" " -	7	Schoolmaster, Grammar School.	Belmont House -	5 Do. do.
" " -	8	Physician - -	(Guardian), Carlton Street.	10 Do. do.
" " -	9	Independent -	Hale's Road -	20 Do. do.
" " -	10	Widow of Army Officer.	MontpellierTerrace	10 Do. do.
Boys lowest in School - -	1	Farmer - -	(Guardian), High Street.	2 Do. do.
" " -	2	Independent -	Clarence Square -	5 Do. do.
" " -	3	Medical Practitioner	MontpellierTerrace	10 Do. do.
" " -	4	Independent -	Sydenham Villas -	15 Do. do.
" " -	5	Do. - -	(Guardian), Belmont House.	5 Do. do.
" " -	6	Tailor - -	High Street -	3 Do. do.
" " -	7	Holy Orders -	Bath Road -	15 Do. do.
" " -	8	Farmer - -	(Guardian), Montpellier.	10 Do. do.
" " -	9	Col. in the Army -	Sydenham Villas -	15 Do. do.
" " -	10	Independent -	Clarence Square -	5 Do. do.

Boarders.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - -	1	Independent -	Surbiton, Surrey -	Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., Head Master.
" " -	2	Do. - -	Near Oswestry -	
" " -	3	Solicitor - -	Ludlow - -	
" " -	4	Independent -	Pentrencha -	
" " -	5	In Holy Orders -	Madras, E. Indies	
" " -	6	Do. - -	Wednesbury -	
" " -	7	Independent -	Oswestry - -	
" " -	8	Do. - -	Jersey - -	
" " -	9	Holy Orders -	Juppallpoor, E. Indies.	
" " -	10	Do. - -	North Wales -	
Boys in lowest School - -	1	Civil Engineer -	Bombay, E. Indies	
" " -	2	Independent -	Cork, Ireland -	
" " -	3	Do. - -	Manchester -	
" " -	4	Holy Orders -	Wooburn - -	
" " -	5	Manager of Coal and Iron Mines.	N. South Wales -	
" " -	6	Independent -	London - -	
" " -	7	Physician - -	Eastbourne, Sussex	
" " -	8	Linen Manufacturer	Belfast, Ireland -	
" " -	9	Physician - -	Eastbourne, Sussex	
" " -	10	Medical Practitioner	Near Taunton -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
Religious Knowledge.*	All, 46	4	None	6	yrs. 16	6	mins. 20	1	hours. 4¼†	The Articles of Religion, 3 learned by heart, 5 scriptural proof of learnt by heart, 10 historical and doctrinal notes on. Holy Scripture, 1 Kings and to ch. V. of 2 K., S. John, I.—XII. Historical mem. on earlier prophets.	10	yrs. 16	6
Greek‡	—	4	—	7	16½	6½	23	2	10	Greek Test., Acts of Apostles, ch. XII. Euripides' Alcestis from v. 400 to v. 1100. Demosthenes' de Coronâ, the third part.	7	15½	6½
Latin	All, 46	4	—	6	16	8	23	3	12½	Virgil, Georgic IV. Livy, B. V. §. I.—X.	10	16	8
French	32	3	2l. 2s.	15	16	4 to 6	23	2	4½	Phèdre (Racine) Acts. I.—IV., Gram. Syntax, § 334—408, and § 492 to end (Contanseau).	17	14	4to6
German§	—	2	2l. 2s.	5	15	2 to 3	30	2	4½	Fouqué's Sintram, ch. I.—VI. Grammar: Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs.	3	14	2to3
Other Foreign Languages.	7												
Arithmetic	All, 46	4	None	12	16½	3	hour 1	—	3	Not read by text-book, but examination papers set at intervals in Interest, Stocks, Discount, Practice, Extraction of Roots. Colenso used in previous portion of yearly course.	16	14½	1½
Bookkeeping‖	—	2	—	4	17	2	1	—	2	All the books relating to double and single entry.	3	15	2
Mensuration and Surveying.	None	None											
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	Pure 12	16½	7	mins. 45	—	7½	Trigonometry Plane, Todhunter's, ch. I.—V. Todhunter's Conic Sections, to the end of the Circle. Euclid, Bks. I.—IV., VI., portions of V., XI., XII. Algebra, Colenso's, to end of Harmonic Progression.	Eclid. 14 Algra. 16	15 14½	3 1½
Physics¶	12	1	Two guins. pr. an.	2	17	3 to 4	50	1	7½	Lardner's Natural Philosophy for schools (no portion to Christmas).	No Class 2.		
Chemistry¶	12	1	Fee included forPhs.	2	17	3 to 4	50	1	—	Wilson's Chemistry, The non-metallic elements.			
History*	All, 46	4	None	6	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's smaller History of England, Edward I. to Henry VII. inclusive. Smith's History of Greece, chs. XXXVI., XLII., XLIII., XLIV.	10	16	3

* These subjects are taught, not in separate classes, but in classes following the
† Including about 1¼ hour on Sunday. [All the numbers in
‡ Those who learn Greek do not learn Physics or Chemistry.
‖ Those who learn Book-keeping learn less of Mathematics.

Classical Department.

Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Time for Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins.		hours.					mins.		hours.	
20	1	4½	Same as Class 1., since the two in this subject work together.	12	12½	6	30	1	6	The Acts of the Apostles, I. Book of Kings, Church Catechism.
23	2	1	Xenophon's Anabasis, Bk. III., ch. 1, 2, 3, and to § 30 of ch. 4.							
23	3	10½	Virgil's Æneid, B. V. Cicero's Ad Quintum Fratrem. Long's Cicero, sch. edition, p. 143 to 175.	12	12½	8	30	3	10	Four of Cornelius Nepos lives, Latin accidence (Eton Grammar), and chief syntax rules orally
23	2	—	Guizot, Guillaume le Conquérant, ch. I., II., III.	No such class in this subject.						
30	2	—	Fouqué's Sintram, ch. I.—III. Grammar: substantives.	No such class in this subject.						
hour										
1	—	1½	Colenso's Arithmetic, Wrigley's Exercises.	7	11½	5	—	—	6½	Colenso's Arithmetic, including Vulgar Fractions.
1	—	2	Same as Class 1.							
1	—	3	Euclid, Bks. I.—IV.	15	13	5	hour ¼	—	5	Euclid I., 1—26, inclusive.
—	—	1½	Algebra to end of Simple Equations.							
in these Subjects during the half year in question.										
mins.							mins.			
15	—	3	Same as Class 1.	12	12½	2	20	—	2	Ince's Outlines of English History, Anne—Victoria.

division of the Latin class. The same applies to class 2. and to the lowest class.
this column are reckoned including time of preparing work.
§ Those who learn German learn less of Mathematics or Arithmetic.
¶ These are generally read in alternate half-years.

[*Continued on next page.*

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.							yrs.	
Geography*	All, 46	4	None	6	17	This subject not treated distinctly by class 1, but as subsidiary to other subjects, e.g., history or text of an author.				No text-book read in class 1, the subject there regarded as subsidiary and illustrative. Ireland and Denmark got up from the map, and maps drawn of them.	10	16	1
							mins.		hour.				
English Literature.‡	30	3	—	6	17	1	30	—	1½†	[N.B.—Our English author in class 1, is limited, owing to circumstances, to the half-year ending June, last year it was Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar, Acts I.—IV.]	10	16	2
									h. m.				
English Composition.*	All, 46	4	—	6	16	1	10	1	1 10	A weekly essay.	10	16	1
									mins.				
Reading*	30	—	—	6	16	3	15	—	45	Three mornings a week, scripture reading aloud in turn by each boy.	10	16	3
Writing	Variable, about 20	Only in lowest class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Copy writing dropped before reaching class 1, but careless writing censured, especially in impositions.			
			£ s.				hour		hour				
Music	—	—	1 1	12	14	2	¾	—	2¼	- - - - -	—	—	—
Drawing	16	—	2 2 1 4§	8	—	—	—	—	—	Two have done Mechanical Drawing; five Model Drawing.			
											During this of study are 1 and 2, and fused without		

* These subjects are taught, not in separate classes, but in classes following the

† Including about 1¼ hour on Sunday. [All the numbers in

‡ English Literature read the first half of year 1864 only in class 1. When so read the time

§ The more

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT—*cont.*

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject, including Time for Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
mins.		hours.			yrs.		mins.		hours.	
15	—	1	The British Islands, Denmark, Spain, and Turkey, Cornwell's Geography, and by maps.	12	12¼	2	20	—	2	Hughes' small Geography, Europe.
20	—	2	Time of year as in class 1. Text book, Thomson's Seasons, Winter.	12	12½	2	30	—	2	Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar was used as a basis for teaching English Grammar and Reading, as well as the meaning of the text. About 10′ of the 30′ given to reading proper, the rest to questions. The Bible lesson is also read four times in the week about ¼ hour. The junior boys learn writing for ½ hour four days a week.
				The same class had simple essay and dictation once a week.						
				12	12½	2	30	—	2	
		h. m.								
10	1	1 10								
		mins.								
15	—	45	Same as in class 1.							
—	—	—	Same as in class 1, consisting of practice of vocal pieces. No record kept of what these were.							
half-year the subjects the same for Classes they are practically distinction of class.										

division of the Latin class. The same applies to class 2, and to the lowest class.
this column are to be reckoned including time of preparing work.
was taken about equally from the Greek and the Latin time allowed above.
elementary.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

DISTINCTIONS gained by the present and late Pupils of the CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL since the election of the present Head Master.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

1860.—W. Esson, Senior Mathematical Scholarship, Oxford.
W. Esson, Fellowship (open to all) at Merton College, Oxford.
F. Bedwell, Second Class Law and Modern History School, Oxford.
T. Roberts, Fourth on the Classical Tripos, University of London.
1861.—*H. Swann, Townsend Scholarship at Pembroke college, Oxford.
W. H. Corfield, Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford, (at 17 years of age), 80*l.* per annum.
C. Bromby, Open Scholarship of 100*l.*, at the Melbourne University.
1862.—A. M. Lewis, Exhibition at Jesus College, Oxford 40*l.* per annum.
W. H. Corfield, Exhibition at Jesus College, Oxford, 25*l.* per annum.
P. Hurlstone, Second Class in Physical Science Tripos, University of London (at 17 years of age).
F. Guinness, St. John's College, Cambridge, Second Class Moral Sciences Tripos.
R. Guinness, St. John's College, Cambridge, Second Class Natural Sciences Tripos.
J. Waterworth, Fifth in first Class, University of Dublin.
1863.—†F. Jayne, Open Scholarship, at Wadham College, Oxford.
†Llewellyn Thomas, the Newdigate English Prize Poem, Oxford.
W. H. Corfield, First Class Mathematics (Moderations), Oxford.
W. H. Corfield, Exhibition 25*l.* per annum, Magdalen College, Oxford.
1864.—W. H. Corfield, First Class in the Mathematical Final Schools, Oxford.
1865.—W. H. Corfield, Fellowship (open to all) at Pembroke College, Oxford.
J. W. Fletcher, Townsend Scholarship, at Pembroke College, Oxford.

WOOLWICH ROYAL ARTILLERY CADETSHIP.

1861, Jan.—E. Alleyne, admitted cadet (at 17 years of age).
„ June.—E. Alleyne, placed Second of his year in the Half-yearly Examination, with prize for Chemistry.
1862. Dec.—E Alleyne, Commission in the Royal Engineers, with ninth place in order of seniorty.
1864.—W. L. Gordon, seventeenth place in list of 40 for Cadetship.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

1860.—E. Swann, marked as distinguished for Latin Scholarship.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

1862.—T. Roberts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863.—W. P. Smith, Scholarship 25*l.*, at Marlborough College, (open to all its members).

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1860.

Of the general body of candidates this School furnished 8 in 30, or over 26 per cent.
Of those who passed in general subjects, and also in Faith and Religion, this School furnished 8 in 12, or exactly two-thirds.
Of those who passed in honours this school furnished exactly one half.
Of those who obtained the Local Committee's prize this School furnished 6 in 10, or exactly three-fifths.
To the number of those who unfortunately failed this School contributed not one.

1862.

One of the only two first class places awarded at this local centre to juniors was gained by a member of this school.

1863.

Two senior candidates only from this School were examined this year, both of whom passed, one with honours, who also received the Committee's prize.

1864.

All the candidates from this School again passed, without a failure, one taking distinguished honours in Sections A and B, and in the general list, and receiving the Committee's prize.

* These two, after some years at this School, received other tuition before entering the University.
† Reserved primarily to members of this School, but a test examination required to be passed.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole in the Commercial Department.*

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Merchant - -	(Guardian), Belmont House.	5 minutes walk.
„ „ - 2	Fly Proprietor -	Hewletts Road -	10 do.
„ „ - 3	Market Gardener -	Tewkesbury Road	25 do.
„ „ - 4	Chemist - -	Winchcomb Street	5 do.
„ „ - 5	Royal Hotel Keeper	High Street -	4 do.
„ „ - 6	Wine Merchant -	Promenade Villas	4 do.
„ „ - 7	Silversmith - -	High Street -	4 do.
„ „ - 8	Editor of Local Journal.	Queen's Place -	5 do.
„ „ - 9	Ship Owner and Merchant.	(Guardian), Belmont House -	5 do.
„ „ - 10	Auctioneer - -	Charlton Kings -	30 do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Editor of Musical Record.	Sherborne Terrace.	5 do.
„ „ - 2	Merchant - -	(Guardian), Belmont House.	5 do.
„ „ - 3	Independent -	Clarence Square -	5 do.
„ „ - 4	Linen Draper -	High Street -	3 do.
„ „ - 5	Officer in Army (Widow).	Montpellier Terrace.	10 do.
„ „ - 6	Riding Master -	Montpellier Spa Buildings.	10 do.
„ „ - 7	Laceman - -	Promenade Villas	4 do.
„ „ - 8	Draper - -	Hale's Road -	20 do.
„ „ - 9	Estate Agent -	Charlton Kings -	30 do.
„ „ - 10	Maltster - -	Do. do. -	30 do.

* This has been added, inasmuch as the two "Departments" are virtually distinct Schools, as regards the class of boys attending them, studies pursued, &c.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
					yrs.				hrs.			yrs.	
Religious Instruction.	All, 74	1	None	27	14	6	30 m.	1	3	The Books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and Gospel of St. John. Church Catechism, with Scripture Texts. The History of the Jewish Tabernacle, &c.	25	11	6
Latin	All, 74	Distrd. among 3 classes.	None	14	14	4	1¼ h.	4	5	Virgil's Æn. Book III., Ovid. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book III.	13	13	4
French	17	3	2*l.* 2*s.* pr. an.	2	16	2	1 h.	2	2	Phèdre (Racine), Grammar, Syntax 334–408 and 492, to end (Contanseau).	9	14	2
German	1	—	2*l.* 2*s.*	1	15	2	2 h.	2	4	Fouqué's Sintram, Grammar	1	14	2
Arithmetic	All, 74	3	None	30	14	4	1 h.	4	4	Colenso's Arithmetic to the end of Discount, and Examination Questions on Paper, &c.	22	12	4
Book-keeping	27	1	None	27	14	2	1 h.	2	2	Single Entry in all the Books required.			
Mensuration and Surveying.	14	1	—	14	14	2	1 h.	2	2	Tate's Geometry, on Surfaces			
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	10	15	4	1 h.	4	4	Euclid, Books I.–II. Algebra to the end of Simple Equations.			
Chemistry	3	1	2*l.* 2*s.* pr. an.	3	16	4	1 h.	1	4	Wilson's Chemistry. The Non-metallic Elements.			
History	74	1	None	27	14	4	1 h.	—	4	Smith's Smaller England. The Stuart and Brunswick Lines, James I. to Victoria.	25	11	
Geography	74	1	None	27	14	4	1 h.	—	4	Cornwell's Geography, Physical and Political. Hughes' Physical Geography and Maps of each Country produced.	25	11	
English Grammar.	74	1	None	17	14	4	1 h.	—	2	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	25	11	
English Literature.	—	—	—	14	12	2	1 h.	—	2	Milton, IV. Book	—	—	
English Composition.	27	2	None	27	14	—	—	—	—	A Weekly Essay on various Subjects.	25	11	
Reading	74	1	None	27	14	2	30 m.	—	1	English History and Milton	25	11	
Writing and Map Drawing.	74	1	None	27	14	4	30 m.	—	2	Commercial Copies	—	—	
Music	17	2	1*l.* 1*s.* extra.	17	11·8	2	1 h.	—	2				
Drawing	10	2	1*l.* 1*s.*	10	15	2	1 h.	—	2				
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Quantity of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Quantity of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
5 m.	1	3½	1st Book of Kings, Acts of the Apostles, i.–ii. Mc Leod's Geography of Palestine, 36 pages. Church Catechism.	22	9·6	6	1	—	6	Genesis, xii.–xlvi. inclusive. Ch. Catechism. Proverbs and Psalms.
½ h.	4	4	Smith's Latina Principia, Roman History, 8 secs. Henry's Ex. to 36.	29	11	4	1	4	4	Henry's Lat. Ex. i.–xii. Grammar to end of Active Verbs.
h.	2	2	Guizot, Guillaume le Conquérant, ch. i., ii., iii. Grammar, Syntax.	6	13	2	1	2	2	Perrin's Fables 1–12. Delille's Grammar: Nouns, Adjectives, and Avoir and Etre.
h.	2	4	Fouqué's Sintram. Gram. Substantives, Ch. i.–iii.							
½ h.	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic to Fractions.	22	9·6	4	1	—	4	
1 h.	—	2	Outlines of Eng. Hist. by Ross, Wm. I.—Henry III.	22	9·6	2	1	—	2	Gleig's Series, Part 1st. From the Roman Invasion to the end of Norman Line.
1 h.	—	2	Cornwell's Geography, 67 pages.	22	9·6	4	1	—	4	Elements of Geography, Darton's Series.
½ h.	2	1½	Turner's English Grammar	22	9·6	2	1	—	2	English Gram. Gleig's Series.
—	—	—	"Merchant of Venice."							
—	—	—	Occasional Essays.	2						
1 h.	—	2	Shakespere's "Merchant of Venice."	22	9·6	2	½	—	1	Gleig's Series.
—	—	—	Boys' Second Reading Book	22	9·6	4	1	—	4	
—	—	—	" " " "	22	9·6	2	1	—	2	Butter's Spelling Book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The foundation of the Grammar school of Chipping Campden carries us back almost to the wars of the Roses. The school was founded in 1487 by John Varby, who made a feoffment of lands to certain persons in Campden "to build a free school there and "make a good allowance to a learned schoolmaster to educate the "children of the parishioners." Some malversation by the feoffees required a Chancery suit in 1627, when the property, sadly curtailed, was restored to the school. At the end of the schoolroom is an old stone effigy of the founder, with this inscription, probably of the date Charles I., alluding to the fraudulent behaviour of the trustees.

"Digna tuis meritis non hæc monimenta putamus,
Ebur nec Indicum, Parive marmora:
Aureus hic esses, ni fraus tua munera nobis
Rapina torserat dolusque perfidus.
At tua fama vigens et laus pia facta loquentur:
Malum improbi, brevique nomen, interit."

A decree was then made by the court directing certain rents to be paid to a schoolmaster or schoolmasters for the teaching of a free grammar school within the town of Chipping Campden; he was to be of good and civil conversation, and to diligently and discreetly demean himself, or else the feoffees were to remove him from his office. All the overplus of the rents as should be above the salary of the schoolmaster or schoolmasters, was to go for the benefit of the poor of the town, and for necessary uses in and about the schoolhouse and the poor at the discretion of the feoffees. Between the date of this decree and the end of the 17th century, George Townsend founded certain exhibitions at Pembroke college, Oxford, for four schools in Gloucestershire, of which Chipping Campden was one. At the end of the 17th century the school charity again lost a large amount of its property through the misconduct of the feoffees.

In 1858 it was determined to rebuild and enlarge the school premises. Owing chiefly to the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. Hamilton, curate of the parish, subscriptions to the amount of 1,200*l.* were obtained, which with the aid of some money advanced by the trustees, enabled a new and handsome schoolhouse to be built, and some additional ground to be bought for a playground.

The cost of the whole amounted to about 1,800*l.*, and the work was completed in 1864. Although the larger part of this sum was due to the great liberality of the neighbouring landowners, and especially to that of the trustees themselves, yet it is satisfactory to find that many also of the neighbouring farmers and inhabitants contributed to it.

There are few grammar schools with so small a foundation or with even larger foundations, which can compare with Chipping Campden school, either in the appearance of the buildings or the excellence of the accommodation. The head master's own house is well arranged, and he has room for from 30 to 40 boarders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

When I visited the school it consisted of 34 boys, of whom 10 were boarders, 16 foundationers, and 8 non-foundationers. Of the 16 foundationers, all of whom must be resident in the parish, 6 are free scholars, elected by competitive examination, and entitled for three years to a gratuitous education at the school. All the other foundationers pay an annual fee for tuition from 2*l.* to 3*l.* according to age, and the non-foundationers all pay 8*l.* The master has also established at his own expense, three exhibitions of 3*l.* a year to be competed for by the boarders and non-foundation boys.

The boys were generally of what would be called the middle class, many of them were farmers' sons, and the sons of the tradespeople in the town. A small number of resident gentry occasionally made use of the school. Here, as elsewhere, when parents could afford it, a desire existed to send their sons to a distance from home to be educated.

At present the age of the boys is young, only one boy being 16, only four being 15, and five 14. One boy made some way in construing Xenophon, and a few others had begun Greek at Michaelmas, the two boys in the upper form translated some of the Odes of Horace accurately and fairly, and the two forms below, with individual exceptions, made creditable work with Virgil, Nepos, and Bradley's Latin exercises. The writing from dictation was good. A class of seven boys did fairly in French translation. In arithmetic they were not very far advanced, but the upper part of the school was fairly grounded in it, and in algebra some of them were able to do simple equations. A graduate of Cambridge had within the last few weeks been appointed mathematical master. The boys also answered questions in geography with intelligence. On the whole, although the general work of the school was not characterized by any large amount of intelligence, it was done satisfactorily. The whole school is regularly drilled; all learn drawing to the end of the third form; and all the boys are compelled to take part in certain games, as football, &c.

The Townsend exhibition of about 80*l.* a year, to be held at Pembroke College, Oxford, every fourth year falls to this school. It is instructive to see the fate of this supposed boon to the school on the last six occasions, which the head master has furnished me with. On the first, the holder, having been twice plucked, left the University degreeless. On the second, the holder was unable to matriculate; on the third, he was plucked for his last examination; on the fourth, he got a first-class in mathematics; on the fifth, he failed to matriculate; and on the sixth, no candidate was even nominated. I believe it was not unusual in former times for a boy to be sent to the school for a few months, in order to be qualified for this exhibition. On the other hand the names of Archdeacon Timbrill and the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, both of whom were Townsend scholars from this school, and of others during the present century, rescue this noble foundation from obscurity, and are witnesses to its potential usefulness.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The intention of the head master, and also the wish of the trustees, is to preserve, by the present constitution of the school, the link between the provincial grammar school and the universities, and also to throw open to the middle classes the advantages of a high class school. Boys are prepared either to matriculate at the universities, or to pass the local examinations.

The trustees are taken from the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen, and also from the residents in the town, in about equal proportions. The chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale, is also chairman of the trustees of the Campden school, and during his five years of office has never failed to attend a single meeting.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the wisdom as well as the zeal with which this old foundation has been revived. A good schoolhouse has been built; and the constitution of the school framed in the spirit though not in the letter of the old foundation. The free boys, being elected by competition, instead of being a drag upon the school, take their place, as scholars, amongst the most advanced, and the evils of gratuitous instruction are entirely avoided. The indomitable perseverance of the master, himself an old pupil of the school, has surmounted difficulties before which others would have succumbed; the numbers of the school have been steadily rising, and when the number of boarders is increased, some remuneration more adequate to his services will be obtained. The town and immediate neighbourhood contain too small and poor a population to make it possible for the school, as a day school, to prove sufficiently remunerative to permanently ensure the presence of masters of a high class. At present the income of both headmaster and undermaster is assisted by the precarious tenure of two small curacies in the neighbourhood. Without this assistance it would have been impossible to procure the services of a competent second master.

The gross income of the endowment is about 170*l.* a year. Of this, 75*l.* goes to the master, 5*l.* is spent in prizes, 2*l.* for coal in the school, and 13*l.* in doles of bread for the poor, this latter sum being somewhat strangely considered the "overplus" before alluded to. The remainder is consumed in paying interest on 400*l.*, the land tax and other rates and taxes, doing repairs upon the school property, and in providing 2*l.* to 3*l.* for the trustees' annual dinner, about the propriety of which last expenditure there is a difference of opinion among the trustees.

The gross ordinary receipts of the school fund for the year ending Easter 1866 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of land - - -	170	0	0
One year's interest (paid by headmaster), on borrowed money -	8	0	0
Admission fees - - -	11	10	0
Capitation fees - - -	3	0	0
	192	10	0

If the school does not reach a still higher position than it holds at present, it may fairly be said that neither to master, nor trustees, but to the force of inexorable circumstances must the result be attributable.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 132, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment, about A.D. 1487, by which John Varby (or Fereby) gave one moiety of certain lands to trustees to build a free school in Chipping Campden, provide a learned schoolmaster, and pay any surplus to poor. School moiety purchased by owner of other moiety, and lands in lieu conveyed to trustees by deed 24 Sept. 1627, in pursuance of Order of Court of Chancery of same year. Additional land purchased about the year 1509 for about 600*l.* of uncertain origin. Founder's deed lost; copy of decree and other documents in custody of secretary.

School Property.—50 acres at Barton-on-Heath, 35 acres at Gretton, total 85 acres, besides school premises one acre. Annual income 174*l.* gross, 80*l.* net, all applied to school. No increase expected. Building and site good. Master's house adapted for reception of boarders. (Further details in Assistant Commissioner's Report).

School entitled to one of four exhibitions founded by George Townsend, at Pembroke College, Oxford; value 75*l.* a year, with rooms rent free, tenable for four years; qualification, two years at the school, and "sufficient merit" in judgment of the College. Six free scholarships at school established by rules of trustees, 1863.

Objects of Trust.—To educate children of parishioners, and with surplus relieve poor inhabitants (founder.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of instruction in classical department, such as to enable boys to matriculate at universities; in non-classical department, to pass Oxford and Cambridge local examinations (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Trustees 13, a self-electing body, observing the relative proportions of town and country trustees, which existed under decree of 1627, and which were prescribed in the deed of conveyance of that year, hold lands, appoint head master, make rules, and elect free scholars; they meet but once annually.

Trustees required to take from master on his appointment a writing, "with "a condition that he should be of good and civil conversation, and diligently "and discreetly demean himself, or else be removed from his office." Present master has given undertaking to resign when called upon.

On a vacancy in mastership, trustees advertise for graduate in Holy Orders. No restriction on other employment. Present master holds curacy of Aston-sub-Edge, value 70*l.* per annum.

State of School in First Half-year of 1865.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, D.C.L., clerk in Holy Orders. Net income from endowment and fees 165*l.* Under master, French master, and drawing master appointed and paid by head master, subject to approval of trustees.

Day Scholars.—21 [24 in 1867], of whom 12 under 14 years of age; 15 these on foundation; six free boys; rest pay 10*s.* entrance fee to trustees, and if under 10 years of age pay 2*l.* per annum, if above that age 3*l.* per annum to master; these terms cover all charges for tuition, stationery, &c., printed books excepted. The foundationers reside within the parish. Non-foundationers come from a distance of three or four miles, sons of professional men, farmers, and shopkeepers.

All non-foundationers (boarders included) are eligible for head master's exhibitions of 3*l.* a year.

Boarders.—Seven [10 in 1867], six under 14 years of age; chiefly the sons of professional men; reside in the head master's house; four meals a day, meat

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

once at least. Terms 30*l.* to 40*l.* per annum according to age. School bill average, 57*l.*; will, probably, under present arrangements, not exceed 50 guineas in any case, and for boys under 16 will not exceed 40 guineas.

All non-foundationers pay 8*l.* per annum for general education and 1*l.* entrance fee; non-foundation day boys who dine in hall pay 30*s.* per quarter extra. A charge not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum for use of library. Cubical contents of bed-rooms 430 feet per boy. Master visits dormitory frequently.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Candidates for free scholarships to be between the ages of 10 and 16 years, on the first day of March preceding the election, and must pass an examination in elementary English and arithmetic; candidates for admission as paying boys must be eight years old, be nominated by three trustees, and pass an examination as above.

School classified separately; school course modified to suit particular cases; school opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book; Cateshism not compulsory on Non-conformists.

Promotion by examinations held at close of half-year by head and second masters.

An examination also held in March, for foundation scholarships and head master's school exhibitions, at which perhaps one-third of the boys present themselves.

Prizes twice a year.

Punishments: impositions, caning on the hand, gating, keeping in, caning on the back before the whole school (but rarely used), and expulsion.

Playground 720 square yards, adjoining the school; a field, nearly a mile distant, is used for cricket, football, &c.

Boys allowed (during certain hours) to go in and out of the playground at pleasure; very young boys must give previous notice to a sixth form boy.

During the last two years no boys have gone to university. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867, but some expected to go shortly].

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 27 to 28 hours per week. Two fifths of the time being devoted to preparation in school. About two hours extra per day are required for preparation of lessons out of school. Play 27 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Earl of Harrowby.
Lord Redesdale.
Lord Northwick.
Sir C. Rushout, Bart.
Sir T. Phillips, Bart.
Rev. C. E. Kennaway, M.A., Vicarage, Campden.
Rev. J. D. Bourne, M.A., Rectory, Weston-sub-Edge.
W. Rimell, farmer, Campden.
C. Izod, Campden.
Earl Gainsborough.
Edwin Bartleet, Esq.
Wm. Stanley, farmer.

Head Master:

Rev. S. F. Hiron, D.C.L.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. Thos. Jas. Bensted, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Campden	50 yards.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Campden	
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Longlands, Campdn	2 miles.
„ „ - 4	Schoolmistress -	Saintbury, Glouc.	3 do.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Campden -	From 50 to 100 yards.
„ „ - 6			
„ „ - 7	Draper - -		
„ „ - 8	Grocer - -		
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -		
„ „ - 10 (Head boy downwards)			
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Draycott - -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Farmer & Fruiterer	Weston-sub-Edge	2 do.
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Bishampton, stays at Ebrington.	2 do.
„ „ - 4	Butcher - -	Campden - -	Opposite the school.
„ „ - 5	Glazier - -	Campden - -	150 yards.
„ „ - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders	Campden - -	150 yards.
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Hidcote - -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 8	Surveyor to Highway Board.	Campden - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 9	Bookseller -	Campden - -	Next door to school.
„ „ - 10 (Lowest upwards.)	Ironmonger and Brazier.	Campden - -	100 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Saintbury - -	Rev. Dr. Hiron, Head Master.
„ „ - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Barcheston, Shipton-on-Stour.	
„ „ - 3	Solicitor, deceased	Mother, Cheltenham; Guardian, Alvescot, Faringdon.	
„ „ - 4	Retired Officer -	Father, India; Guardian, Cheltenham.	
„ „ - 5	Captain in the Indian Navy, dedeceased.	Guardian, Foxley, Malmesbury.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One First Class in Mathematics at Oxford.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.					
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	No extra fee for any subject.	10	15	24 *	45	9	2¼	Virgil Æneid, Book II. to line 100. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Bk. II. ch. 24 to Bk. IV. ch. 23. Pinnock's Old Testament History, pages 74 to 105. Dr. W. Smith's smaller Eng. Hist. pages 29 to 180. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exercise 31 to 60. Kennedy's Latin Grammar, page 64, and also Accidence to page 74. Twell's Poetry for Repetition, Nos. 79, 106, 107. Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations. Thrower's Arithmetic, Nos. 14, 16, 17, 22, and page 139. Wilkin's Greek Delectus, pages 14 to 17, line 15. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, pages 36 to 99. Euclid, Book 1 to Prop. 44. Cornwell's School Geography, pages 20 to 64. Sewell's Dictation Rules and Exercises, pages 29 to 38. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. French.—Ahn's Book, Exercises 50 to 100. M. Tyrel's Household Words, Exercises 9 to 22. St. Mark's Gospel and Church Catechism in Lecture Lessons by Head Master. Lecture Lessons are also given on History and Geography by the Head Master. N.B.—Outline maps are from time to time filled up by the 3rd Form and the Forms above it. In the Upper Forms a subject for English Composition is given out periodically.	8	12	24	45	6	2¼	Isbister's Cæsar, Ex. 70 to 40. Pinnock's Old Testament History, pages 74 to 105. Dr. Smith's Smaller History of England, pages, 29 to 180. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, Exercise 14 to 34. Kennedy's Latin Grammar, page 64, and also Accidence to page 74. Twell's Poetry, Nos. 79, 106, 107. Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations. Thrower's Arithmetic, Nos. 14, 16, 17, 22, and page 139. Euclid, Book I. to prop. 44. Cornwell's Geography, pages 20 to 64. Sewell's Dictation Rules and Exercises, pages 29 to 38. Ahn's French Book, Exercises 50 to 100. Tyrel's Household Words, Exercises 9 to 22. St. Mark's Gospel and Church Catechism, English History and Geography in Lecture Lessons by Head Master.	7	11	33	45	6	3	Sewell's Dictation Exercises, Exercises 1 to 17. Arithmetic.—Thrower's Long Division, the 4 Compound Rules of, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division. Latin Grammar.—Kennedy's Primer, pages 1 to 7. English Grammar.—Morell's, just commenced. Poetry.—Curtis's Poetical Reader, "Village Blacksmith," "Try again," "The Blind Boy," "Past and Present." Davis' Text Book of Arithmetic, pages 1 to 9. Church Catechism broken in Questions, pages 1 to 17. Cornwell's Smaller Geography, pages 1 to 10 and 14 to 15. English History.—Poetical History sold by Dean and Son, Ludgate Hill, first and last verses of Reigns from William 1st to Richard 1st.
Greek	1	1																					
Latin	All	5																					
French	24	3																					
Arithmetic	All	4																					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	18	2																					
History	All	4																					
Geography	All	4																					
English Grammar.	All	4																					
English Literature.	10	1																					
Reading	All																						
Writing	All																						

* In this estimate Latin, with its sub-divisions of Exercise, Grammar, and Translation, is considered as one lesson. Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid as one each.

CHIPPING SODBURY.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Certain lands, called town and church lands, have from time immemorial been in the possession of the corporation of Sodbury, applicable to various purposes set forth in an inquisition taken in 1694 under 43 of Elizabeth, "An Act for inquiring into the "abuse of charities." Under that inquisition the jurors found, *inter alia*, that in 1680 certain lands were conveyed to feoffees, subject to a payment of 10*l.* a year, for the use and benefit of a grammar schoolmaster, to teach school within the same borough, and instruct in learning two poor boys, not younger than 10, for five years.

A decree was made, founded on this inquisition, by which the 10*l.* was ordered to be paid to a schoolmaster who should teach "the townsmen's children their grammar there freely" and further assigning him 20*l.* out of the charity revenues; and it also directed that the upper part of a certain house, the title to which had been disputed, should henceforth be appropriated for ever as a schoolhouse. These premises were afterwards pulled down, and another schoolhouse erected by the corporation, in which up to 1826, a classical school was carried on. In that year, the inhabitants, dissatisfied with the course of instruction pursued at the school, petitioned the Court of Chancery that other subjects besides Latin and Greek, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of what is generally known as a commercial education, might also be taught, as more adapted to the station in life occupied by the great body of the children who desired to benefit thereby. To this petition the Court replied by a decree in 1828, that the master was only bound to teach the learned languages, and not the English language, nor reading, writing, and arithmetic; that the school was intended to be, and ought to continue, a grammar school for the purpose of teaching the learned languages grammatically; and that the master had an estate of freehold in his office. In accordance with this decision a scheme was drawn up, and confirmed by the Court in 1831, requiring the head master to be a graduate of an English university and a clergyman; to teach 20 boys of the town freely, who might remain six years, so that they did not exceed 15 years of age; and laying down many other rules for the school management. The salary of the master was also increased to 93*l.* 4*s.*; and an equal sum was also directed to be paid for distribution amongst the poor, and for apprenticing poor boys, which three sums were to be rateably liable to abatement if the income fell short. Besides having the use of the school premises free from all taxes, rates, and repairs, in order to increase the respectability of the school the master was to be allowed to take boarders.

After the decree of 1831 no children attended the school for classical teaching, but 20 received what is called an English education, on an extra payment of 20*l.* being made to the master by the bailiff and bailiff burgesses. Since the death of the last

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

master in 1857, no other has been appointed, and the funds have been carefully set aside and allowed to accumulate. A petition under the Grammar School Act of 1840 has been recently presented in reference to this school, and a scheme has been agreed on and drawn up, and only awaits the formal sanction of the court.

By it the bailiff and bailiff burgesses and the incumbent of the parish are constituted trustees of the whole charity and have the power of appointing and dismissing the master.

The school is to be called the Chipping Sodbury Endowed school. The master is to be a graduate of an English university, to receive 100*l.* from the endowment, for which he is to educate all boys sons of resident inhabitants between the ages of 8 and 16. He may receive boarders. The instruction is to be in those subjects which usually fall under the head of English education, but to include Latin, French, and German, and Greek if required, the fees to be paid by Chipping Sodbury boys under 14, are to be 3*l.* a year; above 14, 4*l.*; all others are to pay 6*l.* a year. Certain portions of these fees are to go to the master. The school is to be examined regularly, and prizes and money payments to be made for the advancement of the most deserving boys, and the school is to be always open to the Queen's Inspector of Schools.

The old school premises stand upon a long strip of land, about half an acre in extent; the master's house is substantially built. Both it and more especially the schoolroom and playground will require some outlay before they can be satisfactorily adapted to the purposes intended for them; after which time we may hope a prosperous future will attend the re-awakened life of the old school.

The income of the whole charity in 1865 was 364*l.* and only 31*l.* went in repairs. The lands and houses belonging to it are, with great advantage, all let by tender or by auction, and the scheme provides that the utmost publicity shall be given of the intention to let any of the land at least three weeks before the letting. The whole income, after first satisfying the necessary costs and expenses of collection of rents and of repairs, is to be divided into three equal parts, two thirds of which are to go towards school purposes, and the remainder for the benefit of the deserving poor of the parish who have not received parochial relief. There appears to be an accumulation in hand of about 1,000*l.*, derived partly from the salary of the schoolmaster, which has accumulated since 1857, partly from the unappropriated apprentice fund, which has reached 660*l.*, only 38 applications having been made for it during 20 years, an average of barely 2 a year. Under the new scheme the trustees have the power, out of the two thirds set aside for school purposes, to apply a sum not exceeding 40*l.* for apprentices, or in providing otherwise for the advancement or benefit of two boys every year, who shall be adjudged by the examiner to be the most meritorious; a satisfactory and beneficial application of an overgrown fund.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 372, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree, 3 Charles I., 20*l.* a year out of townlands of Chipping Sodbury appropriated to support of schoolmaster. This payment and one of 10*l.* on account of a rentcharge given by Robert Davis some time prior to 1680, confirmed by decree, 1694.

By a scheme of Court of Chancery in 1831 one fourth part of income of townlands appropriated to school, one fourth to apprenticing poor boys.

School Property.—By new scheme (1867), two thirds of net income of townlands appropriated to school, remaining third for poor.* Gross income of whole charity for 1865 was 369*l.* 9*s.*, or 364*l.* 1*s.* net, of which, according to proportions laid down in scheme of 1831, 91*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* was applicable to school. At same rate of total income, amount applicable to school under new scheme would be 242*l.* 14*s.*

There is a school building and a residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Teaching townsmen's children freely (decree of Charles I.) School to be open to all boys, children of resident inhabitants of parish of Chipping Sodbury between age of 8 and 16 years; subject to their preferential right trustees may order that boys from other places be admissible.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (decree of Charles I.) Reading, writing, spelling, English grammar and composition, general history and geography, Latin, French, and German languages, Greek if required, arithmetic, algebra, and elementary mathematics, land mensuration and surveying, and other subjects as directed by trustees. Religious instruction in Bible and principles of Church of England (scheme, 1867).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 25 January 1867. Trustees, the bailiff and bailiff-burgesses, and the incumbent of Chipping Sodbury in their individual capacities, and individually signifying their willingness to act. They appoint and dismiss head master at discretion, expel scholars, abate or, in special cases, remit fees, appoint annual examiners, and may apply not more than 40*l.* annually in apprenticing or otherwise advancing scholars.

Master to be member of Church of England and graduate of English university. Salary 100*l.* a year. May not hold ecclesiastical benefice or other office. He may, with assent of trustees, appoint additional teachers, removable by trustees, or by master with their assent, at salaries fixed by trustees. Master may take boarders with approval of trustees. Trustees may establish other boarding houses, from which boys to attend as day scholars.

Fees fixed as to boys from Chipping Sodbury at 15*s.* a quarter for those under 14 years old, 20*s.* a quarter for those above 14, for all other boys 30*s.* a quarter. Fees payable to clerk to trustees; one half to be added to master's remuneration; the other for other teachers and general purposes.

School to be open to Government and diocesan inspector.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

School closed since 1857, from which year until 1863, income applied in repayment of mortgage debt.

School now about to be re-established.

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* ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of Chipping Sodbury Townlands, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rent of houses and premises in Chipping Sodbury and Wickwar	110	14	0	For poor	58	12	0
Rent of 63A. 32R. 27P. of land	255	12	6	Expenses	31	8	6
Reserved rents, &c.	3	2	6	Balance in hand	491	2	7
Balance from last account	217	2	1				
	586	11	1				
Less, rent to lord of manor 1 8 0 Collector 4 0 0	5	8	0				
	£581	3	1		£581	3	1

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CIRENCESTER.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE Free Grammar School at Cirencester was founded by Bishop Ruthall in the earlier part of the reign of King Henry VIII. He is said (according to Rudder, the county historian), to have given the present site, and endowed it with considerable revenues. Most of these were lost at the time of the Reformation, being mixed up with, and charged on charity lands, which were also subject to gifts for superstitious uses. King Edward VI., however, granted to the school 7*l.* a year, which sum was further augmented by Queen Elizabeth to 20*l.* a year, which latter sum is still paid by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. 8*l.* a year is further paid under the will of one John Jones, made in 1507, towards the maintenance of 'a free grammar school in Cirencester for the good education and virtuous bringing up of scholars in good literature and learning.' Certain rules, in 1677, were drawn up for the management of the school by the inhabitants, fixing the payments to be made by the scholars, and ordering that those children whose parents were poor should be taught gratuitously; that all scholars who could speak Latin should use no other language in school in their familiar discourse; and that yearly on the 15th of May, 15 Latin epistles, themes, or orations should be made to the governors by 15 of the scholars.

About 100 years ago the appointment of master fell into the hands of the Crown. It seems that Lord Bathurst was Chancellor, and some violent proceedings at the election of members of Parliament having taken place, in which it is said the school authorities were largely implicated, the master was expelled, and the office was filled up by the King on the nomination of the Lord Chancellor. Since that time the patronage has been exercised by the Crown. The appointment of the present master is under the Great Seal of England, whereby Queen Victoria appoints Her beloved in Christ, during his natural life as teacher "of Our free "school in Cirencester, to Our presentation donation, and free "disposition, not being in charge in the King's books, in full right "belonging." The fees incident on this appointment cost the master a year's income of the Royal endowment. The present master is a graduate of Oxford, having been originally assistant at the school, and was appointed in 1846. He received a title for orders as curate of Cirencester. He holds the small living of Sharncote and is chaplain to the workhouse.

The school premises are old and rambling. The schoolroom is handsome and spacious, and the furniture appropriate. It was re-floored and furnished at the master's own expense. A small playground or court lies in front of the house, not large enough for anything but childish games. The kindness of Lord Bathurst allows the boys to play cricket in his park which adjoins. The master's house has moderate accommodation for about 20 boarders, of whom at present there are seven. Much of the roof is badly

out of repair; in the attics the daylight was visible through the plaster. When the master first came he laid out large sums in repairs. For the last 12 years, the churchwardens, who are the trustees of Jones's charity, out of which 8*l.* is paid to the master yearly, have done nothing by way of repair to the premises, although it is stated that they have been accustomed to do so as far back as the accounts go, out of the revenues of the Church lands. In 1855 the school was ordered to be repaired out of Church rates. To put and to keep the present premises in decent repair would probably absorb the whole annual income from the endowment for some years to come. The churchwardens state that they have no funds available for the purpose of repairing the school.

When I visited the school 25 were present, of whom seven were boarders, and the rest day boys. It was about three weeks after the nominal time for the re-assembling of the school after the Christmas holidays, and three had not yet returned. The boys had hardly yet got into their work, and two months disuser of anything approaching learning, had told upon them. The upper class of five boys failed altogether in Latin and French, their text book being the Æneid and Guizot's Edward III. Nine upper boys wrote well from dictation, their average age being 13, seven of them having only a few trifling mistakes. They also answered questions in English and European geography creditably, and knew something of English history. They were not advanced in arithmetic; none understood decimals; a few of them had some notion of fractions, and did correctly some simple sums in the rule of three.

Of the junior boys, eight of whom had only come this half-year, some of them read fairly and intelligently, but some had to be helped over their words. The master has had no assistant for a year and a half, but intends to get one. He has sent in and passed boys at the University local examinations; the whole expense of going to Bristol for this purpose cost 3*l.* a head.

The affairs of their free grammar school seem a matter of profound indifference to the inhabitants. The day boys who attend are not taken from even the upper section of the tradespeople, and the payments for their instruction are made a matter of set off. The attendance was very irregular, an average of one fifth being always absent. Since the school had re-assembled, in the first fortnight two of the older boys had been absent five days each. The resident gentry have occasionally sent their sons for elementary teaching, but as private pupils, rather than as ordinary day scholars to mix with the other boys. The master receives four guineas from his day scholars or what is considered equivalent, and from 30*l.* to 40*l.* for his boarders; and from the endowment, his house, together with the 26*l.* in cash, which is entirely absorbed in repairs, rates, and taxes. Upon this slender income he is supposed to be able to provide a fitting education for the middle class boys in and round Cirencester.

The town, which numbers about 6,000 inhabitants, is well

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supplied with other endowments. The chief of these are the Blue and Yellow School charities, with an income of upwards of 700*l.* a year. No child can enter either school unless with a certificate of baptism; and the nominations to the two schools are made by the clergyman of the parish. Hitherto the education of them has been gratuitous; but lately a payment has been introduced, and I understand many of the smaller tradesmen make use of them. Besides this educational fund there is a long list of other charities, for almshouses, doles of money, relief of weavers and widows, lending money, clothing the poor, bread money, apprenticing, &c., the aggregate yearly income of which amounts to not far short of 1,000*l.* a year. By means of these charities, in the words of the county directory, "many poor persons are induced to gain settlement here"; and the general influence of them has been somewhat demoralizing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 38, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Dr. Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, and privy counsellor to King Henry VIII.

Much of original endowment, which was mixed with chantry lands, lost. Subsequently endowed by grants of 7*l.* and 13*l.* from King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth; further endowed with an annual charge of 8*l.* on six houses in Cirencester, devised by will of John Jones, 12 Aug. 1507, for other but invalid purposes.

School Property.—Annual income from Jones' charity 8*l.*, from Office of Woods and Forests 20*l.*, total 28*l.* gross, 26*l.* net; income stationary; buildings not very suitable to their purpose. Master's house capable of receiving boarders, but too small.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free grammar school for good education and virtuous bringing up of scholars (Jones' gift, according to inquisitions in 1603).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and learning (Jones' gift).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of Jones' charity regularly appointed; they exercise no control over the school. Property of this charity managed by churchwardens. Since about 1760, when master appointed by feoffees was expelled, the Lord Chancellor has appointed the master. Master required to be a clerk in Holy Orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master only; net income from endowment and fees, 134*l.*

Day Scholars.—18 (of whom 12 are under 14 years of age); each boy pays 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for instruction; there are no free boys.

Boarders.—Seven (under 14 years of age), in master's house, chiefly sons of yeomen and professional men. Four meals a day, meat once, diet unlimited. Terms according to age, 26*l.* 5*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.* School bill, highest, 37*l.*, average 33*l.*, lowest 25*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 648 feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed. Master sleeps close by.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission must be able to read the English Testament. School course not often modified to suit particular cases. Lessons prepared on Sunday to be said on Monday. School opened and closed daily with prayer from Bishop Blomfield's "Family Devotions." Boarders attend church twice on Sundays.

Promotions by examination, half-yearly by head master. Prizes half-yearly given by head master.

Punishments: impositions. No corporal punishments.

Playground, 107 feet by 44, adjoining the school. Cricket and other games are played. Boys in walks always accompanied by master. School time, 40 weeks per annum; study 30 hours per week, exclusive of preparations for usual lessons. Play time, 26 hours per week.

During last five years no boy gone to university. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Trustees of Jones' Charity:

Earl Bathurst, Cirencester.
Thomas W. C. Master, Cirencester.
Charles W. Lawrence, Cirencester.
W. Gregory, Cirencester.
Robt. K. Halgood, Cirencester.
J. F. Skipton (address unknown).

Head Master:

Rev. W. Bartram, M.A.

TABLES A AND B.

These tables are not here inserted, as they give the professions of the parents of 40 boys, and the subjects of instruction of 38 boys, when 25 only are stated to have been in the school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1 Pupil took a Second Class in Mathematics at Oxford in 1856.
1 do. passed the Civil Service Examination for Post Office in 1857.
1 do. do. do. do. in 1859.
1 do. do. do. War Office in 1860.
1 do. do. Apothecaries' Hall Arts Examination in 1861.
1 do. do. College of Surgeons do. in 1861.
1 do. do. Apothecaries' Hall do. in 1862.
1 do. do. Oxford Middle Class Junior Examination in 1863.
1 do. do. Cambridge do. do. and distinguished himself in English.
1 do. do. Cambridge Senior Middle Class Examination in 1864.
1 do. do. Cambridge Junior do. do. in 1864.
1 do. do. Civil Service Customs Examination in 1865.

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GLOUCESTER.—THE CATHEDRAL OR KING'S SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The King's school at Gloucester is an integral part of the Cathedral church in that city, erected and constituted by King Henry VIII. on the dissolution of the old abbey. It existed in some shape before the dissolution, as a sum of money is in a document of this date specifically devoted to the repair "of the "grammar school, which had run to ruin."

The supreme head upon earth of the Church of England and Ireland, influenced, according to the recital in the statutes, he trusted, by God Himself, to suppress the monasteries for their many and great enormities, and to transfer them to better uses, constituted and erected the Cathedral church at Gloucester for three objects:

1. For the preaching of the pure worship of God. 2. That the youth of the kingdom should be instructed in good literature, for the greater increase of christian faith and piety, and 3rdly. For the charitable relief of the poor. In accordance with this recital the first statute decrees that there shall be one dean, six canons, six minor canons, (three of whom respectively are to be sacrist, deacon, and sub-deacon), six lay clerks, one master of the choristers, eight choristers, *two masters to instruct children in grammar, whereof one is to be head master, the other under master;* four poor people to be maintained at the charges of the said church, and two vergers, two under sacrists, two cooks, and one butler.

The 25th statute directs that in order that piety and good learning may always grow and flourish, the dean, or in his absence the sub-dean and chapter are to choose one who is skilful in Greek and Latin, and otherwise well qualified for teaching, to train up in piety and good learning those children "who shall resort to Our "school to learn grammar." They are further to choose an under master, a man of good repute and well learned in the Latin tongue, who is to instruct the youths under the head master in the rudiments of grammar. Both masters are faithfully to observe the rules laid down by the dean, or in his absence by the sub-dean and chapter. A further statute directs all the minor canons, the teachers of the grammar scholars, and the inferior officers of the church to dine together in a common hall.

For each minor canon and for the head master of the grammar scholars, 6*s.* a month is to be allowed for their table; the under master is to be allowed 5*s.* 8*d.*

The minor canons and head master are also to receive yearly four yards of cloth at 5*s.* a yard for their outer garments; the under master and certain other officers three yards at 4*s.* 6*d.* a yard. The dean is to receive for salary 27*l.* a year, and each canon 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, subject to an additional payment of 4*s.* to the dean and of 8*d.* to a canon, for every day they attend the cathedral service.

The 30th statute directs each minor canon to receive, besides his commons and liveries, 5*l.* 2*s.* a year in quarterly payments; the head schoolmaster 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* a year, and the under master

2*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Both master and under master have places assigned to them in the choir, and are to be there on festival days, habited in fitting vestments.

The College school, the name by which the cathedral school is familiarly known, seems to have uninterruptedly continued a place of classical education from its foundation. By reference to the school calendar, which has been preserved for two hundred years, many names of members of county families during that time occur. At present the school consists of 96 boys, composed about equally of day boys and boarders. The day boys are the sons of the gentry and professional men and merchants, of whom the city and port of Gloucester comprise a large and influential class. There are hardly any sons of the resident tradesmen at the school. All pay 8*l.* 8*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, according to age, a quarter of which, besides the salary paid by the chapter (150*l.* a year), goes to the head master, and a quarter to the under master, and two fourths to the fund for assistant masters, of whom at present there are two. The school is regulated by a few short and sensible rules drawn up by the chapter in 1854, wherein they deal more liberally with the master than they previously had done.

The rules provide for the regular examination of the school by independent examiners; they leave to the head master the appointment and removal of his assistant masters, subject only to the sanction of the chapter; and generally entrust to him the direction and management of the school.

The school premises not many years ago were rebuilt, and at present consist of one large and handsome schoolroom and a small classroom adjoining, together with a small play court, the whole actually contiguous to the cathedral buildings, and occupying the site of the old monastery. A large playing field is provided by the chapter for the boys, about a quarter of a mile from the school. The masters have no official residences, and since 1862 have been allowed by the dean and chapter 80*l.* and 40*l.* respectively for house rent. The present head master rents a a private house erected by his predecessor, and adapted for boarders, of whom he has 42, and conveniently placed for the school. A lady who lives in the immediate precincts of the cathedral also provides accommodation for a small number of boarders. The second master at one time also took boarders, but his house was required by his landlord, and in his present house he has no accommodation for them.

The upper form of seven boys were reading the higher classical authors, and translated creditably the narrative parts of Thucydides, which they had prepared during the half-year, and some unseen Latin, and in both Latin and Greek showed a fair knowledge of grammar. They worked some arithmetic and algebra papers with accuracy and intelligence, and some of them had this half-year commenced trigonometry and conic sections.

The second highest form also construed Virgil to me, but there was a considerable interval between them and the form above in point of attainment.

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The third form, of 18 boys, whose average age was 12½, wrote fairly from dictation and worked sums in the earlier rules of arithmetic. Their knowledge of geography was only moderate. The whole school were taught French and drawing, and the upper boys translated fairly some of Guizot's Edward III.

The head master informs me that on an average two to three boys a year leave for the universities. It was once attempted to throw open to this school the Townsend exhibition, which is open to the scholars of the Crypt school in this city, but without success, although that school has been repeatedly unable to avail itself of the privilege.

The head master is endeavouring to procure subscriptions for a fund to establish some exhibition to the universities, and a small fund has been already obtained; but the school would seem more especially to aim at preparing boys to enter the various professions. Thus, the studies are often directed with a view to prepare for the army and navy, law and medicine examinations, and the boys are largely sent in for the local university examinations.

The relations between the school and chapter are friendly, and that body seems of late years to have taken interest in its prosperity. Thus, about four years ago, in addition to his salary of 150*l.* a year, 80*l.* were allowed the head master towards providing him a house, and 40*l.* to the second master. But the present head master's predecessor only received 30*l.* a year altogether from the cathedral revenues, and was allowed only 1*l.* a year for those choristers whom he was required to educate. The choristers are now paid for by the chapter at the same rate as other boys.

By the statutes of the cathedral the head and under master are as much part and parcel of the cathedral establishment as the canons themselves. But the increase of salary between the two offices has not gone on *pari passu* with the cheapening of money. Each canon now receives 750*l.* and a residence, the head master 230*l.* without one.

The school always has been, and by its foundation seems intended for, an upper class of boys, and imposes no kind of restriction nor confers any local privilege on those who attend it, but was founded for the benefit of the whole kingdom, "that youth "might be freely instructed there."

The school is in want of class-rooms. The one large schoolroom is necessarily noisy and distracting, and there is but one small room besides. There are, moreover, no permanent means of lighting the schoolroom in the evening.

The school is unquestionably discharging useful work in Gloucestershire as an upper classical school, and also as a preparatory school for the professions and for the Government examinations, and occasionally for the universities. It is popular in the county and city, and educates from the latter all the upper stratum of a large residential class. But its very existence as a boarding school depends on the somewhat precarious tenure of a private arrange-

ment, and the head master ought to be relieved from the possibility of finding himself without a residence where he could accommodate his boarders, the presence of whom he justly considers as having an important influence on its success.

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DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cath. Com. Rep. i. Appendix 743, A.D. 1854.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown, supposed to have belonged to suppressed monastery of St. Peters, and to have been in existence prior to foundation of see of Gloucester. By statutes of Henry VIII., certain yearly payments amounting to 19*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* ordered to be made by Dean and Chapter to head and under master.

School Property.—None separate from the Cathedral. Dean and Chapter pay 350*l.* in salaries to head and under master, besides ordinary fees for ten choristers. Total about 445*l.* per annum, besides payment of examiners and repairs, No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For training up in piety and good learning those children who may resort to our school to learn grammar (stat. Henry VIII.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, Greek, and Latin (stat. Henry VIII.) Religious instruction, Greek, Latin, mathematics, drawing, French, and such other branches of learning as may be required by the Dean and Chapter (rules made by Dean and Chapter, 17 March 1854).

Government and Masters.—The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester appoint and dismiss head master, appoint an examiner from Oxford or Cambridge annually, prescribe school hours for choristers, and make rules for regulation of school with sanction of Bishop, as visitor.

Head master required by statutes to be "skilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualified for teaching."

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Master.—Head master allowed to take any number of boarders he pleases; the second master 12 boarders. Income from endowment 230*l.* Under master 120*l.*

Day Scholars.—57. 10 (the choristers) are paid for by the Dean and Chapter; about 40 are under 14 years of age; they reside within a radius of 4 or 5 miles, and are chiefly the sons of clergymen, lawyers, surgeons, merchants, tradesmen, and farmers. Pay, under 10, 8*l.* 8*s.*; above 10, 10*l.* 10*s.* for general work, including French; German and music, 6*l.* 6*s.* for each subject. National science lectures 5*s.* for each course. Write answers to questions in scripture, history, and geography on Sundays. The Catechism is repeated every Saturday. Library open to all, each boy pays 3*s.* per annum. Use of playground 5*s.*

Boarders.—36. 20 under 14 years of age; 28 are in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, under 10, 33*l.* 12*s.*, above 10, 36*l.* 15*s.* Washing 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills, highest, 83*l.*, average 63*l.*, lowest, 51*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 354 feet per boy. Hours for rising 6½ to 7½ a.m., going to bed 8¾ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission usually examined in reading and the elements of Latin.

School classified with reference to classics chiefly, mathematics, French, and drawing subordinately. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. School opened by scripture reading, prayer from Prayer Book, and Arnold's prayer; closed by an adaptation of one of the Winchester prayers.

Promotions by half year's work, according to the aggregate of marks in all subjects.

Examinations: at Christmas, by the university examiner appointed by the Dean and Chapter, in all subjects except French and divinity; at Easter, in

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divinity, by the dean or canon in residence, and at midsummer by the masters in all subjects except divinity.

Punishments: impositions, caning on the hand, the last by head master only; blocking, *i.e.* caning at the block, is nominally a punishment, but has not been resorted to for the last year or two.

Playground, 2 acres (about a quarter of a mile from the school), open to all. Drilling and gymnastics taught; one gymnasium at the school, another in the playfield.

Eleven boys gone to universities within the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 39 weeks per annum. Study 31 hours per week; with about six hours for the boarders for preparation under superintendence.

Play time about 24 hours in summer, 18 in winter, per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:
The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

Clerk to Trustees:
Jno. A. and Geo. Whitcomb, Gloucester.

Head Master:
Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) 2 Second Class (Final Schools), Oxford.
1 Second Class Moderations, do.
1 Honorary Fourth, do.
1 Second (with honourable mention) for Boden Sanscrit Scholarship, Oxford.
1 Senior Optime, Cambridge.
1 Rustat Exhibition for Jesus College, do.
1 Exhibition at Sydney College, do.
(*b*) 2 India Civil Service.
(*c*) 1 First Class, Cambridge Local Examination.
3 Second Class, do. do.
2 Third Class, do. do.
3 First Class, Oxford Local Examination.
10 Second Class, do. do.
1 Admission at Woolwich
1 Do. Sandhurst } By Competitive Examination.
2 Open Scholarship at Winchester College.
1 First Class, London University, Matriculation Examination.
1 Stood first in the Naval Examination at Portsmouth.

Many boys have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Incorporated Law Society and of the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - 1	Private gentleman	Boys lowest in School - 1	(*Chorister*) Clerk in Lawyer's office.
„ „ - 2	Civil Engineer -		
„ „ - 3	Minor Canon of Cathedral.	„ „ - 2	Widow of Private Gentleman.
„ „ - 4	Widow of Wine Merchant (late Mayor).	„ „ - 3	Corn Merchant.
		„ „ - 4	Clergyman (Second Master).
„ „ - 5	Clergyman - -		
„ „ - 6	Manager of Canal -	„ „ - 5	(*Chorister*) Excise^{n}.
„ „ - 7	Governor of County Prison.	„ „ - 6	Captain in the Army.
		„ „ - 7	Manager of Bank.
„ „ - 8	Clergyman (Second Master).	„ „ - 8	Minor Canon of Cathedral.
„ „ - 9	Widow of Editor of Paper.	„ „ - 9	Clergyman.
		„ „ - 10	Surgeon.
„ „ - 10	Widow of Attorney		

All from Gloucester; only two living at a greater distance than half a mile from the School.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman - -	Near Southampton	Rev. H. Fowler.
„ „ - 2	Physician - -	Wangford, Suffolk	Do.
„ „ - 3	Clergyman - -	Near Sidney, Glstr.	Do.
„ „ - 4	Widow of Clergym^{n}	Near Stroud -	Do.
„ „ - 5	Clergyman - -	Nailsworth, near Stroud - -	Miss Mascall, Palace Yard.
„ „ - 6	Col. in the Army -	Pembroke - -	Rev. H. Fowler.
„ „ - 7	County Gentleman	Near Stoneham, Gloucestershire	Do.
„ „ - 8	County Gentleman (widow).	Ystradwrallt, Carmarthen - -	Do.
„ „ - 9	Gentleman Farmer	N^{r} Bideford, Devon	Do.
„ „ - 10	Owner and Manager of Coal Mines in Dean Forest.	Newnham-on-Severn - - -	Miss Mascall.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	(*Chorister*) Private Tutor.	Cheltenham -	Rev. H. Fowler.
„ „ - 2	Private Gentleman	Fulham, London	Do.
„ „ - 3	Clergy^{n} (Head mast^{r}	The School House	Do.
„ „ - 4	Private Gentleman	Near Cirencester	Miss Mascall.
„ „ - 5	Solicitor - -	Newnham-on-Sev^{n}	Do.
„ „ - 6	Solicitor (*Chorister*)	Stroud - -	Rev. H Fowler.
„ „ - 7	Clergy^{n} (*Chorister*)	Bonsall near Matlock, Bath.	Do.
„ „ - 8	Private Gentleman	Near Cirencester	Miss Mascall.
„ „ - 9	Surgeon - -	Malmesbury -	Rev. H. Fowler.
„ „ - 10	Private Gentleman	Minchinhampton	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.
							hour.		hours.			yrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	9	15½	4* Greek Tstm.	½	*	4	- - - - -	15	14	—
Greek - -	44	4	—	8	—	6	½	2	7	- - - - -	8		
Latin - -	80	6	—	8	—	6	½	3	7½	- - - - -	13	—	—
French - -	80	6	—	All	—	2	1	2	3	Philoctetes of Sophocles, 700 lines.	All	—	—
German - -	1	—	6l. 6s.							Herodotus, Book VI., 30 ch. Epistles of Horace, Book I. Cicero pro Murenâ, 2 parts. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, Syntax.	1		
Arithmetic -	All	6	—	All	—	2	1	—	2	Edward VI. Latin Grammar, all for grammar paper.	All	—	—
						(Besides weekly examination on Wednesdays.)							
Book-keeping -	2									Greek Testament, Acts of the Apostles.	1		
Mensuration and Surveying.	2									Arnold's Greek Prose, about 40 exercises. Wilkins' Latin Prose Composition (different places).	1		
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	66	4	—	All	—	6	1	—	6	Collis' Iambics (several exercises). Euclid, Books I.—VI. Colenso's Trigonometry, to Solution of Triangles.	All		
Physics - -	26	2	—	All	—	1	½	—	½	Colenso's Algebra, all first part.	All		
Chemistry -	None									Colenso's Arithmetic (throughout). Todhunter's Algebra is also used.			
History - -	All	6	—	All	—	2	½	—	·1	Lardner's Natural Philosophy (7 chapters).	All	—	—
Geography -	All	6	—	—	—	2	½	—	1	Hamel's French Gram. Contanseau's Fr. Trns. (Various Places.)	All	—	—
English Grammar.	All	6	—	—	—	1	½	—	½	Harries' Fr. Phrases. De Fiva's Beautés. Ruhles' Fr. Exm. Pprs. (Various Places.)	All	—	—
English Literature.	11	1	—	Taught occasionally for the Oxford Local Examinations.						Pinnock's Analysis of Old and New T. Hist., all. Parkhouse's Catechism of the Steam-engine.			
English Composition.	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chepmell's Grecian History.	All	—	—
Reading - -	All	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Student's Hume (two or three chapters). Clyde's Geography (different places).		—	—
Writing - -	59	4								Trollope on the Liturgy (different places.)			
Music - -	1	—	6l. 6s.	—	—	2	1	—	2	- - - - -	1		
Drawing -	Nrly. all.	—	—	—	—	4	½	—	2	- - - - -		—	—
Singing - -	20	20	1l.	—	—	2	1	—	2	- - - - -	4		

* Answers to Divinity questions are written out on Sundays, and the Boarders are lectured by the Head Master in Divinity lessons in the week are given throughout the first

INSTRUCTION.

Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
The arrangement of lessons for the second class (on fifth form) is nearly the same as that for the sixth form. The two forms repeat many of the English lessons together.				9	10	*	hour.		hours.	
				All	—	10	½	4	7½	
				5	—	4	1 nearly	2	4¾	
			Homer's Iliad, Book I. Cæsar de Bel. Gal., Books III. and IV. Virgil's Æneid, III., about 300 lines.				mins.			
—	—	—		All	—	6	50	—	5	
			Wordsworth's Grammar, to end of verbs in $\mu\iota$. Edward VI. Latin Grammar, Accidence and Syntax (chiefly large type). Adam's Grk. Exercises. } Various Places. Major's Latin Prose. } Various Places. Arnold's Latin Prose Compositions. } Various Places. Euclid, Books I., II. Algebra to end of Simple Equations. Arithmetic (throughout). Clyde's Geography (British Isles, France, Italy, and Russia). English History (Chepmell). Catechism of Steam-engine.									Edward VI. Latin Grammar to end of irregular verbs, with a few Syntax rules. Morell's Essentials of English Grammar, all. Ince's History to end of Plantagenet period. Ince's Memorial Lines of English History, all. Cornwell's Geography, about 80 pages. Bidlake's Physical Geography, about 20 pages. Butter's Spelling (various places). Childs' Guide to Knowledge, first 40 or 50 pages. McLeod's Geography of Palestine, 4 chapters. Baxter's Scripture History, Parts I., II.
—	—	—	Lardner's Nat. Philosophy, 7 chapters.	All	—	4	40	—	5	
—	—	—	Hamel's French Gram. } Various Places. Harries' Phrases. } Various Places.	All	—	4	40	—	5	
—	—	—	De Fiva's Beautés, } Various Places. Hamel's Fr. Exercises. } Various Places. Guillaume le Conquérant. } Various Places.	All	—	2	hour. 1½	—	2¼	
			Pinnock's Analysis of Old and New Test. History. Greek Testament (Gospel of St. John).							
—	—	—		All	—	1	1	—	1	
—	—	—	Trollope on the Liturgy (various places).	All	—	2	Besides reading over the lesson said by heart. 1	—	2	
—	—	—		2	—	2	1	—	2	

Scripture History, the Catechism, and the Catechism is repeated throughout the school every Saturday. Four quarter of the year in the subjects of the Easter Divinity Examination.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

GLOUCESTER.—THE CRYPT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The Crypt grammar school, so-called because it originally adjoined the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, was founded by John Cooke, alderman, in 1528, who devised lands to trustees to hold for the use of his wife Joan for life, and after her death to such uses as she should appoint, as she knew his full mind, which, however, he goes on to state, viz.: that she should cause a school-house to be edified in the parish of Christ for a free school for the erudition of scholars and children there, and establish as schoolmaster a priest, daily to keep school and teach grammar freely, to say mass at certain specified times, and evermore pray for the souls of himself, family, and all Christians.

Dame Joan, by an indenture executed in 1540, substantially fulfilled the desire of her husband, and conveyed to the corporation of Gloucester divers lands for the maintenance of the school. She provided, however, that the master might be a layman, giving only the preference to a priest, who was to be an honest and well learned man to teach grammar to such children as might resort to the said free school then already built; if a priest, he was to receive 10*l.* a year for stipend, if a layman, 9*l.*; and he was to have a chamber in the school-house for himself and scholars only, and not for his wife and family or strangers; and if a priest, he was to say mass every week in the parish church of Christ.

This school has passed through the usual course of litigation to which endowments seem subject. An endowment for an usher in 1611 apparently ceased to be paid in 1737. I cannot find that the school ever enjoyed any very high reputation. It was closed for several years before 1861, when a suit in Chancery compelled the corporation of Gloucester to refund arrears of school rents received by them, which amounted to a large sum, and out of which the present premises have been bought.

Whatever negligence or misapplication of funds the corporation may originally have been guilty of, no such charge can now be brought against the charity trustees, many of whom are members of the corporation, who have succeeded them. The old school-house adjoining the church has been sold, and new and commodious premises bought, and buildings erected, in Eastgate Street. The school premises now consist of a house for the head master, and another for the usher, both of them being private houses which were bought for the purpose, and fairly convenient, although that of the under master is somewhat old, and having each a garden attached; one large school-room, well furnished, capable of holding 120 to 130 boys; two class-rooms, and one room fitted as a room for drawing, but which also can serve as a class-room; a spacious playground with a fives court and gymnastic apparatus, a covered shed for wet weather, and good

lavatories. The trustees also allow 30*l.* a year for prizes, and ten guineas, and his travelling expenses, for an examiner every year.

At the termination of the suit above alluded to, a scheme was approved by the Master of the Rolls for the management of the school. In it Greek and Latin are regarded as the staple of the school, but an English education is fully provided for. All boys, irrespective of their place of birth or residence, above the age of eight, who can read and write, are entitled to admission on paying 6*l.* a year, paid quarterly in advance; and these terms include, in the words of the school prospectus, "Greek, Latin, French, "German, arithmetic, mathematics, writing, reading, general "English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and "profane history, pens, ink, pencils, and stationery," but not copybooks or drawing pencils. Drawing and drilling are extras, 5*s.* and 1*s.* a quarter each.

The intended system of education is elastic, and neither Greek nor Latin are necessarily taught to all boys. French and German are taught by a native Frenchman, who also assists in teaching other subjects. I wish I could state that the intellectual condition of the school corresponded with the excellence of its material arrangements, or the care with which the scheme for its government has been prepared. In many respects its condition is not satisfactory. There is want of cordiality between the head master and trustees. Since his appointment in 1863 the numbers of the school have continued to decrease. In that year there were 105 boys, but they had declined to 60 in 1866 when I visited it, and I am informed the numbers will be less at Christmas.

Only two boys were learning Greek; one of them translated parts of the Antigone and Thucydides well, and the other fairly.

In translating a piece of unseen Latin, three boys, who constituted the upper form, acquitted themselves creditably, and the same boys also translated some unseen French, and did their parsing well. They also did an arithmetic paper well, but only one attempted the algebra. The writing from dictation was moderately good.

In French, out of a lower class of 17 boys, some had read eight pages of Guillaume Tell, and some another text book during the half-year. They construed fairly, but seemed absolutely ignorant of French grammar, and wholly unaccustomed to parsing.

Between the upper class of boys and the second was a great gap in Latin. Of 350 lines of the Æneid which the latter had learned in the half-year, there were very few who could decently construe it at all. Their writing from dictation was only moderate.

Two boys had been through six books of Euclid, and were said in algebra to have reached quadratics; one had done conic sections, and several the first book of Euclid.

The second class did their arithmetic indifferently, and only a few knew anything about decimals.

The boys undoubtedly were young, but on the whole the work

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of the school, except that of the three upper boys, was not very advanced.

The head master is prohibited by his agreement on his election from taking boarders. The scheme is silent on the subject, but the trustees, who themselves are favourable in the abstract to the admission of boarders, yielded to a deputation of the inhabitants who petitioned against it. The under master is allowed to take 12 boarders, and has five or six. The school at present cannot be considered successful as a classical school. The Townsend exhibition of 80*l.* to Pembroke College, which falls to the turn of the school every fourth year, has not been filled up since 1853. The present boys leave young, and are mainly composed of the sons of the upper tradesmen of the town, the Cathedral school being the more popular as a place of superior education, and socially standing higher. A large private commercial school exists in the city, with cheaper terms than those of the Crypt school. Sixteen boys who recently, within two years, entered the Crypt school only stayed one year there.

The trustees appoint all the masters, who, except the head and second masters, may be removed at pleasure. The power of removing the two upper masters rests with the trustees, but is encumbered with conditions, and requires confirmation from the Charity Commissioners; and practically the trustees would be deterred from exercising it for any but a grave offence. The trustees consist of a body of the chief merchants and inhabitants of the city. They desire to keep up the classical character of the school; and are most willing to promote its interests. Some of them think that were the school divided into an upper and lower school the interests of all classes would best be met. They believe that there is room for both the Cathedral school and Crypt school to co-exist in Gloucester, and they hoped to induce strangers to come to reside for the advantages of the cheap education offered to their sons.

Looking to the catholicity of foundation, which is open to all the Queen's subjects without limitation, it is reasonable to think that the school would better discharge the intention of its foundation if open to boarders. With willing trustees, excellent school premises, a populous city and neighbourhood adjoining, and ample funds, funds which will largely increase in the course of a few years, there ought to be no difficulty in establishing a successful school here, such indeed as it promised to be on its re-opening in 1861.

The master is forbidden by the scheme to take any cure, or engage in any other employment, civil or ecclesiastical. Where no boarders are allowed to be taken, and there is no school held on Sunday, this restriction presses somewhat hardly on him.

The scheme is very minute in its regulations, and retains to the trustees a large portion of the management of the school. They alone appoint and remove all the under masters, prescribe the course of study, expel boys, and approve the prizes.

The present head and second master are both university

graduates and in orders. It is doubtful whether these qualifications are necessary for the superintendence and teaching of the class of boys who at present are actually attending the school, whose parents have but a small appreciation of the advantages of learning Latin. And although the trustees are in favour of maintaining the classical character of the school, there is an intelligent party amongst the inhabitants who doubt its expediency, and who think that the school should be avowedly, as it is actually, devoted to a lower branch of middle class education. I quote the words delivered on a public occasion, of a gentleman, himself educated at the school, whose opinion deserves consideration. "The school on the present plan has not answered any of our "expectations. It has neither brought people to the town to "reside, nor afforded a cheap and good education to the people "of the town."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 643.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Joan Cooke, widow of John Cooke, by deed 11 Jan., 31st Henry VIII. (1539-40), in performance of will of her husband, dated 18 May 1528, and according to tenour of letters patent of Henry VIII., obtained at her own cost, gave land and houses in various places within county of Gloucester to mayor and burgesses of Gloucester in trust after her death, as to part of the premises for support of schoolmaster at school already built in parish of Christ in Gloucester, and repair of schoolhouse. George Townsend, who died in 1683, by his will gave farm and tithes to master and fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, to found eight scholarships, one to be held by a scholar of this school. Deeds with clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Land 466A. 0R. 1P., consols 785*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Average annual income of Cooke's charity 855*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* gross, 685*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* net, of which 78*l.* paid to almspeople, and 80*l.* to corporation for certain repairs, as directed by founder; remainder, about 527*l.*, to school. Good school buildings erected since 1860; residences for head and second masters.

Townsend exhibition, value 75*l.* per annum, with rooms rent free, tenable for four years, at Pembroke College, Oxford. Qualification, two years at the school and "sufficient merit" in judgment of college.

Objects of Trust.—For establishing and ordaining a continual free school for the erudition of children and scholars (Cooke's will). To find and provide an honest and well learned schoolmaster, being a priest, if any such might conveniently be had, to teach grammar to such children as might resort to the said free school (Joan Cooke's deed). All boys eight years old at least, able to

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BALANCE SHEET for 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	668	17	1½
Rents	803	1	6
Dividends on consols	18	2	7
Returned income tax	20	5	8
Capitation fees	386	15	0
	£1,897	1	10½

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Repairs and improvements	184	10	9
Tithe rentcharge, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.	54	16	7
Income tax	14	18	3
Hospital	78	0	0
Westgate bridge and causeway	80	0	0
Head and second masters' salaries	300	0	0
Do. capitation fees	186	15	0
Other masters	234	5	0
Books, printing, cleaning, &c.	83	16	7½
Examination prizes	42	10	0
Management	79	15	11
Surplus invested in consols	300	0	0
Balance to next account	257	13	9
	£1,897	1	10½

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read and write, not unfitted by infectious disorder, are, to the extent of the capacity of the school, qualified for admission and advantages. (Scheme (1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Cooke), besides Greek and Latin, French, arithmetic, mathematics, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, and sacred and profane history, to be taught to all boys for fees not exceeding 6*l.* a year, and such other of the modern languages, and the elements of such arts and practical sciences, as the trustees shall think fit to direct, at additional charge. (Scheme 1860.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 2 August 1860.

17 trustees, of whom 15 surviving, appointed by Court of Chancery, and by majority of two-thirds of those present at a meeting specially called, and with approval of Charity Commissioners, can dismiss head and second masters. They regulate admission and expulsion of scholars, amount of capitation fees (within specified limits), appoint examiner, graduate of one of the universities, and receive half-yearly report from head master.

Head and second masters to be members of Church of England. The second master is allowed to take 12 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical, In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. Oxford and clergyman. Whole net income on average of past five years, 361*l.* 4*s.*, viz., 200*l.* from endowment and 161*l.* 4*s.* from fees, besides residence; second master, 100*l.* from endowment and 80*l.* 12*s.* from fees. Two assistant masters receive fixed salaries of 100*l.* a year.

Day Scholars.—82 [49 in May 1867], chiefly resident within one mile, sons of professional men, tradesmen, and farmers; all pay 6*l.* per annum for the entire school work, extra 1*s.* per quarter for drilling or gymnastics if required to be taught. Library free.

Boarders.—None [five in May 1867, taken by second master].

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by one group of subjects.

School course modified in cases to suit boys intended for certain lines of life. Religious instruction to all, unless conscientious objections are made by parents. School opened and closed with prayers taken from Prayer Book.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examinations. Examination at midsummer by master, at Christmas by an examiner appointed by the trustees. Prizes given twice annually.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning in school; all can be inflicted by any of the masters, without formal report to the head master.

Playground, one acre, adjoining the school, and a large plain outside the city. Cricket, fives, and football played; masters sometimes join in the games. Drilling taught.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time 41 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours in summer, 26 hours in winter, per week, besides preparation of most lessons at home in the evening. Play time 37 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Jno. Aubrey Whitcombe, Esq., Longford, near Gloucester.
D. M. Walker, Esq., Gloucester.
Rd. H. Carter, Esq., Wotton, near Gloucester,
Thos. Evans, Esq., M.D., Gloucester.
John Burrup, Esq., Gloucester.
James Goodrich, Esq., Haresfield, near Gloucester.
Thomas Holt, Esq., Gloucester.

Geo. N. C. Buchanan, Esq., Gloucester.
Charles Walker, timber merchant, Gloucester.
J. H. Dowling, Esq., Barnwood, near Gloucester.
T. B. Washbourn, Esq., M.D., Gloucester.
Wm. C. Lacy, merchant, Gloucester.
Wm. Nicks, timber merchant, Kingsholm, near Gloucester.
J. R. Sanders, timber merchant, Gloucester.
H. H. Butt, Esq., Gloucester.
John Green, Esq., Park Place, Cheltenham.

Clerk to Trustees:
E. Washbourn, Gloucester.

Head Master:
Rev. J. R. Major, M.A., (since resigned.)

Second Master:
Rev. C. Naylor, B.A.

Assistant Master:
G. S. Berriman.

Modern Language Master:
G. O. St. Brody, Ph.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N. B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Saddler - -	Gloucester -	All within 1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Grocer - -		
„ „ - 3	Printer - -		
„ „ - 4	Attorney - -		
„ „ - 5	Draper - -		
„ „ - 6	Private means -		
„ „ - 7	Solicitor - -		
„ „ - 8	Do. - -		
„ „ - 9	Baker - -		
„ „ - 10	Agent - -		
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Draper - -	Gloucester.	
„ „ - 2	Clerk - -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Builder - -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Hartpury - -	6 miles.
„ „ - 5	Private means -	Gloucester.	
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Farmer - -	Leigh - -	6 miles.
„ „ - 8	Auctioneer - -	Gloucester.	
„ „ - 9	Confectioner - -	Newnham - -	12 miles.
„ „ - 10	Clerk (Customs) -	Gloucester.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Since 1861 (when the School was reopened, after having been closed for some years) three boys have passed the Senior A.A. examinations, four the Junior.

(Gloucester Crypt School.) Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-Year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							hour.		hr.					hour.		hr.					hour.		hr.	
Religious Knowledge.	82	6	—	8	15	1	1	—	1	Kings I., (Pinnock's Analysis of the Old Testament).	9	15	1	1	—	1	Samuel I.	22	12	1	1	-	1	Joshua, Book of.
Greek	6	2	—	4	—	4 or 2	4 or 2	3	4 or 2	Xenophon's Anabasis, I. 1-2; St. Matthew, ch. 1-5.	2	-	2	1	—	2	Adams' Delectus to end of Adjectives.							
Latin	79	6	—	8	—	8½	8½	3	8½	Æneid, III. 1-200; Hor., Odes I., 1-14; Sallust, Bell. Jug. I.-XIV	9	-	7	1	3	7	Cæsar, Book III., ch. 1.-20; Virgil's Æneid, Book III., 1-130.	22	-	-	1	43	3	Accidence, The
French	60	5	—	8	—	3	3	3	3	Translation, "Trois Hommes d'Etat" (Dumas); Hamel's Exercises.	9	-	2	1	2	2	Hamel's Exercises; Leçons Graduées.							
German	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	1	William Tell (translation); Grammar and Exercise.							
Arithmetic	82	7	—	3	—	2	2	—	2	General Examples (Pix).	9	-	2	1	—	2	Colenso's Arithmetic, All.	15	-	4	1	-	4	Colenso's Arithmetic: Progressive Examples, Bk. I.
Book-keeping	30	3	—	5	—	0 or 2	0 or 2	—	0 or 2	- - - - -	5	-	4	1	—	4	Chambers's Book-keeping; Single and Double Entry.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	54	5	—	3	—	4	4	—	4	Euc. Books III. and IV; Algebra (Colenso), Ex. 48-75.	9	-	2	1	—	2	Euclid, Books I. and II.; Algebra (Colenso), Ex. 1-14.							
History	82	6	—	8	—	4	4	— map	4	Hume, Henry VIII. to Elizabeth (inclusive.)	9	-	2	1	— map	1	Hume, same as Class I.	22	-	2	1	-	2	Pinnock's History of England for Beginners.
Geography	82	6	—	8	—	2	2	1	2	Cornwell's Geography, England to France (inclusive).	9	-	1	1	1	1	Cornwell's Geography, same as Class 1.	22	-	2	1	-	—	Cornwell's Geography; Definitions and England.
English Grammar.	82	6	—	8	—			1			9	-	1	1	1	1	Latham's English Grammar.	22	-	2	1	3	3	Allen and Cornwell's, The book.
English Literature.	8	1	—	8	—	½	½	—	½	Shakespeare, Hamlet (with analysis).														
English Composition.	8	1	—	8	—	—	—	1																
Reading	82	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	- - - - -	-	-	-	—	—	—	- - - - -	22	-	3	1	-	3	Graduated Series of Reading Lessons (Laurie).
Writing	82	6	—	8	—	1	1	—	1	- - - - -	4	-	4	1	—	4	Swan's Copy Books.	22	-	5	1	-	5	Swan's Copy Books.
Drawing	12	1	—	—	—	2	2																	

HENBURY.—EDMONDS' FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

The village of Henbury is four miles from Bristol, on the high ground which serves as the great natural barrier on the east to the waters of the Severn, which here assumes the appearance of an estuary. The parish is extensive, consisting of 7,564 acres, composed chiefly of old alluvial deposits from the river, and protected by seawalls from its encroachments. A length of nearly 15 miles of the tything is washed by the river. The population, consisting at the last census of 2,028, is very scattered, and clusters principally into several small hamlets at some distance from each other. Henbury itself is at the southernmost end.

In 1624 Antony Edmonds conveyed lands in Henbury to eight trustees for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining for ever a "free grammar school at some convenient place in the "parish, for the teaching and instructing of all children born within "the parishes of Henbury, Westbury on Trym, Horfield, Red-"wick, Northwick, and Aust," whose parents at the time of their schooling should be resident with the said parishes, and for the maintenance of a master and usher; and the trustees were to make ordinances for the government of the school. Also, should any sum be raised over and above the necessary expenses of establishing and maintaining the school, then such sum should be employed in building some fit houses adjoining or near to the said school, as an hospital for the lodging of some number of poor boys, qualified in the same way as the boys for the school, and for the maintenance, clothing, lodging, finding of books, and all other necessaries for the same boys, who were to wear in their bosom sewed upon their garments the letters A. E.

In 1637 the feoffees seem to have made certain regulations for the management of the property, the chief being that one of their body should be yearly chosen as treasurer and act for the other feoffees in the general management of the trust property.

The school accounts have been carefully and voluminously kept for the last 200 years. By reference to the minute book, I find that in 1717 the feoffees made a series of ordinances for the management of the school, directing amongst other things "that "all boys should pay 3*s.* on their admission, except the poor "boys who should pay 6*d.*, to be divided between the master and "usher; the schollars were to proceed from form to form accor-"ding to knowledge, and there were to be no more than six forms "in the school; they were to proceed according to their know-"ledge in reading, writing, understanding, and pening English, "Latin, and Greek tongues, both in proes and verse, for which "purpose the master and usher for their roomes should be suffi-"ciently able to deliver precepts in the most necessary and "compendious manner," and that purity in the Latin tongue might be attained "only classical authors" were to be used. The school was to be visited once a year at the least by men of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

good conscience and judgment, to be appointed by the feoffees, to observe how the children profited. The schoolmaster and usher were to be master or bachelor of arts, or otherwise sufficiently qualified. Power was reserved to the feoffees to displace the master for cause. The master was to receive 40 marks a year and a dwelling house, and the usher 20 marks and a dwelling house. The boys were to bring 6*d.* a week to the master in winter for firing.

Such was the conception of the school constitution a century and a half ago, and there is nothing in it which can be considered at variance with the intention of the founder. An entry in the old minute book, apparently unofficial, records the fact that the Latin school ceased in 1737. The school never seems to have raised its head again, but to have continued as a mere charity school, at one time being altogether suspended owing to the impatience of the Severn, which burst its embankments. Much damage was thereby done to the school property, and a large outlay, swallowing up all the school funds, was required to restrain the river within proper bounds.

In 1830 the present school premises were erected, consisting of a large schoolroom, and a good residence for the master with a garden attached. A small playground, quite insufficient for the present number of the boys, adjoins the school.

The school, when I visited it, consisted of about 60 boys, which was, I was told, a fairly average attendance. This number is composed of 40 boys, sent to the school under *Sandford's Charity*, which is wholly distinct from Edmonds', and was founded in 1756 for the elementary education of poor children of the parish; of five boys who are clothed and boarded at the master's house at the expense of Edmonds' Charity, and two boys who are also maintained with them at the cost of another charity called Cole's; and of about 12 boys who pay 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, or 6*d.* a week, to the master, according to circumstances, and are usually the sons of small farmers or tradesmen. For the education of the 40 boys the master receives 45*l.* a year from Sandfords' Charity, and 35*l.* for the education of the others from Edmonds' Charity, besides 18*l.* a head for the board of the seven boys who live with him, two of whom are paid for by Cole's Charity; so that from the school foundation of Edmonds at Henbury the master actually receives 35*l.*, besides 18*l.* a head for the board of five boys; and, in addition, his house, garden, and school premises. The income of the Edmond's endowment is large, about 400*l.* a year, with a prospect of increasing. There are also accumulations, with which 532*l.* new three per cent. stock has been bought.

There is also an old but comfortable house and garden close to the school, originally intended for the head master, as the site of the new school buildings was originally occupied by the house for the usher. It long was used as a residence for the curate. It belongs to the Edmonds' foundation, and was at one time let for 22*l.* a year, but now, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, is granted rent-free to the late master for his life, and is given up to him as a return for scholastic services of 32 years, he having

put it in thorough repair, towards which the school charity contributed 50*l.* The house and garden occupy rather more than half an acre of land. The rest of the income is spent in supplementing or supporting other poor schools in the parish, at Horfield, Shirehampton, and Westbury,* as those places are inconveniently distant for the children to attend the school at Henbury.

Redwick, Northwick, and Aust, the three other places directed by the founder to be the beneficiaries of his charity, form part of Henbury parish, and have no special assistance, being treated exactly on the same footing as Henbury proper, and boys from thence are eligible for the foundation equally with those of Henbury. At present one boy from Redwick, alone of the three above-named places, is on the foundation. Aust and Northwick are thinly populated, and chiefly by wealthy yeomen and quite poor labourers, and seldom send a candidate. The 40*l.* paid to Horfield represents, I am told, the two blue boys who were formerly, on this foundation, elected from that parish. Horfield is said to be the poorest part of the founder's privileged district, as it is the most populous, and narrowly escaped the withdrawal of the Government grant in consequence of the sum paid to it from Edmonds' endowment. At Northwick, under Sandford's foundation, is a school for poor boys and girls, who are all free.

At Westbury, which is a separate parish, we have the anomaly of all the school arrangements being entirely under the control of the vicar of Henbury, and of the incumbent having no authority within the walls of his own parish school, except what may be conceded to him by the vicar of Henbury.

The present master at Henbury has been in the school since he was eight years old, first as scholar, and afterwards as assistant, which post he held till last year, when on the resignation of the head master he was elected to supply his place. He has spent six weeks at the training school at Cheltenham. He is assisted by a youth educated at the school, whom he boards, but who receives no salary.

The boys leave very young, generally between 11 and 12. There were only eight boys in the school at or above the latter age. The teaching staff was insufficient to attend properly to 60 boys.

Religious instruction was given to them by the curate. They learned reading and writing. In arithmetic nothing was attempted to be taught them beyond the first four rules. Good maps were hung up in the room, and a lesson was occasionally given them in geography, but, as far as I could test it, without producing much result. Their reading was indifferent. In quite elementary summing several of them added and multiplied money accurately, and six or eight upper boys could also manage sums in weights

* Which in 1864 received: Horfield, 40*l.*; Westbury, 77*l.*; Shirehampton, 25*l.* 232*l.* 8*s.* were spent on the school at Henbury. Shirehampton has only lately been separated from Westbury parish, and has now a separate school, to which the 25*l.* are paid. The trustees make Government inspection the condition upon which the payments are made to Horfield and Shirehampton.

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and measures. They made poor work in writing from dictation, and in the second class, who wrote out for me from memory the Lord's prayer, 12 boys of the average age of 9, though generally they evidently could, in a fashion, repeat it, with the exception of three of them, distorted the words in many cases almost beyond recognition.

Over the school-room is a room used as a Sunday school for girls, for the use of which the Edmonds' Charity is supposed to receive 5*l.* a year.

The seven boys who are maintained and called Blue boys are the sons of small tradesmen, or more often of servants or dependents of the feoffees. They all have to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, which is allowed to accumulate, and serves as an apprentice fund, or is paid down to them in cash when they reach 21. Their sleeping accommodation was good, but the arrangements for washing, which had to be done down stairs at the pump or in the school-room, very incomplete, nor was provision apparently made for any washing but that of their faces and hands.

I have thought it best to give this account somewhat in detail. The whole charity is entirely altered from the apparent intention of the founder. The present treasurer, who is the vicar, thinks, no doubt with truth, that if all the boys from the various parishes named by the founder were obliged to come to Henbury to be educated, they would derive less benefit than they do now by attending their own parochial schools, which are supplemented by the charity. But it seems probable that a school other than that now in existence was intended by the founder, not only from its name, but also from his providing a master and usher, each of whom were to be accommodated with a house. The ordinances of the feoffees in 1717 favour this view, and also the fact that Robert Sandford, in 1756, whose charity is alluded to above, founded a school for teaching poor children of the parish reading and writing, which he would hardly have done had Edmonds' school been supposed to be established to supply that kind of instruction. The various little hamlets now have small dames' or infants' schools, where the children pay, but which are also supplemented by Sandford's Charity, and whence, as the pupils advance, they are draughted off to Edmond's school at Henbury, or to the other schools supplemented by it.

The vicar thinks the existing constitution of the school, and distribution of the funds, is well adapted for the requirements of the parish.

The trustees are required to be resident within a certain distance of Henbury, which has reduced their numbers to five.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 295 A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By indenture, 15 Nov. 1623, by which Anthony Edmonds gave lands for erecting and maintaining a free grammar school, and

an hospital for poor boys born in, or of parents resident in Henbury, Westbury-upon-Trym, Horfield, Redwick, Northwick, and Aust.

Robert Sandford by will, dated 13 Jan. 1756, left 3,500*l.*, the interest to be employed for instruction of poor children in Henbury. Charity established in 1786, after suit in Chancery; and some children sent to Edmonds' school, others to a separate school in Northwick. (See p. 170.)

Further endowed under will of Christopher Cole, dated 6 Dec. 1736, with 900*l.* South Sea Annuities.

School Property.—Edmonds' Charity, 107a. 1r. 0p. land, and 532*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, three per cent. stock. Cole's augmentation, 1,892*l.* two and a half per cent. stock. Average annual income from both, 412*l.* gross, 222*l.* net, besides repairs of school, and clothing and board of seven boys. Educational income applied as follows, 85*l.* for Henbury school, 68*l.* for Westbury school, 40*l.* for Horfield school, and 25*l.* for Shirehampton school. Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. 45*l.* a year paid from Sandford's charity to master.

[In 1869, Edmonds' and Cole's Charity contributed 35*l.* for master, 4*l.* for monitor. Master also received 45*l.* from Sandford's Charity, and 18*l.* per annum each for the board and lodging of the seven boys. There is no other master. The late head master occupies a house free of rent (22*l.*) for his life as a pension.]

Objects of Trust.—For the teaching and instructing of poor lads whose parents reside in the above named parishes, and to provide board and clothing for seven boys.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deed of 1623); reading and writing (Sandford), arithmetic and geography.

Government and Masters.—Trustees; ten, who must reside within a certain distance of Henbury, appoint and dismiss masters, appoint examiners, and generally regulate the discipline and studies. Master must be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Two masters. Head master receives into his house, the assistant master, and the seven foundation boys as boarders; has no accommodation for others. Income from endowment: Head master, 65*l.*; assistant master, 20*l.* 8*s.*

Day Scholars.—47, more than half under 10 years of age; only one above 14, chiefly sons of farmers, labourers, and mechanics. Pay nothing.

Boarders.—Seven boys clothed, boarded, and educated free of expense; three meals a day, meat once. All sleep in one room which gives 377 cubical feet per boy; each boy has a separate bed; discipline maintained by head boy.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read English fairly. School divided into three classes. School opened and closed by prayers from the Prayer Book; attend school on Sundays. Attend church on Sundays, morning and evening, and receive religious instruction for half an hour on each day.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

(1.) Edmonds' Charity:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1863	31	14	0	Masters at Henbury school	85	8	0
From landed property	349	1	0	Board of 5 boys	75	0	0
„ personal „	15	19	4	Clothing, &c., of 5 boys	23	13	3
Payments of boys at Westbury school	19	16	8	Repairs, insurance, taxes, rewards	48	6	10
				Master, and assistant at Westbury School	68	0	0
				Repairs, stationery, &c.	9	0	10
				Horfield school	40	0	0
				Shirehampton school	25	0	0
				Balance to new account	42	2	1
	£416	11	0		£416	11	0

(2.) Cole's Augmentation:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 1863	54	13	6	Board of 2 boys	30	0	0
Dividends	47	6	0	Clothing, &c.	7	19	3
				Balance to new account	64	0	3
	£101	19	6		£101	19	6

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Promotions by examinations.

Examinations at any time the treasurer thinks fit, and always once a year by the treasurer and the clergyman of the parish. Prizes given from Sunday school fund.

Punishments: tasks and detention. Public corporal punishment sometimes used.

Playground, 72 feet × 30 feet, adjoining the school; marbles, tops, &c. played.

Boarders occasionally allowed to go out for a walk without a master.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides preparation.

Playtime, 34½ hours per week.

TRUSTEES OF ANTHONY EDMONDS' CHARITY, HENBURY (1867).

Trustees:
Edward Sampson, Esq., Henbury.
Rev. J. H. Way, Treasurer, Henbury.
John W. Miles, Esq., King's Weston, Henbury.
P. W. S. Miles, Esq., Shirehampton.
John B. Harford, Esq., Stoke Park, Westbury
Rev. H. H. Way, Berkshire.
Richd. Llewellyn, Esq., Westbury.
Rev. J. H. Butterworth, Stapleton.

Clerk to Trustees:
James Floyd, Henbury.

Head Master:
Henry Pillinger.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1867).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Under Gardener -	Lawrence Weston	1 mile.
" " - 2	Labourer - -	Charlton - -	2 miles.
" " - 3	Game-keeper -	Cubbs Causeway -	2½ do.
" " - 4	Widow - -	Hallen - -	3 do.
" " - 5	Gardener - -	Henbury - -	¼ mile.
" " - 6	Labourer -	Penpark -	2 miles.
" " - 7	Coachman - -	Henbury - -	¼ mile.
" " - 8	Labourer -	Hallen - -	1½ do.
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Henbury - -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Labourer - -	Henbury - -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Coachman -	Do. - -	½ do.
" " - 3	Labourer - -	Chorlton - -	2 miles.
" " - 4	Mason - -	Henbury -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Labourer - -	Hallen - -	1½ do.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Widow - -	King's Weston -	2 miles.
" " - 8	Gardener -	Henbury - -	¼ mile.
" " - 9	Labourer - -	Do. - -	1 do.
" " - 10	Carter - -	Do. - -	½ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Small Farmer -	New Passage.
" " - 2	Carpenter - -	King's Weston, Henbury.
" " - 3	Gardener -	Westbury-on-Trym.
" " - 4	Widow - -	Lawrence Weston.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Westbury-on-Trym.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Hallen.
" " - 7	Haulier - -	Do.

All boarded in the schoolhouse.

(HENBURY.) TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1866.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	54	3	—	18	12	6	20	–	1½	The Holy Scriptures and Church Catechism. The books of Genesis and Exodus, chiefly, during the above period.	17	9	6	20	–	1½	Trimmer's Abridgment of the Scriptures and Church Catechism.	19	7	6	20	–	1½	Church Catechism, a portion each day.
Arithmetic	54	3	—	–	–	10	45	–	7½	Joyce's Arithmetic, and also the 1st book of Arithmetic published by the Irish National Education Commissioners. The various rules in Practice have mainly occupied the boys in this class.	–	–	10	45	–	7½	First book of Arithmetic published by Irish National Education Commissioners. Exercises in the Compound Rules.	–	–	10	45	–	7½	Simple Rules and repeating of arithmetic tables.
Geography.	35	—	—	–	–	2	38	–	1¼	Elements of Geography published by Christian Knowledge Society, the 1st half.	–	–	2	38	–	1¼	Elements of Geography published by Christian Knowledge Society, 1st half. Both 1st and 2nd classes taken together.							
English Grammar.	7	—	—	–	–	3	30	–	1½	Lindley Murray's.														
Reading	54	—	—	–	–	8	35	–	4½	The Holy Scriptures, often a Psalm or a portion of the Gospels, and also selections from 4th book of Lessons.	–	–	8	35	–	4½	The New Testament, generally a portion of the Gospels, and also the third reading book by Christian Knowledge Society.	–	–	10	37	–	6½	Second book by Christian Knowledge Society.
Writing	54	—	—	–	–	5	30	–	2½	Darnell's and other copy books, a copy a day by each boy.	–	–	5	30	–	2½	Darnell's Copy Books, a copy each day.	–	–	5	45	–	3¾	Darnell's Copy Books, half copy each day.
Dictation	35	—	—	–	–	9	30	–	4½	Miscellaneous sentences.	–	–	9	30	–	4½	Miscellaneous sentences.							

NEWLAND.—BELL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

THE parish of Newland, the most extensive in Gloucestershire, was until recent times contained within the boundaries of the Forest of Dean. The village is now situated about half-way between the western boundary of the forest and the Wye.

An interesting church and extensive churchyard still bear witness to its metropolitan character. Of late years ecclesiastical districts have been carved out of the old parish; and churches, with districts attached, are to be found at Coleford, Bream, and Clearwell. The tide of population has set away from the old village, and is now chiefly centred at Coleford, which by the census of 1861 contained 2,600 souls, and must be considered the metropolitan town of the district. The village of Newland itself contains about 676 souls.

In 1626 Edward Bell the elder founded here a Grammar school, and almshouses for four poor men and four poor women, as the incription still over the east front of the school house records:

"ED. BELL. GEN.
Scholam hanc et vetus hospitium
Donavit et expiravit A.D. 1632."

By the recitals in the deed of foundation it would appear, that Edward Bell, the son of the founder, under pressure from the Court of Chancery, fulfilled, by the deed of foundation, the design of Edward Bell his father, which was incomplete at his death. The deed of grant of Edward Bell the son, conveys to trustees his messuages "heretofore used as a schoolhouse and almshouse," and certain lands, the rent of which was to be applied in paying 10*l.* a year to a "sufficient and learned man being master, and "teaching grammar in the schoolhouse," 8*l.* to the alms people; and the residue, which in the time of Edward Bell the father, it was calculated, would amount to 2*l.* a year, was to be applied in the reparations of the schoolhouse, and almshouses, which were then all one building. The minutes of the meetings of the trustees have been kept with the greatest regularity up to the present time from 1650. In that year certain ordinances were made for the government of the school; directing that the schoolmaster to be chosen was to be approved by learned men, "such "as the trustees shall desire, to take account of his sufficiency and "ability to keep and teach a free grammar school;" he was to teach all children "that may come to him to be taught being of "the parish of Newland," (in this point apparently narrowing the intention of the founder who made no such limitation,) receiving one shilling and sixpence from each scholar on his entrance, who on admission was to be able to read a chapter in the Bible. Rules were also laid down to enforce regularity of attendance; for meetings of the trustees; and full power was given for the dismissal of the master in the case of misconduct or negligence in his duties.

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The property left by the founder has of course increased considerably in value; the income now amounts to 176*l.* a year, and probably will further increase. The master now receives from various sources about 80*l.* a year from endowments, besides the use of the schoolhouse. The proportion directed by Edward Bell to be observed in the distribution of the income, viz. 10*l.*, to be paid to the master and 8*l.* to the almshouses, has not been always strictly observed, the tendency being to favour the almshouses at the expense of the school. Thus, in 1711, the trustees made an order that after the payment of the 10*l.* to the master as directed by the original foundation, any increase of the rents should be given to the almspeople, which direction to a great extent was followed down to as late a date as 1835, since which time the trustees have been endeavouring gradually to restore the proportion of the payments as ordered by the founder. At present the distribution is still unequal.

Observing the proportion ordered by the founder upon his own calculation of the income of the charity, the distribution of the 176*l.* would be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
½ of 176*l.* to the master -	- 88	0	0
⅖ of „ to eight almspeople -	- 70	8	0
1/10 of „ for repairs - -	- 17	12	0
	176	0	0

Whereas the present proportion of payments actually made is—

	£	s.	d.
To the master - -	- 65	0	0
To eight almspeople - - -	- 83	18	9
Balance for repairs,* &c. -	- 27	1	3
	176	0	0

It is true that the salary of the master is further augmented by two other benefactions, Whitson's and Symonds', the sum of which amounts to about 20*l.* yearly. So also the payments to the almspeople have from other sources been increased by 27*l.* 4*s.* a year. The 10 per cent. which the founder believed to be, and when the buildings were new doubtless was, sufficient for repairs, has of late been found wholly inadequate, 262*l.* having been spent in 1847, 216*l.* in 1849, 56*l.* in 1853, and it is calculated that not much less than 25 per cent. is now annually required for that purpose. An augmentation of the master's salary was made, as above alluded to, in 1724, by John Symonds, of a puritan family, who left 100*l.* to be invested in land, and the rents paid to the master if he were a layman, otherwise to be distributed among the almspeople. This direction has been very generally neglected, the master, who generally has been in orders, receiving the money, whether priest or layman.

* Including 4*l.* 4*s.* from Mr. Williams' donation for almspeople's coals.

The almshouses are now separate from the school buildings. The latter abut on the lower end of the churchyard, which is wet and undrained, and rises three or four feet above the level of the school room floor, which is paved with stone. The room itself is well lighted; in size and arrangements fairly convenient for a small school, the area being about 27 feet. There is no playground. Up to this date, 1866, the boys have been accustomed to play in the churchyard, which has frequently brought them in collision with the ecclesiastical authorities, and after many not unreasonable complaints on the subject they have at length been finally prohibited. The master's house is upwards of two hundred years old, and for its age is in tolerable repair. The land immediately adjoining it, and part of the school buildings themselves, and also a field conveniently situated for school purposes were, about 40 years ago, sold by the trustees to the owner of a large house immediately adjoining. It is true the land so sold went at accommodation price, and the income of the charity was increased thereby; but the school premises are now entirely circumscribed, stables are about to be built within a few yards of the back door, and no enlargement of the premises is now practicable, nor can a site for a playground near the schoolhouse be obtained.

The school is governed by rules made by the trustees in 1852. They direct English, Latin, and Greek to be taught, and the other branches of a sound and useful education. The trustees meet half-yearly at the school, and summarily and cursorily examine the boys, and used to give prizes; a good custom which, owing to the smallness of the number of boys in attendance, has been lately discontinued.

At the time of my visit there were 12 boys on the foundation, (the full number) and two boys who paid as private pupils. They were chiefly sons of farmers, manufacturers, brewers, &c., many of them certainly sons of persons of considerable means. Some of the boys had come here from national schools. Three of them were at or above 15, the youngest was above 10. The foundationers are elected by the trustees; but, owing to the fewness of applications up to the present year, there is no particular canon laid down to guide them in the selection of boys. Each boy pays 2*l.* a year to the master, and, strictly speaking, all are superannuated at 15.

Some of the upper boys translated and parsed parts of Henry's 1st Latin Reader fairly well; and some of the lower, knew their Latin declensions. Questions in European geography were answered tolerably. They had not reached fractions nor done Euclid. In writing from dictation, as in reading and arithmetic, their standard of attainment for boys of their age and position was very moderate.

The present master was only elected to his office during the current year (1866). He found 5 boys in the school left him by his predecessor, a clergyman, who resided latterly at Tidenham, some miles distant, and, I believe, discharged his duties by deputy. During his tenure of office the number on the founda-

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tion was rarely full. The present master is a layman and educated at Eton, and has been engaged in scholastic duties in Ceylon. He has also been in Australia, and since then has been private tutor in the family of a lady residing in the parish, whence he was selected out of 30 candidates to occupy his present post.

The trustees are a large and influential body of the neighbouring gentry and clergy. Nearly all of them have been appointed since the official circulars from this Commission were received. They are of opinion that, in order to make the school more efficient, it is essential to change the site to Coleford, which is two miles distant, and the centre of an increasing population. In 1836 opinions were taken as to the legality of moving the school; but they were unfavourable, and the project was abandoned. Not one boy now comes to the school out of the village of Newland. Irrespectively of the distance from the chief centre of population, the want of a playground and of adequate accommodation for any but a small number of boys, the absence of accommodation for boarders, are among the causes of the school not holding a very flourishing position. The history of the school during the last few years does not present the picture of a very useful institution, nor of one which has produced results commensurate with even its small endowment. Even now, when its prospects under the present master have somewhat improved, the indifference felt to education by the class who use the school, may be inferred from the fact, that, during the latter half year of 1866, the following is the actual record of attendance of the 12 boys; the occasion of absence sometimes, of course, being from illness, or a valid excuse.

From August 13 to December 14, 1866.

1	boy	was	absent	4 days.
1	,,	,,	35	,,
1	,,	,,	4	,,
1	,,	,,	5	,,
1	,,	,,	10	,,
1	,,	,,	26	,,
1	,,	,,	31	,,
1	,,	,,	43	,,
1	,,	,,	11	,,
1	,,	,,	32	,,
1	,,	,,	35	,,
1	,,	,,	58	,,

Several of the boys came from a distance too great for them to return each night, as from Tintern, and were boarded and lodged by arrangement at other people's houses. The plan of being boarded in strangers' houses is manifestly open to abuse, and sadly interferes with the discipline; and we can afford to smile on being told of the forest boys who leave their place of lodging for the school in the morning, and spend the day "mouching," i.e., playing the truant from school, and following the more congenial pursuits of birds-nesting, nutting, or rabbit-hunting. Some of them have

the command of ponies, and are unavoidably detained at home when the hounds are near.

It is thought by some that the neighbourhood of the richly endowed school at Monmouth, only 5 miles distant, will always interfere with the success of a school here; at present it frequently happens that forward boys from the forest schools are draughted off to that town.

I cannot close this account without noting that, in January 1852, Sir J. Campbell, the deputy gaveller of the forest, presided at a meeting at the Speech House at which the Queen's inspector of schools was present, which was convened with the object of attempting to raise the standard of teaching in the schools of the forest district, then numbering 18; and in the words of the lamented historian of the forest, the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, "the formation of a central school "adapted for fitting youths for filling responsible situations in the "iron and coal works of the forest was likewise recommended and "is obviously desirable;" an opinion which few people would not heartily endorse.

In January 1866 there was a balance of 167*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* standing to the credit of the charity.

Digest of Information.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 96, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed 21 March 1626–7, in execution of a decree in Chancery confirming grant by Edward Bell (before 1598), of an annuity of 20*l.* viz., 10*l.* for the school, 2*l.* for repairs of school and almshouses, and 8*l.* to almspeople out of land situate in Gloucester and Monmouth. Further endowed by will of Alderman Whitson, 27 March 1627, who gave an annuity of 10*l.* out of a tenement in Bristol (this annuity was commuted for a grant of certain lands still held by the trustees), and by John Symons, who bequeathed 100*l.* to be invested in land for the benefit of the school and hospital, and land was accordingly purchased for sum of 129*l.*, A.D. 1724.

Deeds in custody of Rentwarden (*i.e.* one of the trustees acting gratuitously).

School and Almshouse Property.—135 acres of land and (from Hoskins's legacy) 790*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* consols. Average annual income from lands and rent-charges 208*l.* gross, 75*l.* applied to school, 88*l.* to hospital. (Further details in Assistant Commissioner's Report.) Master also receives 10*l.* a year from corporations of Bristol, as trustees of Whitson's charity. Buildings old, site bad, at least two miles from majority of neighbouring population. Master's house not adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of an honest, sufficient, learned man to teach grammar in the schoolhouse (deed, A.D. 1627).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deed, A.D. 1627). Boys to be taught English, Latin and Greek grammar, and so much of a classical education as they may be capable of; and also writing, arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, and such other branches of a sound and useful education as the master may see fit; also the Catechism of the Established Church, and the principles and doctrines of the Christian religion (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Trustees' rules, 19 Feb. 1852. Trustees, 16, self electing, all local, the incumbents (for the time being) of Newland, Coleford, Clearwell, and Breem being four of the number; hold lands, appoint and dismiss master, and generally regulate school. Master has usually been in Holy Orders.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master, a layman. Net income from endowment 85*l.*, from fees 20*l.*

Day Scholars.—13, viz., 12 foundationers who pay 2*l.* per annum for school work; one non-foundationer paying 8*l.* per annum. Some who come from Tintern, eight miles off, lodge with a farmer in the village.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must read, write, and know something of arithmetic.

School classified by Latin chiefly, by chemistry and English subordinately. School course systematically modified to suit particular cases. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Religious instruction to all once a week. Do not attend on Sundays.

Promotions, partly by marks partly by examination. Examinations twice a year by the trustees or examiner appointed by them. Prizes sometimes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and keeping in. No corporal punishment.

No playground or gymnasium.

During the last five years no boy has gone to any university.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week.

TRUSTEES OF BELL'S CHARITY, NEWLAND (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Geo. Ridout, Vicarage, Newland.
Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Sydney, Gloucester.
Rev. E. Machen, Staunton.
Wm. Roberts, Esq., Coleford.
H. H. Fryer, Esq., Coleford, *Rentwarden.*
J. H. Dighton, Esq., Newland.
Robert Coke, Esq., Newland.
John Worgan, farmer, Newland.
W. H. Fryer, Esq., Coleford.
Rev. H. L. Parry, Clearwell.
R. S. Davis, M.D., Clearwell.
Wm. Roberts, Jun., Esq., Clearwell.
Sir Jas. Campbell, Bart., Whitemead Park, Breem.
Rev. Cornelius Witherby, Breem.
R. Hewlett, farmer, Breem.

Head Master:

Frederick Louis Aldous Görtz (appointed 1866).

NORTHLEACH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

By his will, 1559, Hugh Westwood left his parsonage, and the tithes of Chedworth, and an estate there, to feoffees, to the intent they should found and erect "one grammar school for ever in the "town of Northleach; provided always, that the schoolmaster "and scholars should every day say or sing one Anthempe, and "the Paternoster, and Ave, or some other godlie or wholesome "prayer, having in remembrance him the founder, and his heirs, "for ever; and provided that the said town of Northleach should "prepare a house convenient for the scholehouse and scholl-"master meet and necessarie for that purpose, or else the school "not to be there."

It appears that abuses, or difficulties in the administration of the trust, after the death of the testator, almost immediately set in: and to avoid future disputes, in 1606, an Act of Parliament was procured whereby the school was incorporated by the name of the "Schoolmaster and Usher of the Free Grammar School of Hugh "Westwood," who were to have perpetual succession and a common seal; the provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford were to appoint the master and usher, and to have full power to visit and manage the school, to order reform, to censure, suspend, and deprive the master or usher. If the inhabitants of Northleach ever thought that the intention of the founder was not fulfilled in the free and diligent teaching of their children, they were, on failure of receiving redress from the provost and scholars of Queen's College, to apply to the justices of assize in the county, who might call the parties before them and determine the complaint.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Act of Parliament, Queen's College drew up, in 1769, a long series of minute regulations for the government of the school, which, though in many points obsolete and disregarded, are still the only governing statutes of the school corporation.

By them, the schoolmaster must be a master of arts of Oxford, able to instruct scholars in Latin and Greek, prose and verse, in which he is to labour to make them "verie perfect, and to write "a Latin and Greek exercise;" and sound in religion. He is appointed for life, subject to deprivation for certain grave causes. The usher, also, if it may be, is to be a graduate of Oxford university, or at least a good and ripe scholar who has been trained up there, and able to teach the scholars Latin and Greek, and also to write, cypher, and cast accounts; he is to teach beginners A B C, the ordinary primer, and the Psalms of David, and when they can read, the ordinary accidence and grammar of the upper school, and if the parents desire it, and if the children should be able to "take construction," to teach them grammar in English and Latin.

Both master and usher may be deprived for negligence in

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

teaching or in the performance of their duties; for frequenting taverns; for committing any crime punishable with death; or for being noted as troublesome or seditious men.

A long list of books to be used in the school is also prescribed. The grammar of King Henry VIII., continued and authorized in the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory, and no other is to be used; and such other books as "are without "taint of atheism, epicurism, popish superstitions, lasciviousness, "and other like infections." The chief text books are to be Isocrates, Æschines, Demosthenes, and Homer; Herodian, Cicero, Cæsar, Terence, Justin, Ovid, Prudentius, Virgil, Horace's Epistles and Ars Poetica, and a little Greek catechism set forth by authority. The usher especially is to teach Lilley's Grammar, Nowell's small catechism in Latin, and Disticha Catonis, or the like.

Scholars born in the towns of Northleach and Chedworth, are to pay an entrance fee of 10*d.*, and no more, the whole time they are at school; all foreigners to pay 2*d.* a piece, and certain other yearly sums. At the time of the ordinances, the income of the charity seems to have been 20*l.*; and it is provided that if ever the income reaches 60*l.*, the master is to have 40*l.*, and the usher 20*l.*, and so in proportion in the event of a further increase. The present gross income of the corporation is about 720*l.*

Minute rules are also prescribed for the scholars; for their going to church, for their being catechised; for walking home always two and two; for speaking Latin always amongst themselves and to the master. Every Saturday they are to declaim by heart. Full power is reserved to the College to alter and amend these statutes.

The above is a sketch of the unrepealed statutes which are supposed to still govern the school.

The school, when I visited it, possessed a master and usher, both in orders, and respectively late fellow and scholar of Queen's College, who together form the corporate body; and a commercial master, Mr. Wooder, trained at St. Mark's, who was appointed by, and holds his office during the pleasure of, the present head master. There were 64 boys, 43 of whom were boarders; six were free boys from Northleach, paying nothing; nine were day boys, non-foundationers, paying 6*l.* a year; and six were in what is called the classical school, of whom, however, five were sons of the master and of the usher, and one a boarder at the commercial master's house. No Chedworth boys were in the school.

The school premises consisted of a single large and lofty school-room built a few years ago at a cost of about 750*l.*, of which sum the chief part was furnished by the master and usher. A small court, open to, and forming part on one side of, the public road, serves as a place for play. The head master has a good official residence with an acre of garden attached, at some little distance from the school, the house apparently not having been intended for the reception of boarders. There is no official residence for the usher.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In a large house, immediately opposite the school, which once was an inn, the commercial master lives, and keeps his boarding house, which he rents for 18*l.* a year, on a lease of 21 years, of the charity trustees of the town, from September 1859, on the express condition, however, that during the term "he shall teach "without any additional fee or recompense, the boys native of "Northleach on the foundation of the grammar school, in the "usual elements of a good, sound English education, comprising "reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that such services so "rendered by him shall be considered a condition precedent to "the holding of the said premises and to the subsistence and "continuation of the said term." In case of his death, or of his ceasing to be master, or of his ceasing to be connected with the Northleach grammar school, or to reside, the lease may be determined by the trustees on giving six months' notice. Upon these premises Mr. Wooder has laid out considerable sums of money in improving and adapting them. He has accommodation for upwards of 50 boarders, which is fairly suitable to the requirements of his boys, who are almost entirely drawn from the agricultural class, and who are boarded at 30*l.* and 25*l.* a year according to age, or for 5*l.* less where more than one of the same family attend.

When I visited the school he had been for six weeks unable to attend it, owing to severe illness, and had procured a temporary substitute.

The school is at present thus managed: the head master usually opens it with prayers in the morning, in which, however, the name of the founder is not commemorated, and, with the usher, occasionally examines it, and gives the Scripture lessons. The usher, who has lately been appointed to the vicarage of Barington, a village six miles off, where he resides, attends twice a week at the school in the morning, and takes the upper classes in English history and in Latin. The whole of the rest of the work is discharged by the commercial master, who is assisted by two apprenticed pupils from the school. The head master takes also what is called the classical department, which is held usually at his own house, but which only one boy, besides the five from his own and the usher's family, is attending. This boy was a boarder, had been nearly nine years at the school, and had joined the classical department about six months.

The upper class of eight boys in the commercial school I examined in that part of Cornelius Nepos which they had been reading since Michaelmas. With a few exceptions their acquaintance with Latin construing was very slight. No Greek was learned in the commercial school. They wrote from dictation fairly, and several boys in the upper part of the school had but few mistakes. Those boys whom I examined were also fairly grounded in arithmetic; some had done most of the first book of Euclid, and a few of them did two or three simple equations in algebra correctly. There were not many of them who were able to make much way in the more advanced parts of arithmetic,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

such as decimals and fractions. In French a class of the upper boys fairly translated some of Guizot's Edward III., and attention seemed to have been paid to their pronunciation. With good individual exceptions, the boys had but little acquaintance with English history or geography. I noticed here, to a greater extent than I have elsewhere, a considerable number of big boys, who seemed to form a kind of intellectual *vis inertiæ* in the middle of the school; and generally there was a want of quickness and intelligence in the school, less noticeable in the lower than in the upper part. Many boys come here for a year or six months to be "finished." The desire of the commercial master is to bring up all his boys to the standard required by the university local examinations, but he has the greatest difficulty to induce them to submit to the ordeal; the very thought of it making them miserable. He has, however, by persevering, successfully passed several boys.

The present head master was in 1847 himself appointed usher here. On his arrival, he was informed by the then head master, Mr. Askew, that he would have to pay a deputy. Mr. Askew himself declined to teach any boys till they were worked up by the usher to a proper standard, able, I presume, in the words of the statute, to 'take construction.' At that time there were 20 boys in the school, all learning the very rudiments, and an old man acting as their teacher whom it was regarded as a matter of charity to continue in his office, and whom the new usher had to pay as his deputy. The new usher came fully prepared and desirous to work in the school himself, and was forced to acquiesce in this odd and unsatisfactory state of affairs. He soon left for the head mastership of Carlisle school. In 1855 he was appointed by Queen's College to the post of head master at Northleach. He came with the full intention of reviving a classical school in the town. On this occasion some attempt was made by the college, with the assistance of the Charity Commissioners and of the newly appointed head master himself, to re-animate the school, and the present Archbishop of York, then bursar, came down to Northleach and took an active part in endeavouring to effect some improvement in its management. With this single exception I cannot find that the college has heretofore regarded the school as anything more than a sinecure appanage for a fellowship. I am informed some of the former masters never even entered the school; others came with the express understanding they were not to be called upon to teach. The present head master, and usher, are not only able, but willing, to work; but, except on the occasions I have mentioned, their services are not required, nor are they desired, by the commercial master, who is, for all practical purposes, the real master and teacher. His printed prospectus terms the school the "Commercial school" and himself "the principal," and makes no allusion to the grammar school He is allowed by the head master and usher the use of the schoolroom at a yearly rent, which I believe not always to be exacted, and receives the capitation fees from the day boys, but nothing whatever from the endowment.

I am far from saying that the general supervision exercised over the whole establishment by the head master and the usher, is anything but beneficial, and of the part they take in the existing arrangements the commercial master makes no complaint whatever. All three of them believe that the interests of the school, as at present constituted, are best consulted by leaving the whole practical management in the hands of Mr. Wooder. It redounds to the credit and good sense of these three gentlemen that, with such complicated and delicate relations existing between them, they work together in perfect accord.

This condition of things is of course altogether anomalous, and cannot be looked on as likely to be permanent.

However good the present quality of the education given may be, it is paid for too dearly at the present rate. Boys cannot now be found who are desirous of receiving the classical education intended by the founder. The Townsend exhibition, tenable from this school at Pembroke College, has not been filled up within recent memory; and even formerly, it appears, a boy was often formally entered on the rolls of the school when the exhibition was due, in order to be qualified to hold it, although he had not received any *bonâ fide* education there. The present head-master brought some boarders with him on his appointment, to form a nucleus for a classical school, but he was obliged to abandon the attempt, discouraged both by want of boarding accommodation, and because he met with no support. The only kind of school of which there has been any recorded success here of late years is a purely commercial school for the education of boys of the farming and trading class.

Northleach cannot be considered anything else than a poor village, in a healthy but somewhat desolate part of the wolds of Gloucestershire. The town charity trustees expressed themselves satisfied with the present kind of education at the school, as suiting the wants of the place, and as being a boon to the farmers of the surrounding district. Some of them would like, with so large an endowment, to see it widened, and a classical boarding school, as well as a middle class school established, of which the sons of the clergy, and professional men, and larger farmers in the district and from a distance, could avail themselves. The town itself would no doubt be benefited by the presence of an upper class school, as residents might resort to it for the sake of educating their children. At present all boys are formally admitted through the head master, and none who are unable to read. Considering the injunctions of the statutes which require A B C to be taught, there is some force in the desire of those who think that a more elementary education than that now given should be in some way, at all events assisted, by the school funds.

The parish of Chedworth, which with Northleach has the privilege of the freedom of the school, and in which the charity estate is situated, sends no boy. I believe a cheap private school has been lately opened there.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. xxi. 113, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Hugh Westwood, 1 May 1559, giving parsonage and tithes of Chedworth and a farm (Pinkwell) in same parish for a grammar school at Northleach, on condition that the inhabitants of Northleach provided a house for the school and schoolmaster. By Act of Parliament, 4 Jac. 1, grammar school incorporated by name of Schoolmaster and Usher of the Free Grammar School of Hugh Westwood, Esq., in the town of Northleach: and patronage of vicarage of Chedworth given to Queen's College, Oxford. Copies of will and statutes in possession of master.

School Property.—Part of tithe rent-charge of parish of Chedworth and farm of 98 acres. Annual income 697*l.* gross, 591*l.* net,* all applied to school. Buildings and site good. Master's residence not adapted for boarders.

One Townsend exhibition, value 75*l.* per annum, with rooms rent-free at Pembroke College, Oxford, tenable for four years. Candidate to be judged of "sufficient merit" by College.

Objects of Trust.—For children of inhabitants of Chedworth and Northleach, on payment of small entrance fee; also for foreigners (*i.e.* non-parishioners), on payment of entrance fee and 10*s.* the half year (Will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Scripture, Greek, Latin, and English to be taught (statutes). French, German, mathematics, physics, history, geography, and English composition (present system).

Government and Masters.—By Act 4. Jac. 1, head master and usher incorporated and school property vested in them. Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, appointed visitors, with power to appoint the master and usher within one month after vacancy; in default, justices of assize to appoint. Provost and scholars also empowered to prescribe rules, redress abuses, and dismiss master and usher. Statutes made by them are still nominally in force, but in many respects obsolete.

Head master to be a graduate of University of Oxford, and between 23 and 60 years of age on appointment. Usher to be either a Bachelor of Arts or a scholar of same University.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Oxford. Usher and commercial master. Income from endowment, head master 394*l.*, usher 197*l.*

Day Scholars.—12 (all under 14 years of age); six of these are free for general school work, the rest pay 6*l.* per annum. French and drawing extra, for foundationers 2*l.*, non-foundationers 3*l.* per annum. Fires 2*s.*, stationery 5*s.* per annum, paid by each boy. Library free.

Boarders.—40, in commercial master's house (of whom 30 are under 14 years of age); a few are sons of professional men, the rest are sons of farmers and tradesmen; four meals a day, meat once.

School bill, highest 39*l.*, average 26*l.*, lowest 24*l.* Every boy has a separate bed. One pupil teacher assists the commercial master. Times of rising and going to bed, 6½ to 7 a.m., 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fairly.

School classified on a mixed plan. School course modified to suit cases of particular boys. Religious instruction and Catechism to all. School opened and closed daily by reading a portion of scripture and prayers from the Prayer Book. Collects and hymns learnt on Sundays, and a lecture given in the evenings to the boarders. Attend church twice.

* ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of rentcharge due July 1863	47	16	8
Tithe rentcharge due January and July 1864	585	15	0
	£633	11	8
Less Arrears 1864	80	4	10
Total received	553	6	10
Rent of Pinkwell farm	111	3	9½
	£664	10	7½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Collector's salary	6	0	0
Expenses of collection, rates, and income tax	87	14	8½
Repairs, &c. on farm	11	13	3½
Two-thirds of net income to head master	372	15	1½
One third of net income to usher	186	7	6½
	£664	10	7½

Promotions by examinations, which are held quarterly by the masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning, the last publicly by the head master.

Playgrounds: one about 250 square yards; another one quarter of an acre, both close to school. Covered place for play. Cricket, hockey, running, and other usual games played: masters join in the games. No gymnasium. Drilling taught.

No boys gone to University, and few, if any, to other places of education during the last five years.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study 30 hours per week, besides preparation of most of the lessons; the boarders under the supervision and with the assistance of the master. Play 20 hours per week.

Visitors.—Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.
Head master.—Rev. C. H. Lowry, M.A.
Usher.—Rev. Richard Rice, M.A.
Commercial master (1865).—John Wooder, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea.
(Mr. Wooder has since resigned and taken his boarders to a house near Cheltenham. The school has in consequence diminished in numbers. A commercial master has been obtained, the present (1868) being the second since Mr. Wooder left.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Blacksmith - -	Forsbridge, near Northleach -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 2	Tailor - -	Northleach -	Few yards.
,, ,, - 3	Grocer - -	Do. -	do.
,, ,, - 4	Inkeeper - -	Do. -	do.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer -	Do. -	do.
,, ,, - 6	Saddler - -	Do. -	do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - - - -	Williamship, Fairford.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - - -	Dudgrove, do.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Yanworth, Northleach.
,, ,, - 4	Schoolmaster - - -	Manchester.
,, ,, - 5	Billiard Table maker.	London.
,, ,, - 6	Mercantile Agent - -	West Indies.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - - - -	Cocklebarrow, Northleach.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - - -	Reno Court, Cirencester.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Fairford.
,, ,, - 10	Commercial - -	London.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Billiard Table maker.	London.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - - - -	Aldsworth, Northleach.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - - -	Leygore, do.
,, ,, - 4	Grocer - - -	Northleach.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	
,, ,, - 6	As No. 1 above - -	
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - - -	Northleach.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - - -	Barrington, Burford.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - - -	Northleach.
,, ,, - 10	Do. - -	Aston, Northleach.

All boarding with commercial master (John Wooder).

(NORTHLEACH.)—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	
			£							
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—							
Latin	14	3	—							Virgil. Crombie's Gymnasium. Delectus. Smith's 1st and 2nd Books.
French	20	3	2							"Guillaume le Conquérant," Havet's Course.
German	4	1	2							Ahn's 1st Book.
Arithmetic	40	5	—							Colenso. Barnard Smith.
Book-keeping	6	1	—							"Coleman's." "Edwards'."
Mensuration and Surveying.	17	2	—							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	3	—	Cannot be accurately stated.						Colenso's Euclid and Algebra.
Physics	8	1	—							
History	40	5	—							Rome and England.
Geography	40	5	—							Hughes'.
English Grammar.	33	4	—							
English Composition.	33	3	—							
Reading	40	5	—							
Writing	40	—	—							
Music	2	2	—							
Drawing	10	1	—							

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1858. John W. Kimpton, Title of A.A. at Oxford with 2nd Class Honours.
„ James Crichton, passed in the Junior Division, Middle Class Examinations.
1862. Robert Craddock Do. do.
1864. Thomas H. Mace. Do. with 2nd Class Honours.
„ John Ferris Do. in 3rd Class.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Perched on the ridge of an outlying spur of the Cotswold hills, a beacon to the surrounding country far and near, stands the church and wind-swept town of Stow-on-the-Wold. In very early times here a school was established; and the building is spoken of in a Latin deed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth as, "Tene- "mentum vocatum le Schole House modo ruinatum, et in decasu, "in Stowe in le Owlde juxta cœmeterium ecclesiæ." The building was probably rebuilt in 1594. It still adjoins the churchyard, and is an old gothic-windowed house, on which is an inscription probably coeval with the building:

"Schola institutionis puerorum Ricardi Shepham civis et mercatoris Londinensis impensis exstructa 1594."

The school was founded together with some almshouses, and the founder directed that 12*l.* should be paid yearly to a schoolmaster for teaching freely of poor children of the inhabitants of Stow and Icomb. The school and almshouse thus founded were established by a charter of James I., which ordained that, in addition to the almshouses, there should be also "one Free "Grammar school for the instruction of boys and children in the "Latin tongue and other more polite literature and science," and nominated the bailiffs and burgesses of Chipping Norton as the governors, with full powers "to make laws, ordinances, &c., "for the management of the school, and the pay, election, expul- "sion and removal of the scholars and also of the schoolmaster "and under tutor;" and the governors covenanted that they would appoint a discreet, pious, and learned schoolmaster.

The school has for some years ceased to exist. The income with which it is endowed, amounting to 13*l.* a year, is paid to the national school fund; the schoolroom is used as a reading room for the town and as an armoury for the volunteers; and is made generally useful for parochial purposes. The remainder of the house is let, and the rent also paid to the national school. The schoolroom is a good and well proportioned room, 35 feet by 15, and 10 high, and over it is a room of the same size now partitioned off into bed-rooms. The house contains five bed-rooms and some small rooms, with a back kitchen, and a small patch of ground behind. The main-walls and timbers appeared sound, but parts of the old building were not in good repair, and on the north side the wall had bulged. In 1848 subscriptions were raised "to repair the grammar school," amounting to 107*l.* 15*s.*, but the school seems in that year to have finally terminated.

The nominal head master is the rector, who was duly appointed by deed by the charity trustees of Chipping Norton, and who assumed the office hoping to establish under his own immediate supervision a school suited to the wants of the place.

He appointed a master who for four years carried on the school with some success as a middle class school. Printed rules were

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

drawn up for the management of the "grammar school" of Stow-on-the-Wold, requiring boys desirous of learning Latin, mathematics, land surveying, &c. to pay 10*s.* entrance, and 10*s.* a quarter. Those boys who only required an ordinary education, which was to include English grammar, history, geography, writing, and arithmetic, were to pay half the above. All boys in addition had to pay yearly 12*s.* for school apparatus, and there were no other extras. Circumstances compelled the resignation of this master, who thereupon opened a private school in Stow, which was only finally broken up two years ago. The grammar school itself was not continued after the four years' experiment, the number of the boys attending not being sufficient to pay the salary of the master. The rector thinks that the smallness of the endowment, and the sparseness of the population, make it very unlikely, much as he himself desires it, that he should be able to revive any such school.

Several of the leading inhabitants, however, expressed a wish to see re-established round this old nucleus a school to which the professional men, farmers, and tradesmen might be able to send their sons, and some of them earnestly expressed their sense of the boon that such an institution would be to them; as they now had no school whatever in the town of which they could avail themselves, and had to send their children to Bloxam and Chipping Norton to be educated. Nor can it be doubted that although this endowment is now devoted to a laudable purpose, yet that it is an unquestionable misappropriation of the bounty of the founder, as expressed in the charter of incorporation, and a diversion of funds from their specified purpose. The instruction which the charter had in view for the inhabitants of Stow and Icomb is very imperfectly represented by that, excellent as it may be, which is given at the national school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 176, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Richard Shepham, dated 20 July 1604, who gave an annuity of 36*l.* charged on lands in Southwark for support of a school and almshouse erected by him, 12*l.* a year to be paid to school, master, additional annuity of 4*l.* charged on same estate by executors of founder. School and almshouse established by charter 10 James I. (1612.) Deeds in custody of the town clerk.

School Property.—Share of rentcharge 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Income stationary. Buildings not adapted to their purpose. Residence for head master,

Objects of Trust.—Teaching of poor children of inhabitants of Stow and parish of Iccombe in county of Worcester, freely (founder's will). A free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and children (Charter).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, and other more polite literature and science (charter).

Government and Masters.—Bailiff and burgesses of the borough of Chipping Norton, with power to make laws, &c.

State of School in 1864.

In the year 1847 the Rev. R. W. Hippisley (rector of Stow) was appointed head master, on the understanding that he should endeavour to form a school for the middle classes, and if he found that impossible, that he should be at liberty to apply the income, after keeping the premises in repair, to the education of the poor of the town. Being unable to keep the school open he has applied the income to the national schools, and has converted the school room into a reading room for the benefit of the middle classes.

Clerk to Trustees.—W. Aplin, Esq., Solicitor, Chipping Norton.

Head Master (Nominal).—Rev. R. W. Hippisley, Rector of Stow on the Wold.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TETBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A very full account of the Tetbury charities is contained in the old report of the Charity Commissioners, and also in a history of Tetbury by Rev. A. Lee, in 1856, from which I have derived much of the earlier history of this school.

Sir William Romney, in 1610, left 13*l.* to provide and maintain a godly and sufficient schoolmaster to teach the children and youths of Tetbury, gratis, to read, and write, and cast accounts in arithmetic, thereby the better and more sooner to become fit for service, both for their good and the good of the commonwealth. He further directed that especial care should be taken that the master should be very skilful in arithmetic, "which art teacheth "much wit, but is too little known in our land, especially in our "country towns and cities."

A grammar school seems to have been established on this foundation, for in 1623 certain ordinances were drawn up by "the Thirteen" (a body of men having authority in the town) requiring the master to be a bachelor of arts at least of one of the universities, and to be approved by two preachers that had skill to examine him. That all children of the borough of Tetbury should be received into the school provided they could read the Bible in a good sort. That the master, being required, should teach reading, cyphering, and casting accompts, or procure one that should do it under him, whereby the children should be fitted for apprentices; that he should teach the Latin tongue and also Greek, by books ordinarily approved in schools, and not by any quaint or new devices of his own; that he should teach Church of England doctrine, and take the scholars to church, and make them write sermons. The school was formerly held in the room over the church porch till the church was pulled down and rebuilt in 1780. It was then removed elsewhere, and finally in 1800 was discontinued. The master was paid 40*l.* a year from the charity funds.

Between 1642 and 1800 the names of ten masters have been preserved, of whom seven were clergymen. In a tripartite deed of 1640, 20*l.* a year were ordered to be paid to a schoolmaster and usher, and in 1680 William Talboys left a yearly sum of 20*s.* for the buying of books for the poorer sort of children that should be taught at the "grammar school" at Tetbury. In 1723, Elizabeth Hodges left 30*l.* a year for teaching *poor* children in Tetbury reading, writing, and arithmetic, upon which foundation a separate school for poorer children seems to have been established. It would thus clearly appear that for many years an endowed grammar school, or school for a superior education, was carried on in the town.

The Tetbury charity estates, out of which the payments to the schoolmaster were directed to be made, have largely increased in value, and in 1830 a scheme for their future application was

approved in Chancery. The gross income for the year ending Michaelmas 1866 was 724*l.* 7*s.*

The scheme directs the following payments:—

	£	*s.*
For gowns for the poor - -	30	0
Schoolmaster - - -	70	0
Schoolmistress - - -	35	0
Books - - - -	30	0
Lecturer - - - -	30	0
Apprenticing - -	20	0
Night watchman - - -	31	4

All surplus revenues are to be applied for the best use, general good, and advantage of Tetbury, as the trustees shall think advisable.

After the payment of the above sums directed by the scheme, and after certain other expenditure, there remains a balance available for general purposes, which by management might be yet further increased, *e.g.* by abolishing the charge for the dinner bill, last year amounting to 16*l.* 15*s.*

The schoolmaster of the national school now receives 70*l.* from the above-named charity, and also 30*l.* from Hodges' charity, which is now united with the national school. He has also a good house which, together with a house for the schoolmistress, has been lately built at the expense of the charity estate, at a cost of about 800*l.* The school premises are well built and convenient. Up to the last year the school has received the government grant, and the whole children were educated gratuitously. Upon the withdrawal of government aid, a graduated scale of payment was introduced, of 1*d.* or 2*d.*, without the loss of a single child, and I believe almost without complaint. The master still teaches the children on Hodges' foundation gratuitously.

When I visited the school 150 boys, 120 girls, and 114 infants were present, in separate rooms, numbers not much in excess of the daily average. The boys were all of the poorer class, seldom staying beyond 13, at which age they could be apprenticed at the cost of the charity estate; and the demand for apprentices, I was told, exceeded the supply.

The boys seemed well looked after and managed; their attendance was commendably regular; the upper boys worked sums with accuracy, and some from the middle of the school wrote creditably from dictation. Each boy had to prepare a home lesson in the evening.

The late master of the school, who occupied his office for 20 years, has opened a private boarding school in the town, and already has between 30 to 40 boarders and 10 day scholars. The instruction he affords is intended to fit boys more especially for commercial or agricultural pursuits. Some of the neighbouring landowners have felt the want of a school for the sons of yeomen and the mercantile classes for the surrounding district, and it is under the immediate patronage of some of them that this private school is now opened. The ordinary boarding terms are only

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

22 guineas a year, and parents object to the slightly increased rates to which the dearness of provisions has lately compelled the master to raise this very moderate payment.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 350, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Sir William Romney, who died about 1610, bequeathed the profits of a lease for years ending in 1618, of certain tolls and other profits for the town of Tetbury, 13*l.* a year to be paid to schoolmaster. From accumulation of surplus profits a lease of the "Tolsey" or market house was purchased under authority of a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses in 1621, and 20*l.* a year settled for support of schoolmaster. Subsequently (Feb. 1632-3) advowson of vicarage and certain waste lands purchased, partly by aid of benefactions of William Langston and John Maltbye, the land to be a common for inhabitants, and by articles of agreement of that date it was agreed that 20*l.* a year should be paid "to a schoolmaster and usher."

William Talboys, by will, 8 Oct. 1680, gave an annuity of 20*l.* to purchase books for poor scholars.

School Property.—Part of Tetbury Charity Estates (Income 794*l.*) By scheme (1830) 70*l.* per annum to be paid to schoolmaster.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children of inhabitants of Tetbury (articles of agreement, 1632-3), buying of books for poorer sort of children that should be taught at the grammar school in Tetbury (Talboys).

"For a length of time antecedent to 1800 there was a school in the town "considered as a grammar school, to the master of which 40*l.* was paid out of "these funds * * *. But from the year 1800 to the present time nothing "has been paid to a schoolmaster * * * (Ch. Com. Rep., A.D. 1827).

In consequence of a petition to the Court of Chancery in 1824 by certain inhabitants of the town, a new scheme was established for the management of the charity in 1830.

State of School in 1864.

The income is paid to the National school which is under Government inspection, the master of which also receives 30*l.* a year from Hodge's Charity, in return for which he educates 15 boys without payment.

TETBURY MUNICIPAL CHARITY TRUSTEES.

Trustees:

Rev. J. Frampton, Tetbury.
John Cook, Tetbury.
Wm. Taylor, Tetbury.
Jno. Gale Goodwyn, Tetbury.
Wm. Brookes, Tetbury.
Rob. C. Paul, Tetbury.
Edwin Cook, Tetbury.
N. H. Yatman, Tetbury.

Master:

John Masters (holds a certificate).

TEWKESBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, is considered the founder of Tewkesbury grammar school, although gifts were made to the "Free school" at an earlier date. By his will he devised to the corporation of Tewkesbury in 1625, a perpetual annuity issuing out of his manor of Skillingthorp, towards "the "maintenance of a schoolmaster who should freely teach poor "men's children within the Free school of Tewkesbury, and four "poor men's children from the parish of Ashchurch."

King James I. and his grandson James II., both gave charters to the town, providing, amongst other things, that there should be a "Free grammar school, which should consist of one master "and one usher and scholars;" and in 1698 William III. granted the charter to the town now regulating the school, for "the better "instruction of youths and boys in the borough of Tewkesbury," and incorporated certain officials of the borough by the name of "the governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the Free "Grammar school of William Ferrers in Tewkesbury for ever," who were to nominate one honest man "learned and fearing God" to be master, and one discreet and fit person to be usher, both of whom were to hold their office during the good pleasure of the governors. The charter also gave the governors full power to make statutes concerning the school, its direction and government, and the removal of the master, usher, or scholars.

In 1851 the governors obtained the sanction of the Court of Chancery to a new scheme for the school, by the provisions of which the property is vested in eight trustees annually elected by the corporation out of their own body, under 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76, s. 73, in whom are also vested all the powers of the old governors. By it the payments to the master are regulated; the number of boys on the foundation limited to 12 residents in Tewkesbury, and four poor persons' sons from Ashchurch. The Tewkesbury boys are to be elected by the governors, and the Ashchurch boys by the vicar and churchwardens of that village. The boys so elected may stay from 8 to 15, and the course of study is to include Latin, Greek, and English, with reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, and such other branches of education as the master shall direct, subject to the governors' control. These 16 boys are educated gratuitously, but make a small payment for fires and stationery. They are the sons of small tradesmen in the town. All other boys are elected by the governors on the master's recommendation, but if they exceed 15 in number the master at his own expense is to provide an usher.

For many years the master of the school was in orders, and a classical education seems to have been given, many of the principal inhabitants now living having been educated here. The school was held for years, beyond living memory, in a chapel of the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

St. Clares attached to the old abbey church on the north-east side, and was removed thence by the present master.

The present master is a layman and was elected out of 60 applicants in 1858. He succeeded a master who was a dissenter, and who gave up the mastership of the grammar school to keep a private middle class school in the town, which he still continues. In 1862 the grammar school was brought from the chapel of the abbey to the master's own private house where it is now held. The schoolroom and dormitories are fairly good, but there are only a few yards of playground. The school consisted of 32, when I visited it, of whom 16 were free boys, 9 were day boys paying four guineas each, and 7 were boarders. None of the day boys learned Latin, which involved an extra payment, but 3 of the boarders did, and 8 of the free boys. Latin was neither an extra nor obligatory on the free boys, and was taught to those boys whose parents desired it; amongst whom were a shoemaker, a bricklayer, and a boatman.

The standard of education was necessarily not very high here. One boy of 12 was in advance of the rest in Latin, and indeed in most of his work, and translated Virgil with considerable ability for his years; two others fairly construed Cæsar, and several had mastered the early parts of the Latin grammar. No Greek nor French was learnt. In geography some few answered well; but in this and history there were several boys who knew but little. The upper boys had reached decimals, and several of them worked fractions fairly. They had not done Euclid. They had a difficulty in notation, only two being right out of 12. Of the lowest boys in the school several could only read imperfectly.

This small foundation must be considered as doing as much work as under its peculiar constitution can be expected of it. The whole of the endowment consists of 46*l.* a year, without any house or school premises for the master. It may be doubted whether the endowment is anything but a drag upon the school, as the free boys who are elected, are usually of a class low enough in the social scale to deter the upper tradesmen from sending their sons.

The trustees are elected every year by the town council out of their own body, and in a small borough where politics run high they are liable to frequent changes, and are not a sufficiently permanent body to take an abiding interest in the school. Not unnaturally, the free boys sometimes owe their election to party considerations. As also might be expected, this body of local trustees at various times has had to encounter the complaints from parents on petty matters of school discipline; and the present master has had also to struggle hard to keep down the irregularity of the attendance of the free boys. Some special regulations were printed and put forth by the trustees a few years back to effect the latter object. Each member of Parliament for the borough gives annual prizes to the school, and also pays 5*l.* to the master for the right of nominating a free boy from among the children of his constituents.

The master is energetic and well spoken of. He has no assistant. He is desirous of raising the standard of the education at the school, and of the social grade of the boys who attend it. The town itself does not appear to be much interested in the question of middle class education. The trustees themselves attach greater importance to a commercial than to a classical education, and are disposed to consider that the interests of the free boys are their primary concern.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 195.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. Earliest benefaction by Sir Dudley Digges, who, about the year 1608, gave 160*l.* to the town for purchase of lands, a meadow (the Hollams), allotted in satisfaction of this about 1809. William Ferrers, by will, 17 September 1625, gave for schoolmaster 20*l.* a year, part of two annuities amounting to 25*l.* out of certain lands devised by him to mayor, burgesses, and commonwealth. Lands vested in Governors of Christ's Hospital, who now pay lost land tax. William Alge, by will, made in 1625, and codicil, gave 70*l.* to corporation for free school. This sum laid out in purchase of certain chief rents. Governors of school incorporated as "governors of the goods, &c. of the Free Grammar School of William Ferrers in Tewkesbury," by charter of William III. in 1698. Copy of charter in possession of corporation.

School Property.—Land 7a. 0r. 19p., let for 25*l.* per annum. Share (⅘ths) of annuities 17*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Chief rents upwards of 5*l.* Average annual income 48*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* gross, 46*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* net, all applied to school.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster who should freely teach poor men's children. Four children of poor men dwelling within the parish of Ashchurch to be taught freely (Ferrier's).

Wholly gratuitous education of 16 boys (from 8 to 15 years of age), 12 to be sons of poor persons resident in Tewkesbury appointed by governors, and four in Ashchurch appointed by churchwardens and resident incumbent of Ashchurch. Other boys to be admitted on such terms as head master thinks fit, but subject to control of governors (scheme of 1851.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The English, and Latin, and Greek* languages, with reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, and such other branches of education as the master shall direct, subject to the control of the governors (scheme.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery 15 February 1851.

Trustees of municipal charities of Tewkesbury appoint and dismiss master, and generally control management and regulations of school, subject to scheme. The ex-officio trustees appointed annually under 72 of Municipal Corporation Act, others by Chancery Commissioners.

No special qualifications required in master. On a vacancy in mastership trustees advertise.

Master allowed to take boarders and day boys in addition to those on foundation; but if the number of such other boys exceed 15 he must provide, at his own expense, subject to control of governors, an usher, and an additional usher for every 20 boys above such number.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master, L. C. P., residing and keeping school in a private house.

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* Master states he is "not obliged to teach Greek free."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Income from endowment, 46*l.*

Day Scholars.—24. [In March 1867, 27, of whom 16 were foundationers.] Two thirds reside within the town; rest come from distances of from one to three miles; parents are chiefly engaged in trades. All pay 6*s.* for fires, and pay for books and stationery. Non-foundationers pay from four to six guineas per annum.

Boarders.—Eight [seven in March 1867], in head master's house. Four meals a day. Pay from 25*l.* to 30*l.* or (with classics) 30*l.* to 35*l.* per annum. Each boy has a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No entrance qualification. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book.

Scripture lessons on Sundays to boarders. Day scholars prepare scripture history.

Promotions by examinations, which are held at the close of every half-year, by clergymen of the town and neighbourhood invited by master. Prizes given twice a year.

Punishments; corporal punishment inflicted publicly.

Playground adjoining school. Boarders not allowed to walk in country alone.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study, day scholars, 30 hours per week, exclusive of preparation at home. Boarders 44 hours.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Rob. Hepworth, Cheltenham.
Rev. C. G. Davies, Vicarage, Tewkesbury.
Rev. F. John Scott, Trinity Ch. Tewkesbury.
Rev. C. W. Grove, The Mythe, Tewkesbury.
Rev. Henry Welsford, Independent minister, Tewkesbury.
Rev. Thos. Wilkinson, Baptist minister, Tewkesbury.
Samuel Healing, miller, Tewkesbury.
C. W. Moore, solicitor, Tewkesbury.
L. W. Lewis, solicitor, Walsall.
Geo. Watson, draper, Tewkesbury.
Wm. Winterbothom, solicitor, Tewkesbury.

Clerk to Trustees:

C. W. Moore, Tewkesbury.

Head Master:

John Morgan, L.C.P.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parents.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Shoe Maker - -	Tewkesbury -	
,, ,, - 2	Gardener -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 3	Builder - -	Ashchurch -	Three miles.
,, ,, - 4	Ironmonger -	Tewkesbury - -	
,, ,, - 5	Exciseman - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 6	Maltster - -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 7	Stone Mason -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 8	Printer, &c. -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 9	Clerk - -	Do. -	
,, ,, - 10	Tailor, &c. - -	Aston Cross -	Three miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Harness Maker -	Tewkesbury - -	
,, ,, - 2	Coal Merchant -	Natton - -	Two miles.
,, ,, - 3	Butcher - -	Tewkesbury -	
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Fiddington - -	Three miles.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Harness Maker -	Tewkesbury - -	Do.
,, ,, - 7	Tailor, &c. -	Aston Cross -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Baker - -	Tewkesbury -	
,, ,, - 9	Engine Driver -	Do. - -	
,, ,, - 10	Hair Dresser -	Do. - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Hasfield - -	Five miles.
,, ,, - 2	Do. - -	Ashchurch -	Three miles.
,, ,, - 3	Purser in W. I. Service.	Isle of Wight.	
,, ,, - 4	Commission Agent	London.	
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Deerhurst -	Four miles.
,, ,, - 6	Gentleman - -	The Mythe -	One mile.
,, ,, - 7	Farmer - -	Longdon - -	Five miles.
,, ,, - 8	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION for the half year ended June 1866.

The Head Master's return is as follows:—

"My first class boys some of them learn Latin (Virgil and Sallust), and the same subjects as the second, with Gleig's large History of England, and Chambers's large Geography, instead of the smaller works.

"My second class learn grammar, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, divinity, dictation, and some of them Latin, about six in the class.

"I have the lowest part of the school divided into two classes, averaging about five in each class.

"The subjects taught are English grammar, divinity, spelling, writing, arithmetic, reading, and Stepping Stone to knowledge."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THORNBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1642, William White, woollen draper, of Thornbury, enfeoffed certain tenements to trustees, upon trust that they should allow the profits to go to a schoolmaster to teach a school in Thornbury who was to be chosen by the feoffees and the vicar; he was to be an able scholar fit for the same, unmarried and a bachelor, a graduate of an English university; and if he married, or misconducted himself, power was given to the trustees and vicar to displace him. The endowment was further increased in 1648, by William Edwards, who built a schoolhouse and left lands for the support of the school; who contemplated the probability of the master being in orders, as he left him a guinea for an annual sermon "if he could preach;" and in 1655 the whole premises were conveyed to trustees on trust that they should for ever be used for a school, and the maintenance of a master to teach school therein, and freely, and without payment, instruct in learning three poor children of the parish whose parents were not able to pay for their schooling. In the same deed full powers were given to the trustees for the government of the school.

The property of the endowment consists of several old houses in Thornbury, and the gross income is about 75*l.* a year. A large part of this sum is spent in the repairs of the houses which are the sources of the income, and 30*l.* only are paid to the head-master (out of which he has to pay all rates and taxes), whose annual salary, however, during the present century used to be 40*l.* There are some accumulations, and making all allowance for contingent expenses a larger sum than 30*l.* might now reasonably be allowed for the master. The schoolhouse was rebuilt at the end of the last century. The head-master's house is fairly convenient, but small, and for a man with a family has no accommodation for boarders; the situation is good and there is a garden behind; the whole premises cover about half an acre. There is no playground. The schoolroom is a fairly sized room in which perhaps 30 boys may be accommodated. There was but little furniture in the room, no blackboard nor maps. Most of the desks were placed there by the master himself; the old trustees, I believe, having considered that their duties ceased when they had provided for the wants of six free boys.

The present master has been at the school two years, and has had great experience in teaching, having been many years second master at Bristol grammar school. The school now consists of 13 boys, all day boys, which number will be further reduced at the end of the half year. The head master takes private pupils, who live with him, and do not mix with the school, whom he prepares for Cambridge and the army, &c. He desires to conduct the school as an upper class school, in accordance with the intention of the founder, who, by requiring an university graduate for master, probably meant to provide for a class above labourers'

children. Moreover, the foundation of Attwell's school in 1729, alluded to hereafter, for the education of children in reading and writing, in the same town, would at all events suggest the inference that the grammar school was regarded then as one giving a different kind of education to that contemplated by the new foundation.

On the occasion of my visit 11 boys were present, all day boys, sons of professional men and farmers; the free boys being sons of tradesmen in Thornbury. Of so small a number it is difficult to speak generally in regard to their attainments. One boy fairly translated some of Xenophon's Anabasis, a few others had begun Greek, but, excepting one, had not gone beyond the declension of nouns. Two of them construed Cæsar moderately well. All learn Latin; several wrote well from dictation. A little algebra and Euclid were done, and some of them understood the use of decimals.

The action of the trustees during late years has been completely in abeyance, the original body having dwindled down to three, of whom only one, from age and other causes, was efficient. Twelve new trustees, taken from the principal inhabitants of the town, a somewhat circumscribed area, have been lately elected. The free boys are practically elected by favour, though there is not much pressure for admission. They pay absolutely nothing, even stationery being found them by the master.

The head master came to the school in the expectation of being able to get boarding accommodation provided. Without boarders it is difficult to see how a school which requires a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge as its master can succeed in Thornbury. There is a large farming population around, whose education is said to be very much neglected, who might avail themselves of a boarding school.

Undoubtedly a considerable outlay would be required to give the school a fair start again. Boarding accommodation is required, a playground, considerable additions to the school room furniture. The new trustees have but a very limited fund at their disposal, but several of them expressed themselves anxious to do their best to resuscitate the school.

The vicar seems to have by the deed of endowment, and is said by custom to exercise, a sort of visitatorial power over the school.

A lectureship at the church of trifling value is usually, but not necessarily, conferred on the head master. The qualification of "bachelor" for head master has been tacitly abandoned.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 418, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Robert Stone, by deed poll, 15 Oct. 1606, granted a tenement, afterwards converted into a schoolhouse by William Edwards. By deed of gift, 15 July 1642, William White gave a house in the High Street of Thornbury and lands for maintenance of a schoolmaster. William Edwards, who had in his lifetime begun to erect new school buildings, by will.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

10 June 1648, gave certain lands and messuages in Kington, Thornbury, and Falfield to the feoffees of, and upon the trusts of, White's deed, and books for a school library; he also gave further lands for an annual sermon to be preached in Thornbury church, by the schoolmaster if he could preach, if not, by minister appointed by mayor. Original deeds lost.

School Property.—Annual income, 68*l.* gross, 30*l.* net; besides repairs, rates, &c. Buildings good. Site confined. Master's residence capable of receiving two boarders only.

Object of Trust.—Maintenance of a schoolmaster, an able scholar unmarried, and graduate of university, to teach a school in Thornbury (White). Three poor children of the parish, nominated by trustees and vicar, to be taught free (deed of conveyance, 20 Oct. 1655).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self electing, four gentlemen of Thornbury, appoint master, subject to the approval of vicar, admit and expel boys, but take no interest whatever in regulations of school studies or discipline. Master required to have taken some degree in one of the universities of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master, in priest's orders, LL.D., Queen's College, Cambridge, allowed to take boarders; has only accommodation for two at present. Income from endowment, 30*l.*; from profits of boarders 30*l.*; also holds lectureships in Thornbury church and chaplaincy of Thornbury union independent of foundation. Assistant master appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—24: two thirds under 14 years of age; many reside three miles distant. Parents are one quarter independent and professional men, the rest farmers and tradesmen. Non-foundationers pay 8*l.* per annum, books extra.

Boarders.—One in head master's house pays 30*l.* Four meals a day.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read and write.

School classified by one subject. School course modified in certain cases. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible and scripture history. Promotions by examinations, which are made by the masters quarterly. Prizes given by the head master.

Punishments: impositions and detention. No corporal punishment. No playground or gymnasium. Cricket, foot-ball, and other games, in which masters sometimes join. Boys can go where they please out of school hours.

During last five years one boy has gone to the University of London, one to the Military College, Woolwich, one has passed the Chelsea examination. [In May 1867 two at Oxford or Cambridge.]

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides preparation of most lessons out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865).

Trustees:

Thos. Osborne Wetmore, Thornbury.
John Thurston, Thornbury.
Wm. Cornock, Thornbury.
John Cullimore, Thornbury.

Clerk to Trustees:

R. Scarlett, Thornbury.

Head Master:

Rev. H. S. Roberts, LL.D.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
(Private pupil) -	Major in the Army	Ridgeway (Thornbury).	3½ miles.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Alveston, near Thornbury.	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Tytherington -	3 „
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Alveston - -	2¾ „
„ - 4	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Tytherington -	3 „
„ „ - 5	Custom House Officer.	Thornbury -	5 minutes walk.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Rockhampton -	3 miles.
„ „ - 7	Do. - -	Oldbury-on-Severn.	3 „
„ „ - 8	Tailor - - -	Thornbury -	10 minutes walk.
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Shiperdine -	3 miles.
„ „ - 10	Accountant -	Thornbury -	10 minutes walk.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Grocer - -	Thornbury -	„ „
„ „ - 2	Bookseller -	Do. - -	„ „
„ „ - 3	Farmer - -	Aust (Thornbury)	„ „
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Rockhampton -	„ „
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Aust (Thornbury)	„ „
„ „ - 6	Do. - -	Rockhampton -	3 miles.
„ „ - 7	Hotelkeeper -	Thornbury -	10 minutes walk.
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Shiperdine - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 9	Do. - -	Rockhampton -	„
„ „ - 10	Do. - - -	Shiperdine -	„

Only one boarder, son of a general in the Army, resident at Bombay.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All the boys (24) learn religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic, history, geography, and English grammar; 13 learn Greek, mensuration, mathematics, physics, and natural history, English literature and English composition; 11 boys are taught reading and writing; and one boy learns French.

The boys are divided into four classes.

There are five boys in the first class, average age 14 years; eight boys in the second, average age 13; and seven in the lowest, average age 10.

Dr. R. has only recently become head master. When he came the school was chiefly "commercial," excepting that a few of the boys learnt Latin, and two or three Greek. Now *all* learn *Latin*, and the upper boys Greek (13), and Dr. R. hopes to raise the standard of education. Formerly "foundation boys" learnt only English; they now are classed with the non-foundationers, and are formed into four classes. Homer, Sallust, Æsop, Virgil, and Cæsar, with Arnold's and Ellis's exercise books, are used. Eton grammars. The Oxford texts prevail. (Master's return.)

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) One at the University of London.
(*b*) One for the Woolwich Examination.
One for the Chelsea Examination (for "Direct Commissions").

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WICKWAR.—ALEXANDER HOSEA'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

A poor boy named Alexander Hosea, a native of Wickwar, ran away from home, afterwards by his own industry became rich, and returning to his native town founded a school there in 1583, for such children only whose parents were poor, that they might be taught to read and write; and the minister was not to be chosen schoolmaster, but such person as the mayor and corporation should choose every two years. He endowed the school with two houses in Holborn now producing 154*l.* a year.

The history of this school is an instructive one. Shortly after the founder's death the Court of Chancery's aid was called in to enforce the performance of the trust, and the Court ordered a Latin master, and also a master to teach reading and writing, to be appointed. Down to 1835, with occasional intervals, this constitution seems to have been continued, the Latin scholars numbering very few, and sometimes none, continual local differences and abuses springing up, and expenses being incurred in litigation. Before 1700 no less than ten orders had been made by the Court of Chancery in reference to the school. At one time the schoolroom was turned into a harness room. The corporation and the master seem to have been perpetually quarrelling.

In 1835 an order was made which now regulates the school endowment. The master is to be able to teach Latin and a general English education. The school is to consist of 40 free boys of the parish of Wickwar, elected by the trustees, and of 30 girls, also free, to be taught by a mistress in an adjoining house.

The number of boys was not full at the time of my visit, there being about 35 on the books. They are composed of all classes, from the tradesmen's and farmers' to the labourers' children. They may stay between 7 and 14, and are required to be able to read their Bible on admission. Some of them are sons of members of the corporation. A rule was made by the trustees, not I believe very strictly observed, that no one whose income exceeded 200*l.* a year should be entitled to the privilege of the foundation, and in electing the boys the poorest were to have the preference. As the numbers are not at present full this rule is in abeyance. The present master has been 30 years at the school, and succeeded his brother. He has no assistant. He has the use of a good house with a large garden attached, the lawn of which in summer is occasionally used as a playground for the boys. He is allowed to take four boarders, of whom he now has two. There is accommodation in the house for more. The schoolroom is dark and on one side low, but otherwise fairly adapted for its purpose. The instruction afforded was in character only that of a national school. It was moderately good. A good deal of attention was paid to their writing, but the boys were wholly unaccustomed to do any work on paper, and only

used their slates. In writing from dictation they did fairly. Their reading was indifferent, that of the lowest class being proportionately better than that of the highest. A few had reached fractions, and one or two decimals; and some of them were able to work correctly, but mechanically, easy sums in the rule of three. But few of them knew any geography.

The trustees consist of five persons: Earl Ducie, three gentlemen resident in or near the town, one of whom is a farmer, the other two, brewers, and the mayor and corporation, who together represent the fifth person. An attempt has been made to widen the area from which the trustees are taken, and appoint some of the surrounding gentry; but the proposal met with no favour from the town party, who form the majority of the board. The girls' school is quite full, and there is a pressure for admission.

It is impossible to say here that the endowment is discharging any very useful purpose. Were the whole of it swept away, probably a national or British school would be established, where an education at least equal to that now given would be dispensed under guarantees for efficiency which the present school lacks. The trustees were in favour of the upper class of those who now attended the school receiving a more advanced education, though some of them thought that that given to the labourers' children was unnecessarily good. Here, as in other agricultural districts, boys who get on at school are not content with the weekly dole paid to them as labourers, and look to get higher wages from places on the railroad, or in Bristol. The farmers complained they could get no lads in the parish, and it was made a grave argument to me that the reason why their own sons received so indifferent an education, was, that they were obliged to keep them at home to supply the place of labourers' boys, who were either at school, or who, immediately they left it, went away from the parish. There is a large infant school in the parish built and supported by Earl Ducie, whence boys and girls as soon as they can read are draughted off to the free school.

The trustees expressed themselves in favour of providing in the school some superior education, at all events for the farmers' and tradesmen's sons, and of inspection by authority. At present the school is not examined. There is considerable difference of opinion among the trustees upon matters which arise affecting the school, and the presence at the board of a larger number of men more familiar with the treatment of educational questions would be an advantage. Were some system of payment required from the many who could well afford it, and who now use the school gratuitously, a fund would be provided whereby the quality of the education given could be better adapted to the social position of many of the scholars. The late rector warmly interested himself in an attempt to develope the usefulness of the school, which his untimely removal probably alone prevented him from carrying into effect.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 388, A.D. 1827, and Rep. xxix. Pt. 1, 271.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Alexander Hosea, 19 March 1683, bequeathing to mayor, aldermen, and borough of Weekworth, 600*l.* for support of a school which was afterwards established; who also by codicil gave a house in Holborn. All documents kept by mayor.

School Property.—Two houses in High Holborn, London, annual income, (1867), 191*l.* gross, 152*l.* net, all applied to school, besides houses for master and mistress. Schoolrooms not good, houses good.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a public school at Wickwar for such children only whose parents are poor (founder). Education of 40 boys and 30 girls resident in the parish (scheme of Court of Chancery, 1835).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Writing and reading (will). Latin, usual English subjects, and book-keeping (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery in 1835, and rules of trustees in accordance therewith.

Mayor and corporation of Wickwar and four others (appointed by Court of Chancery) appoint and dismiss master and mistress, make rules, and appoint a visiting committee; take no part in the internal management or regulations of the school.

Master must be able to teach Latin and usual English education, and be not less than 25 years of age.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One master: may take four boarders. Income from endowment, 80*l.*

Mistress, one: receives 35*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—35 free boys (besides girls), all under 14 years of age, from distances up to half a mile, chiefly sons of small tradesmen and labourers residing in the town. Provide and pay for own books. Do not attend on Sundays.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read from the New Testament.

Religious instruction to all, but not compulsory if trustees permit absence.

School opened and closed daily by prayers published by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

Examinations: none regularly. The school has been examined by H.M. inspectors, and once (1856) by examiners appointed by the trustees. No prizes given.

Punishments: impositions, and for gross offences, caning in public. Two monitors appointed weekly by master assist in maintaining discipline, but can inflict no punishment.

Playground, 20 perches, adjoining the school.

No boy gone to university or other place of education.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Mayor and Corporation, Wickwar.
The Earl of Ducie, Tortworth Court, Wotton-under-Edge.
Thomas Arnold, Wickwar.
John Cullimore Barber, Southwood, Wickwar.

Clerk to Trustees:

Henry Park, Wickwar.

Head Master:

Hy. Dursey.

WINCHCOMBE.—THE KING'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In a striking old building in Winchcombe, the King's School is held.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the master of a grammar school in Winchcombe was in receipt from the Crown of 10*l.* a year, granted in lieu probably of some payments made by the great abbeys of Winchcombe or Hayles to a school existing in pre-reformation days. That sum he still receives from the land revenues of Queen Victoria, less 15*s.* for poundage.

The school is said to have been founded by King Henry VIII., from whom it takes its name.

In 1671, the bailiffs of the town of Winchcombe agreed with the schoolmaster that he should occupy a schoolhouse lately built at the cost of the inhabitants, on condition that he should teach gratuitously 10 scholars presented by the bailiffs, and keep the building in repair. In that same building the school is still carried on; it is old and dilapidated; a small garden is attached. The master pays to the burgesses and bailiffs 3*l.* a year for it as rent.

The school-room is a decently sized room 32 feet by 16, and 10 feet high. Some good maps, the gift of a charitable lady, adorn the walls, from which, in many places, the laths and plaster are dropping; the floor is new and good. Here, when I visited the school 37 boys were assembled. The present master of the King's School holds also the office of master of Townsend's School, another small charity here, of the value of 20*l.* a year, which provides for the teaching of 20 children of the parish to read, who are united for purposes of instruction with the boys of the King's School. The 37 boys were thus made up: 20 on Townsend's, 10 on the King's School foundation, all educated gratuitously up to 14 years of age; and seven non-foundation boys who paid 2*l.* a year. Most of them were sons of small shopkeepers, here and there of small farmers, and socially speaking were a degree lower than those who attended Lady Chandos' School.

The master had been here 28 years, and lived by himself in two ancient rooms over the school.

The character of the instruction given to these boys, few of whom stayed later than 13, was very elementary. The reading throughout the school was good, and fairly intelligent, and individual boys showed some quickness in their answers, and some knowledge of geography. Six or seven of them wrote moderately well from dictation. They had a fair idea of notation, and did sums correctly in the first four rules of arithmetic. Three did a rule of three sum right; none had reached fractions. The second class made sad havoc of the Lord's Prayer in attempting to write it out from memory.

The few books used were mere fragments. The master had no assistant. The boys who attended the school would probably

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have learned all that their parents desired them to acquire in the national school.

New national schools are in process of erection, Mr. Scott being the architect, and are being built partly with a bequest of the late Mr. Dent, and partly at the expense of the present owner of Sudely Castle. They will have 1,000*l.* endowment; and are an ornament to the town. With such ample provision made for the education of the lowest class, it has occurred to some that by an amalgamation, on some future occasion, of the three educational endowments of Lady Frances Chandos', the King's, and Townsend's schools, some provision more worthy of its object may be made for the education of the class above, both in Winchcombe and the large agricultural district immediately around. Notwithstanding all the above endowments, a private school in the town, charging 4*l.* a year for a commercial education, is able to collect a fair number of scholars, and is well spoken of by the inhabitants.

The master of the King's School is elected by the burgesses and bailiffs, who are themselves chosen by the lord of the manor. It is hardly possible to expect that on an income of 29*l.* 5 ., from which his house rent has to be deducted, any high education could be afforded to the 30 free boys whom in return he is called upon to teach.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 163, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—"By a paper writing purporting to be an extract from the account of the Receiver General of the Revenues of Queen Elizabeth in the county of Gloucester, in the 14th year of Her reign, it appears that an allowance of 10*l.* per annum was made for the master of a grammar school at Winchcombe as the stipend for him and his successors; and the said extract refers to an indenture made between the Abbot of Winchcombe and the late Abbot of Hayles, bearing date 17th September, in the 13th year of Henry VIII.

"It appears also by a memorandum subjoined to the same extract, that the said stipend had been constantly paid out of the revenues of the said county of Gloucester, by the receiver thereof, ever since the dissolution of the said monastery of Winchcombe until Michaelmas Day 1650, except for a short time during the civil wars.

"This school appears to have been since constantly maintained, and the annuity aforesaid regularly paid to a master for managing the same. It is now carried on conjointly with another school of the same kind founded by Lady Frances Chandos." (Ch. Com. Rep.)

School Property.—10*l.* per annum gross, 9*l.* 5*s.* net, from office of Woods and Forests. No buildings.

Government and Masters.—Bailiffs and burgesses of Winchcombe appoint master and otherwise regulate school.

State of School in 1867.

No longer united with Lady Chandos' school. 10 boys instructed freely by a master in consideration of the income of endowment, viz., 9*l.* 5*s.* per annum, out of which he pays 3*l.* a year to high bailiff for school residence.

20 other boys on Townsend's Charity, under same master. See Mr. Stanton's Report and p. 204.

Master.— Clement A. Cunningham.

WINCHCOMBE.—LADY FRANCES CHANDOS' FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1621 Lady Frances Chandos caused to be built in Nicholas Street, Winchcombe, a convenient room for "a free grammar school, "with rooms necessary and convenient for the habitation and "abiding of a school and schoolmaster, who should be appointed "according to the tenor of a certain feoffment made by her for the "education, teaching, instruction, and bringing up of 14 children "of the town of Winchcombe, as schollers in the said schole, as "well in the science of grammar as in other learning fitt for their "years to be instructed in, and that under such order and form "of government as in the said feoffment was expressed."

Full power was given to the feoffees to remove the schoolmaster for reasonable cause; they were to keep the buildings in repair, and pay the master, who was to be a protestant, a religious, honest, and a learned man, 20*l.* a year, in return for which the 14 scholars having been elected by the feoffees, were to be educated by him gratuitously. The above-mentioned form of government, contained in the feoffment, is believed to exist, but is at present missing. For the above purposes certain lands were conveyed to trustees; the rent of which

		£	s.	d.
in 1852	amounted to	61	12	6
„ 1856	„	81	2	6
„ 1860	„	95	5	0

being let on terms of four years by auction. When the trustees are reduced by death to two, the survivors enfeoff the premises to six others. Up to 1832 the mastership of this school, and that of the King's school in Winchcombe, were usually united in the same person; at least, during the 18th century, the vicar of Winchcombe seems to have been appointed master, and to have eked out the small stipend of his vicarage by the resources of the educational fund. He discharged his school work by deputy. One master resigned the living, but kept the school, as the more valuable preferment. In 1779, however, the inhabitants made him resign in favour of the new incumbent, who taught the boys in a room near the church by a sub-teacher, and let the schoolhouse out for dwellings.

In 1814 a bill was filed by the inhabitants against the trustees and master for divers neglects, which seems to have produced good results. And in 1832, on the death of the then master, a meeting of the inhabitants was held, in which they resolved "that the office of "master and vicar should not, for the future, be combined, and "that a master should be advertised for, capable of teaching "not only Latin, but also a commercial education." These resolutions were apparently adopted by the trustees. Out of 27 applicants, the present master was elected, now nearly 34 years ago.

By the present regulations of the trustees the school is limited

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to 24 boys. Of these 14 are free boys, of whom those born within the town of Winchcombe have the preference, the freedom extending between the ages of 8 and 14; and 10 supernumeraries, who pay each four guineas a year, until a vacancy occurs on the foundation to which they succeed in order if duly qualified. The school during the present master's tenure of office seems to have been always full. He receives all the fees from the supernumeraries and 60*l.* a year; and, as accumulations permit, an occasional gratuity of 15*l.* or 20*l.* from the trustees. A sub-committee of residents in Winchcombe usually nominate boys for the supernumerary list, and are supposed to look after the interests of the school, and their proceedings are usually confirmed by the trustees when they meet. The meetings of the trustees, who are six influential noblemen and gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, are apparently merely formal ones to audit the school accounts, and are held when occasion requires, which is about once a year. The school premises are old, probably coeval with the foundation, built of lath and plaster, with a good garden attached. The house is small and hardly suited for any one but a person in humble circumstances. The schoolroom is a brick floored apartment 9 feet high and 13 feet square. Over the door is inscribed, *Vita sine literis mors.* It is quite unsuited either in its size or its furniture for the accommodation of 24 boys, who are 10 more than the number contemplated by Lady Chandos. There is no playground whatever. The boys attending the school were sons of the tradesmen of the town, and there were some sons of farmers who held a good position in the immediate neighbourhood amongst the supernumeraries. The father of one paid a rent of 600*l.* a year. Occasionally the sons of the professional men in the town had attended the school, but none of that class were there at the time of my visit. The master seemed a conscientious and well informed man, but his teaching was somewhat out of date. His daughter assisted him in teaching the younger boys, some of whom were not much advanced beyond their letters. The chief attention of the school was directed to penmanship, in which the master was very skilful, and turned out very excellent writers. This accomplishment is much prized in the neighbourhood, and very ornate specimens of handwriting are to be seen framed and hung up in many of the farm-houses round about. All the upper boys were provided with books inscribed "Penmanship" for the display of elaborate configurations of letters.

The books used were Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England, and Bonnycastle's Arithmetic, and Lindley Murray's Grammar. But the actual books produced were few, and in a very fragmentary condition. No Latin was taught, but the master has had pupils who learned it. The boys in the upper part of the school, twice every week, learnt by heart six or eight lines of Goldsmith's History of England, chiefly, I believe, to keep them quiet and attentive; as a moral, rather than an intellectual exercise. They could not answer many questions in either geography or English history. The

reading was indifferent. They wrote fairly from dictation, though none were free from mistakes; the writing was good; and in the first four rules of arithmetic several of the boys did fairly, and a few did simple sums in the rule of three; they had not reached fractions. Altogether I cannot put the attainments of the boys on a par with those of many national schools, except in the matter of penmanship. No prizes were given, but a praiseworthy system of marking was observed, whereby boys gained a certain position in the school. The trustees have contemplated enlarging the schoolroom, but until lately have had no funds. There are no examinations held. The character of the education given is hardly such as to satisfy the requirements of the present age for our middle class; the trustees I believe, are aware of this, and are anxious when an opportunity is afforded them to place the school on a better footing.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxi. 163, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Free grammar school erected and founded by Lady Frances Chandos, and by deed, 13 Nov. 1621, endowed by her with certain buildings and lands; these to some extent altered under Inclosure Act in 1812. Piece of land called Prichley, containing 1a. 2r. 29p., and let at 10*l.*, recently sold for 400*l.*, which has been invested. Deeds in parish church.

School Property.—Land 18a. 2r. 12p., and stock producing 13*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Total annual income 92*l.* gross, 86*l.* net; applied to school 60*l.* Original house for master built by Lady Chandos in good repair, and adapted to its purpose.

Objects of Trust.—Education of 14 children of town of Winchcombe (earliest existing deed date 1662).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Science of grammar and other learning (deed of 1662).

Government and Masters.—Property vested in five trustees (a nobleman and four gentlemen of neighbourhood), who appoint and dismiss master, and regulate payments of boys; admission and expulsion of boys regulated by certain sub-trustees, whose acts are approved or annulled by the trustees. Master required by deed of 1662 to be a protestant.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, Third Grade.

Master.—One master: allowed to take 10 supernumerary boys as paying scholars. Not permitted to take boarders. Income from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 42*l.*

Day Scholars.—24 (all under 14 years old), 14 free; rest supernumeraries, from whom vacancies on foundation are filled; pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum. All pay 5*s.* per annum for fires and stationery.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission must be able to read a little.

School divided into two classes. School opened and closed daily by a simple set prayer from "The New Week's Preparation." Religious instruction: Church catechism; collects, Bible lessons for the day, and sacred chronology from a compilation by the master.

Promotion by marks gained for work done in the half-year.

No examinations.

Punishments: tasks; corporal punishment avoided as much as possible.

No playground or gymnasium.

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No boy gone to any university within the last five years.
School time, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 to 33 hours per week, besides preparation of one-third of the lessons out of school.

Trustees (1865):
Right Hon. Lord Sudeley, Toddington House.
Thomas Beale Browne, Esq., Salperton Park.
Edward Holland, Esq., M.P., Dunbleton House.
John Coucher Dent, Esq., Sudeley Castle.
Thomas William Wynniatt, Esq., Stanton.

Head Master:
Charles Lapworth.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
			yards.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Carpenter - -	Gloucester Street - Winchcombe.	1,200
" " - 2	Schoolmaster - -	School House -	
" " - 3	Tailor - - -	High Street -	230
" " - 4	Paper Mould Maker.	Gloucester Street	980
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	Do.
" " - 6	Painter - -	North Street -	120
" " - 7	Innkeeper -	Do. - -	100
" " - 8	Carpenter - -	Do. -	108
" " - 9	Baker - -	Do. -	110
" " - 10	Innkeeper - -	High Street -	240
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Baker - -	North Street - -	110
" " - 2	Saddler - -	High Street - -	250
" " - 3	Surgeon -	Abbey Terrace -	280
" " - 4	Shoemaker -	North Street -	106
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Do. - -	108
" " - 6	Tailor - -	High Street -	230
" " - 7	Innkeeper - -	St. Nicholas Street	20
" " - 8	Paper Mould Maker.	Gloucester Street	980
" " - 9	Baker - -	Hailes Street -	240
" " - 10	Builder - -	Removed to Sudeley.	1260

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

24 boys learn history (*Goldsmith's*), reading and writing, 23 arithmetic and 15 mental do., 16 English grammar (*Murray's*), 11 geography (*Goldsmith's*), and two Latin (*Grammar*), and two music.

Aggregate of time per week given by first class to Latin, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, and English grammar, six hours, to music five, and to histo ry, geography, reading and writing, four and a half.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF DAME KATHARINE BERKELEY.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Dame Katharine Berkeley, widow of Thomas de Berkeley, considering that "the desire and intention of many who wish to "be taught and to study grammar, which is the foundation of all "the other liberal arts, is often frustrated through poverty and "want of means, for the exaltation and support of our Holy "Mother the Church, and of the worship of God, and for the "increase of all other liberal arts and sciences, which is largely "promoted by means of men deeply versed in literature," obtained the license of King Richard II. in 1382 (which His Majesty was pleased to grant of His special grace, and on the payment of 20*l.*) to found a house of scholars * (*domum scholarum*) in Wotton-under-Edge, for the dwelling or foundation of one master and two poor scholars in the art of grammar; and the master and his successors were to teach and govern all scholars coming to the school or house for instruction in the said art without taking anything for their trouble. She then founds the *domus scholarum* for one master and two poor clerical scholars (*pauperum scholarium clericorum*) for ever to live together as in a college, and to be for ever considered as collegiate persons; and the master is to obey the ordinances laid down by Dame Katharine and her two chaplains, of which these are the principal:—

The master is to be a priest (*presbyter*), and say mass in the chapel of St. Katharine whenever Dame Berkeley was staying in Wotton, and in the parish church when she was absent, for her good estate and for the souls of all the Berkeley family; the master is to be admitted and instituted by the Bishop of Worcester. The patronage is reserved to the heirs male of Lord Berkeley, and in default to the lord of the manor. The masters and scholars are to swear to observe the statutes, and the master that he will kindly receive the scholars who come to him to learn grammar, whoever they may be, or whenever or whencesoever they may come, without receiving any payment.

The master is not to alienate any of the possessions. Whenever the mastership is vacant by death or other cause, the provost (*prepositus*) of Wotton is to have the custody of its possessions, and, until another presbyter is appointed, a man not a presbyter may be hired.

Provision is made for a retiring pension in old age, when the master is unfit for duty; and that if the King shall ever become lord of the manor, the right of patronage shall devolve on the Abbot of St. Augustine, or on the Prior in default.

The two scholars are not to exceed 10 years of age on their

* This word is written "scholarum," not "scholarium." I think it is meant to be a contraction.

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admission, though they may be younger if they have the ability (*citra autem ætatem illam suppositâ abilitate personarum*), and are not to perform any services for the master, but are to be compelled to constantly devote themselves to study; and if they are disobedient to the master, the patron may, after admonition, expel them. The master is to provide them with everything except clothing and shoes. After the two scholars have been six years in the school they are to be removed altogether, and others nominated in their place by the master, and admitted by the lord. If the master fail to observe the ordinances, after admonition from the patron, he shall be summarily and openly removed from his office by the ordinary of the place without the formality and scandal of a trial (*absque figurâ et strepitu judicii*).

The above foundation and rules were approved by the Bishop of Worcester, then diocesan of Gloucestershire, from Hartlebury Castle, in 1390.

I cannot refrain from giving somewhat at length the particulars of this foundation, one of the oldest grammar school foundations in England. It was long considered an ecclesiastical establishment, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. was subject to the payment of tenths. The master was admitted by the bishop, and the charity only escaped falling under the Chantry Act of Edward VI. (as being established for superstitious uses) by the Court of Chancery holding that the principal object of the foundation was to teach grammar, to which the superstitious use was only ancillary. Since its foundation the records of the school present an unedifying picture of decrees in Chancery, Acts of Parliament, surrenders to the Crown, letters patent, and quarrels between the inhabitants and the trustees. It seems always to have been regarded as a classical school; James I., in his letters patent, ordering, *inter alia*, that the boys should talk Latin in school, as well as be taught to write and cypher, and were not to stay there beyond 18 years of age. The school has continued from that time existing with varying fortunes until 1855, when a stir was made by the inhabitants to alter its constitution, and convert it into what is called a middle class school. This was successfully opposed by the master, the patron, and some of the trustees, and resulted, after much inquiry and correspondence, and an expenditure of 706*l.* 19*s.* in a scheme sanctioned by Chancery. The scheme came into operation in December 1860, reserving certain vested interests.

The patronage of the school, *i.e.* of the appointment of head master, is alienable, and may be sold when full, and was purchased by the father of the present patron, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, for 600*l.*, who feared it might fall into improper hands.

The trustees consist of several of the gentry in the surrounding country, of whom the mayor of Wotton for the time being, and the vicar, are always to be two. The office of the former has lost all importance here, and the present mayor is the clerk of the clerk of the trustees.

When I visited the school there were 13 boys in attendance, two being sick, the whole school at present numbering 15, which is one below the number of foundation scholars fixed by the scheme. For this vacancy, now of some months' duration, there is at present no application. The boys all wear caps and cloth gowns after the pattern of Westminster; are eligible at 7, and may stay till 18, and are nominated by the patron alternately with the trustees. They pay nothing whatever for their education, even books being provided by the foundation, and there are no restrictions upon the place of their birth or residence.

Since the establishment of the scheme, though non-foundationers are contemplated, there have been no other than foundation boys, excepting a few who for a short time paid their capitation fees while awaiting a vacancy on the foundation; the fees hitherto received from this source not amounting to more than 20*l.* The school was composed of the sons of professional men and tradesmen; all of them, except two, were at or above the age of 12, four being 14, and three of the respective ages of 15, 16, and 17. The youngest was 10½. Seven out of the 13 wrote fairly from dictation. Only one boy professed to have done Euclid or algebra. The arithmetic, especially of the lower part of the school, was very indifferent; the majority were ignorant of notation; none of them understood decimals, and but few fractions. Several, however, in the upper part of the school, did a rule of three sum and some other more elementary sums correctly. Some of them fairly answered questions in English geography.

The head boy translated fluently, and well, passages from a book of the Odyssey which he had prepared with a view of passing the medical preliminary examination at King's College, and two others creditably translated the Greek Testament. All the school learn Latin and Greek as soon as they are sufficiently advanced. Four of them translated Cornelius Nepos which they had been working at during the half year, with tolerable accuracy, and were fairly grounded in their Latin grammar. The head master has lately, himself, begun to teach a class in French.

The present head master has been here 25 years, and is advanced in age. He is also vicar of Wotton, and one of the trustees. The usher is also incumbent of a parish five or six miles off, and sleeps the greater part of the week at the schoolhouse, where two rooms are reserved for him. The head master does not occupy the schoolhouse, and takes no boarders.

By the scheme of 1860, neither the head master nor the second master can in future hold ecclesiastical preferment. The present second master was originally curate of Wotton, and was appointed by the vicar temporarily, and apparently is now irremovable except by the application of some cumbrous machinery. The present schoolhouse was built in 1725. It is dilapidated, though the timbers seem sound. Much would require to be done to it to fit it for the modern requirements of a residence and boarding house. The playground is nothing else than a small yard, which

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

might, however, be enlarged by the removal of some ruinous old stables and outhouses, which belong to the foundation.

The trustees have the power of granting a yearly exhibition to the universities of 50*l.* to a foundationer who has been at the school five years. Only one has been awarded since 1860.

The schoolroom is fairly convenient; a library adjoins, containing principally volumes of classical literature, but also some modern books.

The property of the school consists largely of old houses and tenements in Wotton. The gross rental in 1865 was 559*l.* 15*s.*, but the average sum spent in repairs during the last five years has been 163*l.* 15*s.* a year. The rental will probably increase. The trustees in 1864 appointed a committee to consider whether they could not get a site for new school premises and playground, and a block of land of nearly two acres was shown to me, forming part of the school property, which seemed a desirable situation. At present it is impossible to pronounce upon the working of the scheme of 1860, as it cannot be said to be in anything but partial operation until proper school premises have been provided, or until the vested interests reserved under it shall have determined. The school, from the sparseness of the population, can only flourish as a boarding school. A private middle class school, lately established at Dursley, a town only seven miles off, contains, I am informed, nearly 80 boarders, a striking comment upon what enterprize, and, no doubt, ability, can achieve unaided by endowments. Boys go to this school from Wotton.

In any future alteration of the scheme it may be well for the trustees to consider whether it is not desirable for them to acquire the patronage, *i.e.* the right of nominating the master, for which indeed power is reserved to them in the scheme; and also whether, considering the catholicity of the original foundation which was for scholars "quicunque, quandocunque, unde-"cunque venientes," considering that the founder had apparently the interests of learning rather than of any particular locality at heart, it may not be better to abolish the preferential payment now made by boys from Wotton and North Nibley; to throw open the exhibition to the whole school instead of confining it to the foundationers; and at the same time to reduce the qualification for it from five years' instruction at the school to three.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 341.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Letters Patent of Richard II. in 1385, giving licence to Lady Berkeley, "for support and promotion of our Holy Mother Church," to found and endow a free grammar school, to consist of a master and two poor scholars, collegiately to live together, and to have perpetual succession, and to receive all scholars whatsoever, from whatever place coming to learn the art of grammar. Lands given by Lady Berkeley were declared in 20th James I. to have become vested in Crown on dissolution of Chantries, and by Letters Patent of James I., in 22nd year of his reign, were re-granted by him for endowment of school. In 1725 sum of 940*l.* was received

from suit to set aside lease of school land, of which 420*l.* was expended in purchase of land at Charfield, rest in rebuilding school. Original lands belonging to school exchanged for 133 a. 3 r. 12 p. in North Nibley under Act of Parliament in 1799. Hugh Perry, by will 20 April 1630, gave 8*l.* a year, part of interest of 1,000*l.* bequeathed for charitable purposes, to be paid by mayor and burgesses of Gloucester to an usher to be elected by them. Deeds in custody of receiver to trustees.

School Property.—About 193 acres of land, exclusive of gardens, and plots let with dwelling houses, also 1,243*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* new 3 per cents. Average annual income 535*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.* gross, 331*l.* 18*s.* net, but a larger amount, viz. 361*l.* 1*s.*, has been actually applied to school during five years ending 1864. In 1864 gross income 589*l.* Expended on school 348*l.*, besides repairs, &c. Buildings not well adapted to their purpose. No accommodation for boarders.

Trustees have power to give exhibitions, tenable at an English university, of 50*l.* per annum for four years, open to all foundation boys who have been in the school for five years. No exhibition at present.

Objects of Trust.—For one master and two scholars to live collegiately together and instruct all scholars from wheresoever they should come (Letters Patent of Ric. II.); one master and five or more poor scholars to be a body corporate, with stipend of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for master, and 4*l.* for each scholar, to be appointed by Lord Berkeley, lord of manor of Wotton-under-Edge (Letters Patent of James I.). Number of foundation scholars to be 16 (with power to trustees to increase to 20) to be instructed gratuitously in all subjects for which no special fee is prescribed by scheme. No foundation scholar to be admitted under seven years of age nor to remain after 18 unless proceeding to university, in which case may stay an additional year. Vacancies to be filled by patron and trustees alternately, and in case patron neglects after two months' notice from trustees, right lapses to trustees. Caps and gowns to be provided by charity (scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The art of grammar (Letters Patent of Richard II.), principles of Christian religion, reading, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, rudiments of Latin and Greek, and principles of natural philosophy; in upper classes also, Latin, Greek, mathematics, land surveying, algebra, general English literature and composition. Holy Scriptures to be taught to all boys; and Church catechism and liturgy to boys belonging to Church of England, and others whose parents, &c. do not object (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by the Court of Chancery, 6 Dec. 1860. Patron, Robert Blagden Hall, Esq., of Alderley, Gloucestershire, appoints head master, subject to approval of bishop of diocese, as visitor. Trustees, mayor and vicar of Wotton-under-Edge *ex officio* and nine others (including the patron), chiefly gentlemen of the county, required to be resident within 10 miles of the parishes of Wotton-under-Edge or North Nibley, and members of the United Church of England and Ireland. Full number of trustees 17, and when reduced to seven vacancies filled by Court of Chancery. Second master appointed by present head master during his tenure of office; afterwards by trustees. Both head and second master dismissible by trustees with approval of visitor. Patron may appoint deputy master on incapacitation of head master subject to approval of bishop. Head master required to be clergyman in priests' orders of United Church, graduate of English University. Second master to be member of United Church. Future head and second master precluded from holding cure of souls.

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* ABSTRACT of Balance Sheet, 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand and on deposit	216	19	1½	School expenses	348	11	10
Arrears received	25	4	9	Repairs	318	17	6
Rents	539	14	6	Rates and taxes	34	17	0
Dividends on 743*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* new 3 per cents	21	13	10	Invested in purchase of 500*l.* new 3 per cents	440	0	0
Timber sold	456	7	0	Placed in bank on deposit	100	0	0
Capitation fees	4	17	6	Balance at bank	22	10	4½
	£1,264	16	8½		£1,264	16	8½

Rent due, but not received, 28*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master B.C.L., vicar of Wotton-under-Edge, allowed to take boarders; receives 180*l.* from endowment and (a proportionate share, amounting in 1864 to) 1*l.* 19*s.* from fees. Second master appointed by head master, allowed to take boarders; receives 75*l.* a year from endowment, (a proportionate share, amounting in 1864 to) 19*s.* 6*d.* from fees.

Day Scholars.—18, of whom 15 are under 14 years old; of these, 16 are foundationers, receiving instruction and books free of expense. Non-foundationers belonging to Wotton-under-Edge or North Nibley pay 4*l.* or 6*l.* per annum, according to age; all from other places pay 10*l.* Extra for French 4*l.* per annum.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must read and write well. School classified separately for every subject School course modified to suit particular cases. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book and an ancient thanksgiving for the founders. Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by the experience of master. Examinations held annually by examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes sometimes given by trustees.

Punishments: impositions and detention. Caning rarely used.

Playground, 16 yards square adjoining school. No gymnasium. Library open to boys on application to head master.

One boy gone to university, and two boys to other places of education during the last five years. [One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 38 weeks per annum. Study 35 hours per week, besides preparing one fourth of the lessons at home.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

Rev. B. R. Perkins, Vicar's house, Wotton-under-Edge.
R. B. Hale, Esq., Alderley.
The Earl of Ducie, Tortworth Court.
Rev. Sir Geo. Prevost, Bart., Stinchcombe.
Sir John Rolt, M.P., Ozleworth Park.
W. M. Adey, Esq., Wotton-under-Edge.
W. J. Phelps, Esq., Chestals, near Dursley.
Samuel Long, Esq., Wotton-under-Edge.
E. Pinnell, wheelwright, Wotton-under-Edge.
The Mayor for the time being of Wotton-under-Edge.

Clerk to Trustees:

Anthony Adey, solr., Wotton-under-Edge.

Head Master:

Rev. B. R. Perkins, B.C.L.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. C. Cripps, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clerk in Holy Orders.	The Ridge - -	1⅓ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Farmer - -	Kingswood -	Do.
,, ,, - 3	Surgeon - -	London Road -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Widow of independent means.	Coombe Road -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Schoolmaster -	Long Street -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Organist - -	Prospect Cottage-	¼ mile, or less.
,, ,, - 7	Surgeon - -	London Road -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Bank Manager -	Long Street -	200 yards.
,, ,, - 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Surgeon - -	London Road -	¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher - -	Long Street -	300 yards.
,, ,, - 2	Paymaster, R.N. -	Coombe Road -	⅓ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Artist - - -	Kingswood -	1⅓ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Gentleman -	Coombe - -	½ mile, or more.
,, ,, - 5	Sexton - -	Culverhay - -	50 yards.
,, ,, - 6	Clerk in Holy Orders.	Vicarage - -	200 yards, or more.
,, ,, - 7	Commercial Traveller.	Old Town -	¼ mile, or less.
,, ,, - 8	Same as 10 above.		
,, ,, - 9	,, 9 ,,		
,, ,, - 10	,, 8 ,,		

No Boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The following is the Head Master's return:

One boy who went directly from the School gained the ———— Scholarship in Christ Church, Oxford, the eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only out of a large number of competitors, surpassing him. He was afterwards successful in gaining a Junior Studentship, then standing first of the competitors, and gained a First Class in Moderations. One boy at Lincoln College, Oxford, and another at New College, Oxford, obtained Third Classes.

There have been, under the present master, ten boys who have entered into Holy Orders, and most of the boys educated in the School have followed a profession. There are three now who are connected with the School preparing for Holy Orders.

It is sad to remark that nearly half the Foundation Scholars during the present mastership have died since they left the School.

All the scholars, wholly instructed by the present master, who have gone to an University, have obtained some distinction in the Class List.

With an adequate house and premises and sufficient teachers, there is every reason to believe that the School might become as useful and distinguished as it was before the site of the School was injudiciously and injuriously changed. The old School House was a very large building in a better situation, and had two acres of ground adjoining.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid, for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	16	3	—	1	16	5	—	—	4	*Religious Instruction.*—Greek Test. Epistle to Ephesians with Ellicott's Notes. St. John's Gospel and Church Cat. Nelson on the Holy Days, as they occur.	5	14½	5	½	—	4	*Religious Instruction.*—Holy Scriptures, chapter daily. Sinclair's Catechism. The Creed and Commandments. Nelson on Festivals and other Holy Days. St. John's Gospel, Greek, construing. *Greek.*—Construing, Arnold's 1st Greek Book, about lessons 20. Greek Exercises, Howard, about half. Greek Gram., to Syntax, repetition. Wordsworth's Syntax construed and explained. *Latin.*—Ed. VI. Gram. through. Exercises, Ellis, 3rd part, about half. Construing Virgil, lib. III.; Hor. IV., 25th book, Odes. *Arithmetic.*—Colenso, fractions, or Barnard Smith. *Mathematics.*—With 1st Class. *History.*—Outlines English History, and English History S. P. C. K. *Geography.*—Irish Compendium and Lectures. Reading Holy Scriptures, History, Geography, &c. Holy Scriptures. Writing.	3	—	6	—	—	4	
Greek	5	2	—	1	—	12	about ¾	5	10		—	—	Gr. 5	5	5	—		12	—	30	15	—	20 7½	
Latin	16	5	—	1	—	14	—	5 L. verse 1	10	*Greek.*—Herodotus, lib. IV., c. 46. to end. Æschyli Prom. Vinct., construing. Greek Exercises, Exemp. Maj. Græc., about 3 pages per week. Greek Gr. M., W., and Friday afternoon. *Latin.*—Construing Livy, bk. XXI. Horace, Odes, lib. IV. and Epod. Virgil Æn., lib. III. Exercises, Yonge's Latin. Comp. daily. *Arithmetic.*—Colenso's Miscellaneous Questions.	—																	
Arithmetic	16	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2		—	—	6	Abt. ½	—	4		16	—	—	—	—	3½	Holy Scriptures. Catechism.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	3	—	4	—	3	—	—	5		—													Latin Grammar, Ed. VI. Latin Exercises, Howard. Arithmetic by Hale; various, according to their several ability.
History	16	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	*Mathematics.*—Lund, Algebra; Simple equations of two unknown quantities, to Proportion. Euclid, lib. I., Potts. *History.*—Herod., lib. IV. Livy, lib. XXI. Outlines English History. *Geography.*—Herod. and Livy as above. New Test. Ancient Greece, from Irish Comp. of Geography, with atlas for reference.	—	—	4	—	—	—		13	—	—	—	—	1	History of England, S. P. C. K.
Geography	16	8	—	1	—	3	—	—	1		—	—	4	—	—	—		13	—	—	—	—	1	Geography, viva voce, on maps.
English Composition.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	10	—	—	—								
Reading	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	Reading.
Writing	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occasional translations from Livy and Latin authors.	—	—	—	—	—	—		16	—	—	—	—	2½	Writing.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Gloucester.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Bristol (Grammar School.)	153,093	-	-	-	Varied by Process of Law.	—	-	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham (Pate's Gram. School.)	39,693	Mixed	Corpus Chst. Coll., Oxford.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Not prfct.	Trustees	1,230	874	729	Inc.
Chipping Campden.	1,975	Farming	With secretary.	No	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	174	80	80	Stat.
Gloucester (CollegeSchool.)	16,512	Mixed	-	—	-	—	-	—	—	—	—
Gloucester* (Crypt Gram. School.)	16,512	Mixed	With clerk and receiver.	No	Scheme 1860	New	Receiver and surveyor.	855	685	527	Inc.
Thornbury	4,244	Farming	With trustees.	Yes	?	Good	Trustees	65	32	30	Stat.
Wotton-under-Edge.	2,734	Manufacturing and farming.	With receiver.	No	Varied by pro. of law.	Bad	Trustees	535	331	361 (with repairs)	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Cirencester	6,000	Farming	?	—	Varied by pro. of law.	Not suitable.	Churchwardens.	28	26.10	26.10	Stat.
Newland†	4,916	Mining and farming.	With rent-warden.	No	Varied by orig. au.	Very bad.	Trustees	208	—	75	Stat.
Northleach	1,000	Farming and shopkeeping.	With the master.	Yes	Not observd; in many respects obsolete.	Good	H.M. and usher.	718	591	559	Stat.

(*Continued on p.* 144.)

* Corrected to June 1867.

Corrected to 1867.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed, Classical Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
4	£ 320	—	£ 0	Trustees of Municipal Charities.	—	Trustees nominally.	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	—
One	80	2 or 3 yearly	20 to 30	Corp. Ch. Coll.	Fell. Corp. Ch. Coll.	Trstees. partly.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	100 incr.	Grammar (now two deprtmts., class. and mercntle).	Almshouse
1	70	6	5	Local	None	Trstees. partly.	Yes ?	The parish	Boys	Residence absolute.	6 boys by examination, the rest by nominatn.	Stat.	Class. ? -	None ?surp. to poor of prsh.
None	—	None	—	Hereditary.	Dean and Chapter.	Master, under rules of D. & C.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	None - -	Open to all.	—	Class. -	None
1	80	None	—	Local	None	Trsts. prtly.	With approval of Ch. Com.	Unrestricted.	Boys	Age, character, knowledge.	Application approved by trustees.	—	Grammar	Almspeopl. reprs.
None	—	None	—	Local	None	By master and trstees.	—	The parish	Boys	Residence absolute.	Nomination.	—	Non-class.	None
None	—	*See Digest.*		Local	Member of Ch. of Eng. & resid. wthn. 10 m.	By master and trstees.	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Seven years of age abs.	Nomination and election.	Stat.	Class. -	None
None	—	None	—	None	—	- -	—	The town -	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	—	Class. -	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Resident in prish.	Trstees.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence preferred.	Claim -	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
1	70	None	—	H.M. and usher and corprtn.	—	Masters	The Eng Mst	Restricted to inhabitants of Northleach and Chedworth.	Boys	Residence absolute.	Claim -	Dimi.	Class. -	None

(*Continued on next page*)

County of Gloucester.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Bristol (Grammar School.)	12	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	Member of Ch. of Eng. and M.A. of Eng. University.	H.M.	228 D.	- -	2 A few for 4 or 5.
Cheltenham (Pate's Gram. School.)	H.M., usher, and writing M.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	M.A. degree, 30 years of age.	H.M.	17 B. 103 D.	Changed in class.	3
Chipping Campden.	H.M.	Trustees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M. or trstees.	To be a learned schoolmaster.	H.M.	7 B. 21 D.	- -	4
Gloucester (CollegeSchool.)	H.M., usher, and 3 others.	Dean and Chapter	Dean and Chapter.	Usher by the D. & C.	Usher by the D. & C.	Skilful in Greek and Latin, and well qualified for teaching.	None	36 B. 57 D.	Change in class of boys.	—
Gloucester (Crypt Gram. School.)	H.M., 2nd M., 2 assistants, and drawing M.	Trustees.	Trustees, with approval of Charity Commrs.	Trustees.	Trustees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M., 2nd M.	5 B. 50 D.	No change.	3
Thornbury	H.M. and assist. M.	Trustees.	?	H.M.	H.M.	To be an able scholar, unmarried, and memb. of University.	H.M.	1 B. 23 D.	No change.	3
Wotton-under-Edge.	H.M. and 2nd M.	Patron, visitor.	Patron and trustees, visitor.	Trustees.	Trustees.	Clerk in holy orders, grad. of Eng. University.	H.M.	0 B. 18 D.	Less useful, inferior class of scholars.	4
Semi-classical Schools—										
Cirencester	H.M.	The Lord Chancellor.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Clerk in holy orders. grad. Oxford or Camb.	H.M.	B. D.	No change.	1
Newland	Master	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	- - -	M.	12 D.	Change in class of boys.	8
Northleach	H.M. and usher.	Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.	Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.	Provost and scholars of Queen's College, Oxford.	Provost and scholars of Queen's College. Oxford.	B.A. degree Oxford, 23 to 60 years of age.	H.M.	By all	Change in both.	3

(*Continued on p.* 146.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents, (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional A. Mercantile Farmers, Shop-keepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
per cent. - -	per cent. 50 A 50 B	1·6	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
90 A. 10 B.	50 A. 50 B.	1	Not kwn.	Governors.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	98	77	43	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9½–10½	By master, matron, and senior boys.	675	1 for a few senior boys.
80 A. 20 B.	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	Trustees	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	57	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8-9.30	Sixth form	430	—
100 A.	65 A. 35 B.	2	—	By rules	H.M. and a dame.	H.M.	Yes	83	63	51	(*a*) 6½–7½ (*b*) 8¾–10	Masters and monitors.	354	—
100 A.	35 A. 65 B.	—	?	Trustees	2nd master	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 A.	25 A. 75 B.	1	2	Trustees	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 8 (*b*) 10	- - -	—	—
- -	70 A. 30 B.	1	2	Trustees	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
30 A. 70 B.	10 A. 90 B.	—	2	?	H.M. alone	—	Yes	37	33	25	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	H.M. -	423	—
- -	90 B. 10 C.	—	2	Unrestricted.	The master	M.	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
5 A. 95 B.	67 B. 33 C.	—	—	H.M. and usher.	Commercial master.	The commercl. mstr.	Yes	39	26	24	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 8–9	Master and pupil teacher.	—	—

Continued on next page.)

County of Gloucester.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Classical Schools—												
Bristol (Grammar School.)	40	30	Reading and writing.	Class., arithmetic, and mathematics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	(*c*) chiefly out of school.	228	90	182	65	—	
Cheltenham (Pate's Gram. School.)	40	29 4extra for specl. stdies.	Reading and writing.	By Latin chiefly.	Marks and examination, seniority rarely.	One half in school under supervision. N.B.—Boarders all under supervision.	120	28	49	10	None	
Chipping Campden.	39	27	General elementary education.	Separate	Examination	(*a*) Three fifths (*c*) Two fifths.	28	1	24	—	—	
Gloucester (CollegeSchool.)	39	30	Reading and elements of Latin.	By classics chiefly.	Examination	Construing in school, exercise out of school. (*c*)	80	44	80	1	—	
Gloucester (Crypt Gram. School.)	41	30	Reading and writing.	By one group of subjects.	Examination	Chiefly out of school (*c*)	42	2	54	5	—	
Thornbury	42	30	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly.	Examination	Nearly all out of school (*c*)	24	13	1	—	—	
Wotton-under-Edge.	38	35	Reading and writing.	Separate	Examination	Three fourths in school, the rest out of school, (*c*)	16	5	5	—	—	
Semi-classical Schools—												
Cirencester	40	29	Reading	Separate	Examination and seniority.	D.B. chiefly out of school, B in school under supervision.	38	—	15	—	—	
Newland	40	30	Reading, writ., arithmetic.	Mixed; by English and Latin combined.	Examination	All lessons learnt in school.	12	—	—	—	—	
Northleach	40	30	Reading	Mixed	Examination	Chiefly out of school under supervision.	14	—	20	4	—	

(*Continued on p.* 148.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils. (Continued on next page.)
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor very rarely, most without aid. Translations strictly forbidden.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	(*a*) lower boys. (*b*) higher.	228	147	All three	85	?100 This is incld. in arith. of crtn. clss	—	—	—	
Tutor for boarders only.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sent. continuous pieces, and (higher classes) a weekly essay.	120	44	All three ways	27	14	12	—	15	All ways
(*b*) Partly with tutor. (*c*) Partly without aid.	P.	P.	P,	—	Short sent. and continuous pieces.	28	18	All three ways	—	—	—	—	—	None at present.
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three ways	All	66	All three ways	2	2	23	—	—	Text books, lectures, expts. by tutor.
No restriction	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sent. and continuous pieces.	55	30	All three ways	30	—	—	—	—	Text books
Without aid	P.V.	P.	—	—	Short sent. continuous pieces.	24	13	All three ways	—	13	13	13	—	Text books and orally.
(*b*) With occasional aid of under master.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sent. continuous pieces.	10	8	All three ways	—	—	—	7	—	Text books
All three ways	P.	—	P.	—	Short sent.	38	6	All three ways	10	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sent.	12	—	Text books and orally.	—	5	5	—	5	Text books
Tutor	P.	—	P.	—	Short sent. continuous pieces.	40	12	Text books chiefly.	6	17	8	—	—	Text books

County of Gloucester.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M. Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Bristol (Grammar School.)	228	200	200	124	113	72	180	209	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.	-	H.M. at Xmas., and every six weeks.	At Midsummer, 1 Oxf., 1 Camb., 2 Foreign by Trustees.
Cheltenham (Pate's Gram. School.)	120	120	74	30	72	104	94	18	29	All, if required	-	Weekly, quarterly, and an annual.	For annual examination by patrons.
Chipping Campden.	28	28	28	10	—	28	28	17	10	G.D., D.F., D.M., P.M.	Mapping	Half-yearly	-
Gloucester (College School.)	93	93	93	11	26	93	59	80	21	A few, T.M., P.M.,	Singing	Thrice yearly.	By dean, twice; H.M., once a year.
Gloucester (Crypt Gram. School.)	55	55	55	14	14	55	55	12	—	All, except music	-	Half-yearly	By trustees, once a year.
Thornbury	24	24	24	13	13	11	11	—	—	-	-	Quarterly	H.M.
Wotton-under-Edge.	16	16	16	10	10	16	16	—	—	-	-	Yearly	By trustees
Semi-classical Schools—													
Cirencester	38	38	38	2	22	38	38		1	All, if required	-	Half-yearly	-
Newland	12	12	12	12	5	12	12	—	—	None	-	-	By trustees
Northleach	52	52	33	—	33	52	52	10	2	All	-	Quarterly	-

(*Continued on p.* 150.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
Yes, in first class.	Rarely -	No; no such cases have occurred.	217	Open to all.	The 2d M. and the Eng. M.	Prayer Book morning and evening.	All	Parish clergyman.	None -	None -
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	120	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	All, 2 -	Boarders, 2
Yes -	No - -	Yes - -	28	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	Parish clergy	None -	Boarders, 2
No -	Yes -	No - -	93	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and other M.	Book of Com. Prayer and Dr. Arnold's prayer before and after school.	All	H.M. and 2nd M.	Boarders -	Boarders, 2
No -	Yes -	No - -	55	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	H.M. - -	None -	- - -
- -	Yes -	- - -	24	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	Yes	- - -	- - -	Boarders.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	16	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Book of Com. Prayer and founder's thanksgiving.	—	H.M. - -	- - -	2
No -	Yes -	No - -	38	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Bishop Bloomfield's prayers before and after school.	All	Vicar and H.M.	Both prepare lessons.	Boarders, 2
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	12	Ch. of Eng.	M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	Parish clergy	None -	None, the boys belonging to outlying parishes.
Yes -	Yes -	No - -	52	Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and other M.	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	Vicar and H.M.	Boarders, 4	Whole school, 2.

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Gloucester.	Discipline.					Recreation - -			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Bristol - (Grammar School.)	Yes - -	Private, very rare.	Corporal, detention, and extra school.	Report to H.M.	None	Playgrnd. open 4 hrs. every day and on half-holidays by special leave of H.M.	561 sq. yds.	Close	All
Cheltenham - (Pate's Gram. School.)	Yes - -	Public -	The severer corporal punishments (rare).	General superintendence.	None, except for boardrs.	30	50 yds. ×19yds. field 7 acres.	Close	Both
Chipping Campden.	Yes - -	Public -	Caning and expulsion.	General superintendence.	Exercised by monitors.	27	720 sq. yds.	Close	Both
Gloucester - (CollegeSchool.)	Yes - -	Public -	Corporal -	General superintendence.	Master or drill sergnt. nearly always present.	24	2 acres	Quarter of a mile.	Both
Gloucester - (Crypt Gram. School.)	Yes - -	Public -	None - -	None - -	None	37	1 acre	Close	Both
Thornbury -	Yes, except expulsion of Boys.	Not used	Impositions and detention.	General superintendence.	By monitors.	—	None	—	—
Wotton-under-Edge.	Yes - -	Not used	- - -	- - -	Yes	—	16 yds. square.	Close	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Cirencester -	Yes - -	Not used	- - -	- - -	Master always present.	21	36 yds. ×15yds.	Close	Both
Newland -	Yes - -	Not used	Tasks and detention.	- - -	- -	—	None	—	—
Northleach -	Yes - -	Public -	Expulsion -	General superintendence.	Under supervision of master.	20	One 250 sq. yds. One ¼ acre.	Close at hand.	Both

(*Continued on p.* 152.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
No	Drilling optional.	No	All	Those in use, with the addition of Natural Philsphy.	Writing, French, and arithmetic most cared for.	Present system satisfactory.	For a few in first class.	Boys inaccessible out of school; kept away too often. Funds insufficient for masters' salaries. Need of instruction in Natural Philosophy.
No	Yes	Yes, for brdrs. only.	To all	(1) grammar, arithmetic, &c. (2) composition, math., &c.	(1) English education. (2) Classics, French, mathematics.	Inexpedient	Inexpedient, save for public examinatns.	Local prejudices and narrow resources of endowment.
Yes	Drilling & athletic exercises.	No	All	- - -	- - -	By independent examiners.	Expedient	Trustees meet but once yearly, want of school chapel. Inadequate endowment.
Two	Yes	Yes	Yes	Classics, mathematics, French, English, and drawing.	Classics, mathematics, French, English, and drawing.	By Dean and Chapter.	No	None.
Yes	Yes	No	All	Commercial subjects.	Commercial subjects.	By examiners appointed by Government or Universities.	No	To give commercial education under classical scheme.
No	No	No	None	Classics, mathematics, modern languages &c.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	By Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.	Inexpedient.	Obstructive trustees, indifference of parents, want of second master.
- - -	- - -	—	Yes	Those in use and modern languages.	Those in use and modern languages.	As at present	Desirable	Small number of boys and low attainments on entering.
No	If required	No	None	Subject required by middle class examiners.	Subjects required by middle class examiners.	By independent examiners.	Possible for professions.	Want of accommodation in premises.
- - -	- - -	—	None	Subjects required by middle class examiners.	Subjects required by middle class examiners.	By independent examiners.	No	Detention of boys by parents for agricultural work.
No	Drilling	Yes	Yes	Subjects required by middle class examiners.	English, French, arithmetic, and land mensuring.	By independent examiners.	Inexpedient.	Boys not well grounded enter school too late in life.

County of Gloucester.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowments. Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Tewkesbury	5,876	Farming	The corporation.	Yes	Scheme	Good	Trustees	48	46	46	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Henbury	2,500	Farming	With treasurer.	Yes	Var. by proof of law.	Good	Trustees	432	318	318	Stat.
Tetbury (National Schools.)	2,285	Agricultural.	—	—	—	Good	—	—	—	—	—
Wickwar	1,000	Farming	By the corporation.	No	Var. by pro. of law.	Not good.	rustees	154	146	146	Inc.
Winchcombe (King's School.)	2,123	Farming and manufacturing.	Bailiff's office	—	—	—	—	10	9	9*l.* 5*s.*	Stat.
Winchcombe (Lady Chandos' School.)	2,123	Farming and manufacturing.	The parish church.	Yes	Observed, with commercial education added.	Good	Trustees	88	82	60	Stat.
Schools in abeyance—											
Bristol (St. Mary, Redcliffe.)	153,093										
Chipping Sodbury.	1,112	(*See Digest p.* 59.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold.	1,328	Farming	With town clerk.	Yes	Obsolete	Bad	Trustees	13	13	—	Stat.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how, obtained	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
None	£ 0	None	£ 0	Local	None	By master and trustees.	—	The borough and parish of Aschurch.	Boys	Residence abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Class.	None
None	0	None	0	Local	To live within a certn. distance.	By master and trustees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence or birth abs.	Nomination.	Stat.	Non-class.	To board and clothe 7 boys.
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	—	—
None	0	None	0	Hereditary and local.	None	Trustees.	Yes	The parish	Boys and girls.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	None
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Master and trustees.	Yes, "upon just & reasonable cause."	The town -	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	None
—	—	—	—	- -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	Hereditary.	Corp. of Chipping Norton.	- -	—	The town and the parish of Ilcombe.	Boys	Residence absolute.	- -	—	Semi-class.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Gloucestre.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—										
Tewkesbury	H.M.	Governors.	?	H.M.	H.M.	None	None	8 B. 24 D.	—	3
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Henbury	H.M. and assist. M.	Trustees.	Trustees	Trustees.	Trustees.	To be a member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	7 B. 47 D.	No change.	3
Tetbury (National Schools.)	1	Feoffees	Feoffees	—	—	Certificated	1	—	—	—
Wickwar	H.M. and mistress.	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	To be able to teach Latin and English; age 25 years.	H.M., mistress.	0 B. 35 D.	No change.	Half a mile.
Winchcombe (King's School.)	M.	Trustees.	—	—	—	—	None	10 D.	—	—
Winchcombe (Lady Chandos' School.)	M.	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	A Protestant	M.	0 B. 24 D.	No change.	Half a mile.
Schools in abeyance—										
Bristol (St. Mary, Redcliffe.)										
Chipping Sodbury.	(*See Digest, p. 59.*)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold.	None	Out of operation.		—	—		H.M.	—	—	3

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per Cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, Farmers, Shopkeepers, Artizans, Labourers — A. B. C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 15 A. 85 B.	per cent. 90 B. 10 C.	—	—	Scheme	H.M.	H.M.	Yes	£ —	£ —	£ —	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½	Monitors	—	—
		—	—	Trustees	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6–7 (*b*) 8	By head boy	377	—
	1 B. 99 C.	—	—			—		—	—	—			—	—
	30 B. 70 C.	—	—	Trustees	None	—	—	—	—	—			—	—
		—	—			—		—	—	—			—	—
	5 A. 65 B. 30 C.	—	—	No boarding house.		—	—	—	—	—			—	—
		—	—			—		—	—	—			—	—
		—	—			—		—	—	—			—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Gloucester.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Tewkesbury	40	30	None	—	Examination	—	11	1	—	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Henbury	46	30	Reading	By reading chiefly.	Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetbury (National Schools.)	46	27½	Reading mony-syllabics.	Group of subjects.	Examination	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wickwar	42	33	Reading the New Testament.	Mixed	Marks	All learnt at home.	—	—	—	—	—
Winchcombe (King's School.)	47	34	To be able to read.	—	Combined	—	None				
Winchcombe (Lady Chandos' School.)	43	30	Reading	Mixed	Marks	Two-thirds in school, remainder out of school (*c*).	2	—	—	—	—
Schools in abeyance—											
Bristol (St. Mary, Redcliffe.)											
Chipping Sodbury.	(*See Digest*, p. 59.)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stow-on-the Wold.	Out of operation.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid	—	—	—	—		34	4		4	2	—	—	—	
None	—	—	—	—	None	All	—	Arith. from text-books, and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	None
	—	—	—	—		160	—	By (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—	
None	—	—	—	—	None	35	4	All three ways	3	3	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		10	—		—	10	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		23	—	Dictation, or set in writing.	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Gloucester.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Tewkesbury	24	24	34	—	—	24	34	—	1	- - -	- - -	Half yearly	H.M.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Henbury	—	1st and 2nd clss.	10	—	—	All	All	—	—	None - -	- - -	Yearly -	By the treasurer.
Tetbury (National Schools.)	30	30	50	—	—	160	160	50	30	Models, flat -	Scripture spelling.	- - -	H.M.
Wickwar	14	22	22	—	—	35	33	12	—	D.F. - -	- - -	Occasional	By H.M. inspectors.
Winchcombe (King's School.)	10	10	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winchcombe (Lady Chandos' School.)	24	11	16	—	—	24	24	—	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Schools in abeyance—													
Bristol (St. Mary, Redcliffe.)													
Chipping Sodbury.	(*See Digest, p. 59.*)			—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stow-on-the-Wold.	Out of operation.			—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
- -	- - -	- - -	32	Ch. of Eng.	—	Book of Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	- - -	Both -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	Masters.	Book Com. Prayer before and after school.	All	Parish clergy	Whole school.	Whole school, 2.
- -	- - -	- - -	160	Ch. of Eng.	M.	From Book of Common Prayer, morn. and evening.	—	- - -	1 for whole school.	Whole school.
- -	- - -	- - -	35	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayers pub. by S. P. C. K. before and after school.	All	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	10	Ch. of Eng.	The mastr	Book of Com. Prayer morn. and afternoon.	The whole schl.	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	M.	From the New Week's Preparation before and after school.	All	M. - -	None -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	- -	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Gloucester.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Tewkesbury	Yes	Public	Corporal and impositions.	General superintendence.	?	18	- -	Close	Boarders only.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Henbury	No	Public	Corporal	General superintendence.	None	34	24 yds. × 10 yds.	Close	Both
Tetbury (National Schools.)	Yes	Public	Yes	None to punish	- -	—	About 25 yds. × 50 yds.	Adjoining.	- -
Wickwar	- - -	Public	Caning and tasks.	General superintendence.	- -	—	20 prches.	Close	Both
Winchcombe (King's School.)	- - -	Not used	- - -	- - -	- -	—	- -	- -	- -
Winchcombe (Lady Chandos' School.)	Yes	Public; in the school room.	Corporal punishments and tasks.	None	None	—	None	- -	- -
Schools in abeyance—									
Bristol (St. Mary, Redcliffe.)									
Chipping Sodbury.	(*See Digest, p.* 59.)		- - -	- - -	- -	—	—	—	—
Stow-on-the-Wold.	Out of operation.			- - -	- -	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
No	No	Yes	None	English	English	By governors	Both	None.
No	No	Yes	None	—	Religious instruction.	—	—	None.
—	Necessary drill.	—	—	Reading, writing, arithmtc.	Same	—	—	Funds.
—	—	—	None	A plain English education	A plain English education.	By the education committee.	Expedient and possible.	Poverty of scholars' parents.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irregular attendance.
—	—	—	None	Grammar	General subjects of an English education and surveying.	Inexpedient	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

G. TOWNSEND'S EXHIBITIONS.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

Townsend's Exhibitions.—It may be convenient here to notice the exhibitions of George Townsend, the largest benefit from which was intended by the founder to fall to Gloucester. In 1683 G. Townsend left a farm at Old Aston to Pembroke College, Oxford, in trust towards the support of eight scholars at the college, one to be chosen yearly from the four schools of Gloucester, Chipping Campden, Northleach, and Cheltenham in succession. The scholar from Gloucester was to be chosen by the mayor and six senior aldermen, and the chief master of the school, out of the scholars of the "chief school," which at the date of the will was said to be the Crypt school, though it is somewhat remarkable that the founder should not have specified it by name, the Cathedral school being at that time in existence. An unsuccessful attempt was made to admit the Cathedral school to the benefits of this foundation, but it was decided that the Crypt school alone fell within the intentions of the founder. If any of the three other schools failed in providing a suitable candidate, the lapsed turn fell to the Crypt school at Gloucester. Formerly it was not unusual for a boy actually at the Cathedral school to be nominally entered at the Crypt, in order to be qualified for the exhibition. The founder directed that none but grammar scholars fitting to go to the university should be chosen, and in case any non-fitting scholar should be chosen, it was his will that the master of Pembroke should refuse to admit him. The scholars were to study divinity; and the rectory of Stifford, and vicarage of Grays Thorocke in Essex, and the donatives of Uxbridge and Colebrook, were, as they fell void, to be conferred on those who had held the exhibition.

The estate left to the college now yields about 320*l.* a year, and supports four scholars who receive 75*l.* a year, and occupy rooms rent free. The balance, after deducting necessary expenses, is carried forward to the credit of the foundation; and the value of the scholarships will shortly be raised. By an ordinance, made in pursuance of the University Act of the 17 & 18 Vict., and dated May 28, 1857, two years' continuous residence at one of the privileged schools is required before a candidate is considered duly qualified, and the examination of candidates nominated by the trustees may be competitive, if more than one candidate be sent up. In fact, this contingency has not yet occurred, and the standard has been positive and not comparative. In former times the standard seems to have been a capacity for passing the ordinary matriculation examination, but now, since the ordinances have prescribed that the candidate should be "in the judgment of the electors of sufficient merit for election," the college has in the very few instances which have yet occurred, taken a higher stand, and expects a potential capacity in the candidate to take a third class in the schools. No candidate has yet been rejected

since the ordinance. In case the candidate be judged unfit, or in default of candidates, the exhibition is thrown open *pro hâc vice.*

To these scholarships no scholar has been elected from the Crypt school since 1853, and it is very questionable whether the election then, or indeed several of the preceding ones, were elections of boys who had been *bonâ fide* educated at the Crypt school. Chipping Campden has missed its two last occasions; Northleach has sent up no candidate for many years, and a distinguished professor who once held it from that school was only nominally an alumnus of the grammar school of Hugh Westwood.

Cheltenham grammar school alone has furnished scholars with regularity of late years, and is not likely to turn defaulter. At present (January 1867) there is no boy at the Crypt school at Gloucester who would be competent to hold the exhibition which falls to the school in two years time, and an advertisement has been published notifying the approaching election; and, in order to obtain the necessary qualification, one of the best boys of the Cathedral school has been withdrawn, and entered as a pupil at the Crypt school.

It is certainly somewhat anomalous that the Cathedral school should be debarred from sending candidates for this exhibition, and enjoying a privilege of which the Crypt school has for many years been unable to avail itself. The benefit intended by the founder for Gloucester, in the present state of things misses its mark, and the city is deprived of the supposed advantage, although what is certainly now the "chief school" there, would be able to supply candidates.

One further point requires notice. By the will of the founder, if any of the schools at Cheltenham, Northleach, or Campden, failed to provide at its turn a competent candidate, such turn devolved on the Gloucester school.

The custom, now, I am informed, is abandoned, the college assuming under their ordinance to throw open for general competition any exhibition for which any of three first-named schools have failed to provide fitting candidates, without first giving the option to Gloucester of availing itself of such failure.

The enabling statute under which the Commissioners framed the ordinance for Pembroke College, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 81, s. 31, directs notice to be given to the governing body of any school before making any regulation or ordinance for the "abolition of any right of preference," at least two calendar months before any final resolution be adopted by such Commissioners.

I learn from the clerk of the trustees of the Crypt school, that he is not aware of any such notice having been given, and it is scarcely possible it could have been given without his knowledge. If this be so, that part of the ordinance which throws open the lapsed turn for the exhibition without first offering it to Gloucester would seem to be *ultra vires.*

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WICK-AND-ABSON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—BELOVED WILKES' CHARITY.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1722, Beloved Wilkes, by his will, left certain estates to the ministers of Pucklechurch, Deynton, and Dirham, and their successors for ever, in trust to support two poor widows of ministers of the Church of England out of the rents; and he further directed as soon as there should be sufficient accommodation, they should purchase other lands of the yearly value of 20*l.*, and apply that sum and all the yearly overplus that might arise to pay 10s. for a sermon on Easter Monday at Deynton, and employ the residue for ever for the maintenance, education, schooling, and qualifying, for putting to, and keeping at, Oxford, of a lad, in order to make him a minister of the Church of England, such lad to be chosen by the trustees out of the parishes of Wick-and-Abson, Pucklechurch, Deynton, and Dirham, and of such parents who were not of ability to give him such maintenance and education; that they should not choose their own sons, and that as soon as such person should have taken his B.A. degree, or before, if the income should permit, another lad was to be so elected and maintained at Oxford in like manner, and so on for ever.

In reply to my application by letter to one of the trustees, I have received some information about this charity from their clerk, to whom I was referred, but I derive the chief part of this account from Macnaghten and Gordon's Rep. vol. 3, p. 440 (Re Beloved Wilkes' Charity), and from the official documents in possession of the Charity Commissioners.

It seems that by accumulations, no boy having been for some time elected, in 1847 the income of the charity amounted to 250*l.*, and a scheme from Chancery for a modification of the terms of the trust was obtained. By the new scheme the preference was still preserved to the privileged parishes; but if the trustees thought the parishioner ineligible, any fit and proper person from elsewhere in England and Wales might be chosen.

In 1848 accordingly the trustees elected a non-parishioner although a parishioner was a candidate. The matter was brought before the Court; and the Vice-Chancellor of England, Feb. 9, 1850, set aside the election and ordered a new one. This decision was reversed by Lord Truro on appeal, on the ground that the trustees had a discretion, which, if they exercised without indirect motives, with honesty of intention and a fair consideration of the subject, ought not to be interfered with, nor should they be called on to state their reasons, which sometimes would put them, as resident clergymen, in a very painful position, and would cause much irritation if they were compelled to state the delicate considerations as to fitness which must necessarily come before them. This youth is the last recipient of the charity who has worked out to maturity its advantages, having been duly educated at Oxford, and ordained deacon at Christmas 1857.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Apparently the trustees were again in difficulty as to the administration of their trust; for in 1858 they applied for advice to the Charity Commissioners, who, *inter alia*, advised them, under seal, that they had the power, on proper cause being shown, of removing any recipient of the charity who should become disqualified or unfit to retain his appointment.

I give the following results of the administration of the educational part of this charity during the last few years, remarking, that the present recipient, who was elected in 1860, is the only known instance of a youth being chosen who belonged to any of the favoured parishes.

In 1860 the nephew of a professional gentleman residing in one of the above-named parishes was elected by the trustees, and by them sent to the care of a clergyman, with a view to his being qualified for Oxford; and the following is the account of the expenditure incurred on his behalf since that date:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1860 - - - -	37	16	7
„ 1861 - - - -	81	3	10
„ 1862 - - - -	96	2	0
„ 1863 - - - -	127	7	3
„ 1864 - - - -	86	19	8
„ 1865 - - - -	327	18	10
„ 1866 - - - -	178	14	2

The expenditure in 1865 was augmented by the payment of 33*l.* for caution money, and 60*l.* for valuation of rooms at Oxford, and 56*l.* for a half year's tuition due at Christmas 1864, which, though paid in 1865, more properly belongs to the account of 1864. In 1865, however, the recipient of the charity, having failed to pass his responsions at Oxford within the year, was requested to remove his name from the college; and, early in 1866, entered as a commoner at one of the halls. Of the 33*l.* 3*s.* for caution money and fees, and 60*l.* for furniture, together making 93*l.* 3*s.*, I find that 41*l.* 14*s.* was returned to the trustees by the bursar of the college, and is duly credited in the accounts. But I notice that the trustees, on behalf of the recipient of the charity, in May 1866, pay a further sum of 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for "the difference in the value of the furniture," paid by the recipient on his leaving the college; so that altogether, on the furniture and caution money account, the trustees, having paid 106*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, receive back within a few months 41*l.* 14*s.*, being a difference of 64*l.* 14*s* 6*d.*

The gross income of the charity for 1865 arising from rents, and from dividends on 3,822*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* consols, was 298*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and in 1866 was 366*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Besides the payments made on behalf of the youth at Oxford, in each of these two years 77*l.* was spent in assisting six widows; two receiving 20*l.* each, and one 10*l.* as annuitants; and three others receiving by way of pecuniary allowance 12*l.*, 10*l.*, and 5*l.* respectively.

My information on the working of this charity is only imperfect. Perhaps enough has been here mentioned to show that the application of its revenues is somewhat unprofitable, and might be amended.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

N.B.—The term "non-classical" is here employed to denote schools which, *by foundation*, were not intended to afford instruction in grammar. In the preceding pages concerning grammar schools, the same term has sometimes been used to denote that a grammar school has ceased to teach grmmar. In that case the term related to present practice only; in the sense in which it is here employed, it relates to the purpose of the foundation.

The basis of the following list is the list of "Schools not classical" contained in the "Digest of Schools and Charities for education," presented to Parliament in 1842 by the Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities. No attempt has been made to introduce schools of more recent foundation.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
AMPNEY-CRUCIS -	648	R. Pleydell -	1722	80	65	15	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	60	72
ARLINGHAM -	693	John Yate -	1768	40	40	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, watermen, and labourers.	23	25
GREAT BADMINTON.	524	Mary, D. of Beaufort.	1705	94 (Mixed charity)	28	—	Yes	2*d.*	Tradesmen, servants, and labourers.	29	31
BERKELEY -	1,011	S. Thurner - 1696 J. Smith - 1717 Sarah M. Pike 1856		75	60	—	Yes	None	Tradespeople and labourers.	38	—
BISLEY: Blue Coat School.	4,692	John Taylor -	1732	94	44	36	No	None	Agricultural labourers and small tradesmen.	18 inpar. sch.	—
Free School -	„	(Payment from church lands.)	—	—	40	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
BOURTON ON THE HILL.	506	Rev. S. W. Warneford 1829 — 1851		31* 13†	31* 13†	—	Yes	1*d.*	Mostly agricultural labourers.	24	32
BOURTON ON THE WATER.	1,011	A. Collett -	1716	10	10	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
BRISTOL: Q. Elizabeth's Hospital. (See below, p. 177.)	154093	John Carr - Q. Elizabeth	1586	6,720	613	3,368	Yes; they all reside in school buildings.	None	Tradesmen, mechanics, seamen, artisans, &c.	200	—
Red Maids Sch. (See below, p. 191.)	„	Aldm. John Whitson.	1621	4,425 about.	281	2,463	Ditto	None	Small tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.	—	120

* Belongs to Sunday School. † Belongs to National day School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry, or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
18	18	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	R. S. Holford, Esq.	Neither	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Cert.	No	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	3 M.	None	Mayor and 4 senior aldermen.		(Clergyman.)	No	Two.
	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector.	Mast. uncert., Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and p. teacher.
200	—	200	—	150 L., 100 E.A., 50 N.Sc.	Sixteen	Twenty	Trustees	Not stated	No	Five.
—	120	—	120	None	None (8 or 9 girls receive marriage portions of 10*l.*)	Twenty	Trustees	Not stated	No	Mist. and 4 assist. teachers.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
BRISTOL—*cont.* Colston's Hospital. (See below, p. 183.)	154,093	Edward Colston.	1708	3,302	627	2,234	Yes; they all reside in school buildings.	None	Clerks, farmers, tradesmen, &c.	116	—
Colston's Temple Church Schools.	„	Edward Colston.	1711	80	8	71	Yes	(31 free)	Labourers, mechanics, small shopkeepers, &c.	98	—
Temple Blue Girls' School.	„	Subscription -	1786	126	38	80	No	None	Labouring class.	—	40
Merchants' Hall School.*	„	Lady Holworthy.	—	20	20	—	No	None	—	4	—
Stoke's Croft School. (Protestant Dissenters).	„	Subscription -	1726	342 (Mixed charity)	150	64†	Yes	None	Clerks, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers.	40	—
Girls' Industrial School. (Protestant Dissenters).	„	Subscription -	1787	77	35	49‡	Yes	None	Mechanics and labourers.	—	20
Wesleyan Methodists' Girls' School.	„	Thomas Bonville. Mary Ewer -	1800 1824	39	39	—	Yes	1*d*., 2*d*., 4*d*. (24 free.)	Labouring classes.	—	100
(S. Nicholas and S. Leonard.)	„	W. Pennoyer	1670	280	280	—	Yes	2*d*. (infants, 1*d*.)	Small tradespeople and labourers.	60	50 (80 infants.)
Pile Street School.	„	E. Colston and others.	1720	137	69	68	Yes	None	Working class.	40	—
St. Michael (Elbridges' School).	„	John Elbridge	1738	89	89	—	Yes	2*d*.	Artisans chiefly.	—	182

* See Mr. Stanton's Report *above*, p. 32.
‡ Excess of expenditure over income met by subscriptions.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
116	—	116	—	96 E.A.; 81 M.B.	Nine at 10*l.* each.	Eighty-four.	Trustees	Neither	No	Four masters and an apprentice.
40	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and 2 monitors.
—	40	—	—	None	One	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	(4 naut. ast. and navigation.)	None	Society of Merchant Venturers.		Neither	No	One.
40†	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-six.	Trustees	Cert.	No	One.
—	20	—	—	None	None (4 girls rewarded).	Four	Committee.	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty	Managing committee.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two mist. and 4 pupil teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six.
40	—	—	—	None	Two (10 rewarded).	Sixty	Trustees (called guardns).	No; excpt. p. teacher.	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. and ch. wardens of S. Michael's		Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.

† Clothing for Sunday wear. Average expenditure about 16*l.*

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Not applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
BRISTOL—*cont.*				£	£	£					
St. Michael (National School) -	154,093	Subscriptions	1713	52			(As returned in 1823.)			241	—
St. Augustine -											
BROAD MARSTON	230	Thomas Eden	1773	83*	10	—	Not from charity.	None	Agriculture -	12	8
BUCKLAND -	355	Sir James Thynne.	1705	170 (Mixed charity)	27	—	Yes	1*d.* (girls.)	Agricultural labourers.	20	24
CAM - - -	1,500	Frances Hopton.	1730	237	84	164	Yes	None	Three fourths labourers.	22	21
SOUTH CERNEY -	1,006	Ann Edwards	1820	45	31	—	Yes (both).	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	55	60
CHELTENHAM: Old Charity School.	39,693	Lady Capel -	1713	36	—	36	Yes	2*d.*	Chiefly artisans	220	—
CHIPPING CAMPDEN.	1,975	G. Townsend J. Freeman -	1682 1793	†	20		A contribution from Townsend's Charity, during				
Blue School -	„	Sir James Thynne.	—	170 (Mixed charity)	24	50	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	—	30

* School shares income with schools at Old Stratford, Petworth, Weston-upon-Avon, Weston-sub-Edge, and Newbold-on-Stour.

† See p. 204. School shares with Winchcombe, Cheltenham, and Northleach.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	Yes.	
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	- -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One dame.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Twelve -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mist. and monitor.
22	21	—	—	9 boys M.B. - -	Boy and girl.	Eight -	Trustees	Neither -	(Diocesan)	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - - -	None -	Five -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes -	Mast., mist., and 2 paid monitors.
25	—	—	—	None - - -	Three -	Rector, churchwardens, and nine others.	Commit.	Cert. -	Yes -	Four.
the pleasure of the Trustees thereof, towards expenses of National School (Return 1867).										
—	30	—	—	None - - -	None -	Twelve -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mist. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CHURCHDOWN -	659	Henry Window	1734	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agriculture -	—	—
CIRENCESTER: Blue School.	6,336	Subscription -	1714	86	20	55	No	None	Labourers -	—	—
Yellow School -	„	R. Powell -	1722	676	349	140	No	(See accounts *below*, p. 196.)			
COW HONEYBOURNE.	360	Subscription -	1805	51	32*	—	Yes	2*d.*	Farm labourers	48	29
DIRHAM-WITH-HINTON.	457	Rev. W. Langton.	1668	58	40	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	19	23
DRIFFIELD -	132	Arthur Vansittart - Susannah Cumberland -	1829	9	9	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	15	
DURSLEY (Water Street).	2,477	Joseph Twemlow.	1739	48	46	—	No	None	Various -	30	—
DYMOCK - -	1,870	Ann Cam -	1825	91	64	37	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers and tradesmen.	50	37
EASTINGTON -	1,717	Rich. Stephens and Rich. Clutterbuck.	1764	24	2	—	Yes	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Manufacturers and agriculturalists.	56	35
FAIRFORD	1,654	Elizabeth Farmor and Mary Barker.	17th cent.	119	116	—	Yes (both).	1*d.* (120 free.)	Small tradesmen and labourers.	122	124

* Residue of income hitherto applied in paying off a debt or subscription of 100*l.* towards building new schoolroom.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.		Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	-	Mast. and mistress cert.	Yes.	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	One boy	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist., and daughter.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	School com.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Five	Lord of manor.	Mast. and mistress cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
GLOUCESTER: Rich's Hospital	16,512	Sir T. Rich -	1666	£ 1,810	£ 180	£	See accounts *below*, p. 197.				
Poor's School -	„	D. Cocks J. Hyell	1711	271	63	(In 1858. Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
HENBURY - -	2,028	Robert Sandford.	1756	157	157*	—	No	None	Mainly labouring classes.	50	—
HINTON - -	—	Rev. W. Langton.	1668	58	18	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	19	23
HORSLEY - -	2,558	Edwd. Webb -	1744	69†	68	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers -	76	63
KEMPSFORD -	1,007	Viscount Weymouth.	1750	10	10	—	Yes (poor).	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	60	50
KINGSWOOD -	1,061	John Mayo -	1674	60	60‡	—	No	None	Agricultural labourers and clothworkers.	44	—
MARSHFIELD -	1,742	Dionysia Long	1731	75	50	25	Yes	2*d.* (20 free).	Tradesmen and labourers.	48	30
MARSTON SICCA -	371	John Cooper -	1643	91	32	—	Yes, with 4 acres of land.	None	Principally farm labourers.	22	—
MICKLETON -	622	Richard Porter.	1513	156 (Mixed charity)	75	8	Yes	None	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	55	50

* Including sum paid to Northwick School (*see also p.* 170).
† Will be increased to 118*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* by a benefaction made in 1867.
‡ Out of this sum master has to pay rent of schoolroom.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and assist.
—	—	—	—	None	One boy	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., wife, and mist. (infant sch.)
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Lord of Manor.	Neither	No; diocesan.	Three.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Three	Founder's heir.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Cert.	Not necessarily.	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Cert.	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MINCHINHAMPTON. (St Arloe).	4,147	Nathaniel Cambridge.	1697	101	97	—	Yes, with 6 acres of land.	None	- - -	*	
Took's Charity -	„	Ursula Took -	1698	24	24	—	None	None	Working men	6	—
King's Charity -	„	Henry King -	1699	24	24					8	
MINSTERWORTH	463	Susannah Crump.	1763	10	10	—	Yes	2*d.* (20 free)	Agriculture and fishing.	20 in Ch. of Eng. Sch.	
MITCHEL-DEAN -	689	— Lane -	1790	82	—	—	No	None	Labourers and miners.	70	50
NORTH NIBLEY -	1,020	William Purnell.	1763	92	86	—	Yes	2*d.* (24 free)	Chiefly labourers.	44	—
NORTHWICK AND REDWICK.	267	Robert Sandford.	1756	(*See Henbury*).		—	Yes	None	Chiefly labouring class.	23	22
PAINSWICK -	3,229	G. Smith - 1707 J. Hillman - 1806		71	74	—	No	1*d.* to 6*d.* (26 free)	Mostly labourers.	38	—
PEBWORTH -	506	Thomas Eden	1773	†	10	—	Not from charity.	10*d.* and 2*d.*	Agriculture -	18	24
PUCKLECHURCH -	1,265	Rev. J. Berrow	Unknwn.	42	42	—	No	None	Miners and labourers.	10	10

* None, master having recently died.

† *See* Broad Marston, *supra* (note

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	- - -	None -	Ten -	Trustees	New mast. (to commence in 1867) cert.	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	"Master (appointed in 1826) is registered."	No -	One.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	- -	Vicar -	Mist. cert.	Yes -	One.
—	—	—	—	- -	None -	Nine -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Six -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	Three -	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No -	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	7 E.A., 6 M.B., 6 N.Sc.	None -	Three (acting).	Trustees	Cert. -	No -	Mast. alone.
—	—	—	—	None - -	None -	- -	Trustees	Neither -	No -	One mist.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M. - -	None -	Three -	Incmbnt. with trustees' sanction.	Cert. -	Yes -	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment, 1866. Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
RANDWICK -	1,060	Benett Ellis and others.	1627	42	41	—	Yes	1*s.* 3*d.* a qrter.)	Weavers and farm labourers.	50	45
RODBOROUGH - (Par. Minchinhampton.)	2,165	H. King and others.	1699	90	90	—	Yes	None	Chiefly cloth manufacturers and agriculturists.	60	60
STAPLETON - (Free School.)	5,355	M. Webb -	1729	37	25	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
STONEHOUSE -	2,609	J. Elliot and others.	1775	49	49	—	Yes	1*d.*	Clothworkers	78	79
TETBURY - -	2,285	Elizabeth Hodges.	1723	30	30	—	No	None	Labourers -	30 in Nat. Sch.	—
TEWKESBURY - (Free School.)	5,876	Lady Capel -	1719	46	46	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
THORNBURY -	4,944	John Atwells	1729	93	42	—	Yes	2*d.* to 4*d.* (24 boys and 12 girls free).	Labouring class chiefly.	14	18
WESTON-UPON-AVON.	137	Thomas Eden	1773	*	10	—	Yes	2*d.* (writing).	Agricultural -	7	8
WESTON-SUB-EDGE	369	Thomas Eden	1773	*	10	—	—	—	- - -	20 in Nat. Sch.	
WINCHCOMBE -	2,937	George Townsend.	1683	250 (Mixed charity)	20	—	No	None	Tradesmen and labourers.	20†	—
WOODCHESTER -	816	*See* Mr. Stanton's Report, p. 201.									
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE: Blue Coat Sch.	2,734	Subscription -	1715	98	88	10	No	2*d.* (non-foundationers)	Tradesmen, farmers, mechanics, and labourers.	116	—

* *See* Broad Marston, *supra* (note).
† The master is also master of the King's Grammar School, Winchcombe (*see above, p.* 119).

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or *not*.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Mast., sewing mist., and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	(Two rewarded.)	Four	Feoffees	Cert.	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	Two boys	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—
—	—	—	—	12 M.	None	—	Trustees	Neither	No	Only one mast.
30	—	—	—	12 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	No, trained	No	Only one mast.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

BRISTOL.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL and COLSTON'S HOSPITAL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

(Extracts from General Report, Vol. VI., pp. 57–60.)

For the classes below the grammar school, two magnificent foundation schools exist. These are the City School, or Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, and Colston's School, which latter is now removed beyond the precincts of the city to Stapleton in Gloucestershire, where it occupies the palace of the late Bishop Monk. The City School occupies a healthy and commanding site on the slope of Brandon Hill. Colston's School used to occupy St. Augustine's Back, a crowded and confined part of the city. A favourite argument used against removing the school to the country was, that the boys being generally intended for town life ought early to begin to acclimatize themselves to it, and it was feared that the taste of a pure and healthier atmosphere might act prejudicially upon their future prospects. Thanks, however, to the good sense of the majority of the trustees, the school was removed to its present site, and no well-wisher to it can conceive anything but good resulting from the new arrangement. The endowments in both cases are very large, and maintain, clothe, and educate, Queen Elizabeth's 195 to 200, and Colston's 120 boys.*

Queen Elizabeth's is under the management and control of the Charity Trustees, who are also trustees of the grammar school; Colston's under that of the Company of Merchant Venturers. In both these cases I believe the selection of boys for the foundation to be fairly and conscientiously made; and I could find no instance of any deserving case being neglected on any political ground; but it is a matter of too great notoriety to be passed over, that the trustees of Colston's are all Conservatives; whereas Queen Elizabeth's were all Liberal, though in the last batch of trustees lately placed there to fill up vacancies several are Conservatives. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital is managed with great care, is not the slave of unbending regulations, and is excellently taught. All the boys have to leave at 14, unless they specially are permitted to stay on by the trustees. There is a slight preliminary examination, no boy being admitted unless he can read, write, and add up figures, a rule which has operated well, as before it was introduced, boys, who had been promised a nomination, were taught nothing before they came, and merely idled about the streets. Some of the boys are taught Latin and the earlier books of Euclid, and several had reached quadratics. Boys also go in for the university local examinations, but this is extra work, done for the most part out of school hours, at all events it is not allowed

* At Queen Elizabeth's the cost is 21*l.* 11*s.* a head on an average of the last four years; and at Colston's it is about 25*l.* a head, including, in both cases, everything except house-rent. The boys have meat for dinner on four days in the week, but no beer.

to interfere with the regular work of the place. When any boy shows great excellence in any particular subject, the trustees, on his leaving, provide for his attending lectures at the Athenæum for two years. Setting aside the great question whether any entirely gratuitous education be desirable, and fully aware that there were many boys there whose parents could well afford to contribute something towards their sons' schooling, yet in all other respects I believe the school to be doing useful work. I cannot but think that the habits of order, neatness, and cleanliness they must there acquire, the taste for reading which a well-selected boys' library is calculated to promote, not filled with merely dull religious books, but with works such as those of Scott and Dickens; the indoor amusements, such as chess and draughts, and newspapers, such as "Illustrated London News" and "Chambers' Journal," which lie on the table,—all exercise a most humanizing effect, and enable them to carry back to their homes new ideas of comfort, order, and cleanliness; and when they themselves settle in life this missionary work of refinement is not without its fruit.

Colston's School is intended for the same class of boys as Queen Elizabeth's, but differs chiefly in this respect, that the boys can, and generally do, stay till a later age; and often remain for seven years. The election of boys rests with the Company of Merchant Venturers and the representatives of the executors of Mr. Colston, called nominees, each of which bodies nominates 60 boys. Twelve of the boys, elected by the nominees, may be taken from any part of England, irrespective of birth; all the rest must be sons of freemen or born in the county of the city. An apprentice fee of 10*l.* is given when they leave. The nominees are mostly influential county gentlemen, with the Duke of Beaufort at their head. The standard of education was not so high here as at the City School, although the boys stayed so much longer. The trustees are reluctant to introduce higher subjects, as they are afraid of interfering with the character of the class of boys whom they wish to educate. The master himself would gladly raise the intellectual standard of the school, which, in the opinion of many, was hardly up either in the quantity or quality of its education to the spirit of the times. I found several big boys about 16 years old whom the master was obliged to keep in the upper class on account of their size, but who by no means deserved that place from their attainments. Boys are sent in hence to the university local examinations; but here too the work has to be done after school hours, and much opposition was raised at first by the trustees, who feared to raise the education above the class of boys whom they desired to frequent the school.

By its foundation, this school was essentially confined to education in the principles of the Church of England. Mr. Colston seems to have smarted under the rule of the Puritans, and possessed an intolerable antipathy to dissent, approaching the confines of bigotry. He seems always to have been as staunch a Royalist as he was a Churchman. The books used in his school

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

are to have no tincture of "Whiggism" in them, the Church catechism is to be most diligently taught, the master to be a frequenter of the Holy Communion, to take the boys to Church twice every Sunday and Holy-day, on pain of removal; the boys are to be catechised by a catechist twice a week; and he further orders that in case the parents of any boy shall prevail on him to go to any meeting, or deter him from attending the worship of the Church of England, it shall be the cause of such boy's expulsion from the school and his clothes being taken from him. The apprentice fee is not to be paid for any boy who is apprenticed to any other master than a member of the Church of England.

All these regulations, made with the same earnestness as those of the founder of Corpus Christi, at Oxford, in his endeavour to dam back the waters of the Reformation, are supposed to be in force, notwithstanding which it appears that nearly one-fifth of the boys are sons of dissenters. And although the clerk informed me that the governors were not astute in taking objections on this score, yet no boy actually receives the apprentice fee without the production of a certificate signed by some member of the Church of England, testifying to the orthodoxy of the proposed master. A half holiday has taken the place of catechising the children on Saturday afternoon, which was enjoined by the founder; and the hour of 11 a.m., which he fixed for their dinner, has been postponed till 12·30.

While we see much that is excellent in these two schools, we cannot avoid asking the question, are they promoting as much as they ought the cause of education? or is not the education made subsidiary to the charitable support and entertainment of the boys? They are fed and clothed for four to seven years, and ultimately apprenticed; sometimes even an allowance is made for their support at home during the holidays. Most of the parents, however unable they might be to afford any considerable payment, yet most undoubtedly could contribute something. The boys are mostly sons of the workmen or servants of the electors; at Colston's the sons of domestic servants, gamekeepers, &c. have been amongst those elected by the nominees. But at both schools I believe what is called a "deserving case" would have priority of attention. The boys do the whole of the menial work connected with the establishment. When we consider the largeness of the endowment, the ample material all around, the capacity of the boys, as evidenced by the success which some have achieved in the local university examinations, the laudable desire of the head masters themselves to raise the standard of the education—when, moreover, we consider that at the time of the institution of these schools the education now given by national and British schools was entirely unknown—I am constrained to think that, with some little alteration, greater and more worthy results might follow.

BRISTOL.—QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 463, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Carr, by will, 10th April 1586, gave manor of Congresbury and all his real estate there or elsewhere in the county of Somerset, (subject to gifts of certain parts thereof for payment of his debts, &c.,) for the erection of a hospital in the city. Queen Elizabeth gave letters patent, 21st March 1593, in furtherance of this object, incorporating mayor and common council as governors. Anthony Standbank gave land and houses in Bristol before the date of an Act of Parliament (39 Eliz.), whereby the Queen's letters patent were confirmed. Lady Mary Ramsey gave towards the hospital 1,000*l.*, which sum, with 450*l.* of corporation money, was, by deed 22nd March 1609, laid out in land in parish of Winterbourne. Alderman Barker, by feoffment, 27th August 1658, gave six houses in Bristol and 100*l.* for placing out apprentices. Edward Colston, by deed, 28th February 1698, gave lands in parishes of Yatton and Congresbury. James Gollop, by will, 4th September 1710, gave lands (subject to a life interest therein to his wife) in parishes of Siston, Henbury, and S. Augustine, Bristol. Samuel Hartnell gave 700*l.*, which, by deed, 16th August 1716, was laid out in land in parish of Henbury. Samuel Gist, by will, 22nd June 1808, gave 10,000*l.* 3 per cent. annuities, for (amongst other things) maintaining, &c. six boys and six girls in hospital. Samuel Gardiner, by deed, 24th July 1819, gave lands in parish of Congresbury. Richard Hughes, by deed, 3rd August 1819, settled 4,575*l.* 4 per cent. annuities as to one fourth of dividends for hospital. Hospital further entitled to 500*l.* given by William Bird, 100*l.* given by Robert Dowe, and 400*l.* given by Thomas Farmer, at unknown dates.

In 1858, by scheme of Charity Commissioners, confirmed by Act of Parliament (21 & 22 Vict. c. 30.), 700*l.*, part of surplus of Dr. Thomas White's Road money, was added to endowment of hospital, forming "Enlarged Boundary Fund," the income arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of an additional number of boys at the hospital, selected from the natives of that portion of Bristol which was added by the Municipal Corporation Act to the ancient city or borough. And the sum of 1,315*l.*, accumulated surplus of Mary Ann Presquin's, George Harrington's, and Alderman Joseph Jackson's charities, was directed to be invested to form a "Freemen's Sons' Fund," to which the annual surplus, if any, of the said charities was to be added to the fund, the income from which is to be applied to the maintenance at the hospital of sons of freemen of the city of Bristol. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 6,720*l.* gross (see balance sheet). No material increase probable. Advowson of Congresbury forms part of endowment; next presentations usually sold by governors. Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose.

Objects of Trust.—For bringing up of poor children and orphans, being men children born in the city of Bristowe, or in any part of testator's manor, lands, or tenements in Congresbury, and whose parents are deceased or fallen into decay, and not able to relieve them; and for those chiefly to provide in such order, manner, and form, and with such foundation, ordinances, laws, and government, as the hospital of Christchurch, nigh S. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, is founded, ordered, and governed. (John Carr's will.) For placing apprentices, once in every two years at the least, one or more poor boys, to be taken out of hospital, to fitting trades within city, nomination and designation, direction, and appointment to trades being limited to mayor and aldermen. (Barker's gift.) Maintenance and education of six boys; 10*l.* to be given to each to bind him apprentice, as benefaction of donor over the 30 boys formerly belonging to the hospital, making in all the number of 36, besides what should be added by increase of income; all which boys so to be chosen are to be sons of free burgesses and citizens. (Colston's gift.) Maintenance of as many poor boys as rents and profits of lands will suffice to maintain; are to be chosen out of parish of Netherbury in Dorsetshire, the rest out of parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Thomas, and St. Augustine, or (for

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

want of eligible candidates) out of such other Bristol parishes as governors think fit. (Gollop's will.) Three poor boys, viz., two, each of an age not under 8 nor exceeding 11, to be chosen out of St. Augustine's parish, and one other within the same age out of St. John's parish; to continue in hospital until 16, or placed out apprentices. (Hartnell's gift.) Three poor boys to be received into house at 30*l.* per annum each. (Order of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1820, regulating Gist's gift.) Maintenance and education of one boy in hospital in addition to then or any future number of boys in hospital. (Gardiner's gift.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None, save as above mentioned. Trusts of Hartnell's gift direct boys on his foundation to be educated and instructed in such things and manner as are most agreeable to their respective capacities and geniuses, and as may most tend to making them useful to themselves and their country.

Government and Masters.—Bristol Charity Trustees, appointed by Charity Commissioners, governors; appoint and dismiss masters.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Six. Salaries (with board, lodging, and washing), head, 300*l.*; second, 120*l.*; writing, 100*l.*; first assistant, 40*l.*; second, 20*l.*; third, 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—200; all (except Hartnell's boys) must be under 14 years. They leave on the very day they arrive at 14, entering at 10, or as near it as possible; never above 10. Three meals a day, with large slice of bread between dinner and supper. Meat once. No payments whatever. Cubical contents of dormitories, 645 feet per boy. Rise, 5 to 5½ a.m.; retire, 8 to 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission ought to be able to read New Testament, and work on paper sums up to long division.

School divided into eight classes. No modification of school course to suit special cases. School work begins and ends with prayers selected from Liturgy.

Promotions according to result of periodical examinations.

Examination by masters. Prizes given.

Corporal punishment almost in abeyance; when necessary, by head master, in presence of whole school. Bad marks (depriving a boy of privileges) usual punishment.

Playground, two large uncovered yards (of three-quarters and half an acre respectively), and one covered yard. One playground reserved for better behaved boys. A master always on duty. No gymnasium. Drilling lesson once a week. Boys not allowed to leave school premises, except to see their friends on half-holidays.

School open 46 weeks in the year. Boys in school 44 hours in summer and 40 in winter per week. All lessons prepared in school under a master's supervision. Playtime nearly as many hours a week as for study.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending 30th September 1866.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Receipts.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance 30th September 1865		261 17 9
To cash received as under, to 30th Sept. 1866 :—		
Rents from estates at Congresbury and Wick St. Lawrence		4,560 16 0
From the bailiff:—		
Chief and fee-farm rents collected by him	51 4 8	
Rent of cottage in wood, and room under school	3 5 0	
Poles sold by him	442 13 6	
Stakes, fagots, &c. ditto	60 3 0	
Bark, ditto	109 1 8	
Elm, oak, stones, &c.	5 5 8	
		671 13 6
Rents from estate at Yatton		150 0 0
Ditto, at Winterbourne		552 15 8
Ditto, at Siston and Henbury		210 15 0
Ditto, at Almondsbury		35 0 0
Ditto, premises at Bristol		721 16 8
Corporation of Bristol, for Farmer's gift, less property tax		19 13 4
One year's dividends from Richard Hughes's Charity		33 6 3
One year's dividends from Samuel Gist's Charity		100 0 0
One year's ditto from Harrington's Charity		3 10 0
One year's ditto from Jackson's Charity		1 8 0
One year's dividends on 2,128*l.* 5*s.* 3 per cents., less property tax		62 15 10
Property tax returned		5 4 1
		7,390 12 1

Expenditure.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Repairs, insurance, and other charges on estates in the manor of Congresbury		269 18 6
Disbursements on the manor	468 8 9	
Balance due by the bailiff, 29th Sept. 1865	97 15 1	
	370 13 8	
Balance due by the bailiff, 29th Sept. 1866	210 19 10	
		581 13 6
Bailiff, one year's salary		90 0 0
Repairs, insurance, and other charges on estate at Yatton		2 2 0
Do. do. do. Winterbourne		38 1 1
Do. do. do. Siston and Henbury		12 19 3
Do. do. do. Almondsbury		2 12 4
Do. do. do. premises in Bristol		173 15 6
Rentcharge in lieu of tithes, one year		334 4 2
Ann Colston's gift to Merchant Taylor's Almshouse, ditto		4 0 0
Ditto, St. James's Almshouse, ditto		4 0 0
Grammar school, one year's rent		55 10 0
Dean and chapter, ditto		0 2 6
Corporation of Bristol, ditto		0 1 4

Expenses of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, viz.:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of the head master and five ushers, one year	592 10 0	
Matron, ditto	50 0 0	
Surgeon, ditto	50 0 0	
Singing master, ditto	21 0 0	
Meat, ditto	571 2 4	
Bread, ditto	366 8 0	
Milk, ditto	192 0 8	
Groceries and cheese, ditto	281 4 2	
Beer, ditto	44 4 6	
Coals, ditto	58 12 2	
Gas Co., ditto	55 2 9	
Water Co., ditto	30 0 0	
Clothing, ditto	729 1 2	
Furniture, ditto	66 11 6	
Book, stationery, and prizes, ditto	76 10 3	
Repairs, insurance, and other sxpenses	299 17 0	
Accommodation of the boys in St. George's church, ditto	30 0 0	
Disbursements by the matron, viz.:—	£ s. d.	
Potatoes, butter, and other provisions	64 2 5	
Washing, ditto	314 15 1	
Wages and incidental expenses	253 3 2	
	632 0 8	
Deduct balance in the hands of the matron, 29th Sept. 1865	9 12 8	
	622 8 0	
Balance due to the matron, 29th Sept. 1866	2 8 0	
	620 0 0	
		4,134 4 6
Contract for painting and colouring the school		137 15 0
Rates, taxes, &c. on the school		81 11 9
Apprentice fees with 16 boys		135 0 0
Land steward, one year's salary		80 0 0
City surveyors, ditto		40 0 0
Stamps, printing, and advertising		12 10 9
Law charges		19 6 8
Surveyor's fees on land purchased at Winterbourne		3 3 0
General charges, this charity's proportion		271 0 0
Balance 30th September 1866		907 0 3
		7,390 12 1

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees:

George Thomas, Esq., Brislington, near Bristol, chairman.
Wm. Tothill, Esq., Stoke Bishop ,,
* Robert Phippen, Esq., Bedminster ,,
* Michael Castle, Esq., Clifton ,,
* John Fisher, Esq., Portishead, ,,
* Fred. Terrell, Esq., surgeon, Clifton, ,,
Thos. Powell, Esq., Montpelier, ,,
Wm. Sanders, Esq., Clifton, ,,
* Herbert Thomas, Esq., Great George Street, Bristol.
* Wm. Hy. Harford, Esq., banker.
* Wm. Hy. Wills, Esq., merchant, Clifton, Bristol.
Hy. Abbot, solicitor, Abbotts Leigh, near Bristol.
Hy. Jas. Mills, Esq., Clifton, ,,
* Richard Fuidge, Esq., merchant, Clifton, ,,
Chas. Sly. Godwin, Esq., merchant, Bristol.
* Thos. Canning, Esq., merchant, ,,
* Wm. Terrell, Esq., manufacturer, Westbury.
Jas. Dodge Weston, Esq., merchant, Bristol.
Thos. Tenett Taylor, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Alfred R. Miller, Secretary.

Head Master:

Thos. S. Cayzer.

* These are magistrates.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars. (All Boarders.)	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Butcher - - -	All in the city of Bristol.
" " - 2	Accountant - - -	
" " - 3	Mariner - - -	
" " - 4	Basketmaker - -	
" " - 5	Mason - - -	
" " - 6	Mariner - - -	
" " - 7	Watchmaker - -	
" " - 8	Tide Waiter - - -	
" " - 9	Orphan - - -	
" " - 10	Dyer - - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Scripture Reader - -	
" " - 2	Bookbinder - -	
" " - 3	Painter - - -	
" " - 4	Carpenter - - -	
" " - 5	Schoolmaster - -	
" " - 6	Brassfounder - - -	
" " - 7	Mariner - - -	
" " - 8	Do. - - -	
" " - 9	Tailor - - -	
" " - 10	Orphan - - -	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Henry Sweet passed in 2nd class honours at the Cambridge Local Examination, Christmas 1863.

James Pingstone, passed in the 3rd	ditto	ditto.
Thomas J. C. London, passed in the 1st	ditto	ditto.
James Fewings, passed in the 1st	ditto	ditto.
Henry Carter, passed in the 2nd	ditto	ditto.
Alfred Shield, passed in the 2nd	ditto	ditto.

Of these, Fewings was the 1st boy of his year in mathematics; and London was mentioned as highly distinguished in three subjects.

[*Note by Head Master, Feb.* 1869.—All the boys who remain above 14 years of age (Hartnell's foundation) are expected to go up for this examination. Since the above date 15 have been thus sent up; of whom

2 have passed in 1st class honours.
2 ditto 2nd ditto.
4 ditto 3rd ditto.
4 ditto without honours.
3 have failed.]

(Q. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL.) TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	4½	Holy Scrip. and Watts' History. A few do. Whateley's Evidences.	50	12	—	—	—	6	Holy Scripture, Watts' and Church Catechism.	100	11	—	—	—	6	Holy Scripture and Church Catechism.
Latin	150	6	—	50	13½	—	—	—	9½	Phædrus, the whole; Cornelius Nepos, about half.	50	12	—	—	—	6	Latin Grammar and our own Text Book.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Latin Accidence.
Arithmetic	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	6	Our own Text Book	50	12	—	—	—	9½	Our own Text Book	100	11	—	—	—	8	Our own Text Bk.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	6	Euclid, I.—VI.	50	12	—	—	—	2½	Euclid, Book I.							
Chemistry	50	2	—	50	13½	—	—	—	1½	Lectures only.														
History	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	2	Collier's British History	50	12	—	—	—	2	Outlines (Parker & Co.)							
Geography	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	4	Clyde's Larger Geography.	50	12	—	—	—	4	Clyde's Smaller Geography.	100	11	—	—	—	6	Chambers' Outlines of Geography.
English Grammar.	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	3½	Morells'	50	12	—	—	—	4	Cornwell's Larger Grammar.	100	11	—	—	—	6	Cornwell's Smaller Grammar.
Reading	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	1	The "VIth" Reading Book.	50	12	—	—	—	4	Baker's Circle of Knowledge, Gradation 3.	100	11	—	—	—	6	Baker's Circle of Knowledge, Gradation 2.
Writing	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Music	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Drawing	200	8	—	50	13½	—	—	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1								

STAPLETON NEAR BRISTOL.—COLSTON'S HOSPITAL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., part 2, 719, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Edward Colston, by deed, 25th November 1708, (enrolled in Chancery 23rd February 1709,) conveyed to trustees, in trust for the Incorporated Society of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Merchants Adventurers, premises in St. Augustine's Back in Bristol, manor of Beere, farm called Renmore's farm, and more than 500 acres of land at Beere, Idstock, Stockland, Lower Stockland Bristol, Combwitch, Spaxton Cannington, Fiddington, and Otterhampton in Somersetshire, besides tithes at Idstock, Beere, and Manor, rectory and advowson of Locking, with his lands there, and directed master, &c. of Merchants Adventurers to suffer premises in St. Augustine's Back to be used for 50 poor boys, one or more school master or masters, and for necessary servants, to inhabit in and for a school; to provide for such boys meat, drink, washing, lodging, and clothing; to place such boys apprentices; and to pay a convenient allowance for such schoolmasters. By same deed Edward Colston also conveyed to same trustees fee-farm rents, amounting to 558*l.* 16*s.*, and issuing out of manors, rectories, or other hereditaments in counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Dorset, Carmarthen, and Essex, for maintenance, education, and apprenticing of 50 other boys, and providing two assistants to schoolmaster for their teaching, and directed a clergyman to be paid for instructing boys in Church Catechism twice a week. By his will, 26th May 1720, founder directed his executors to pay taxes on the lands and rents so as above settled, until his personal estate should be laid out in land, and then to charge the lands with such taxes. Philip Jones, by deed, 16th April 1814, (enrolled in Chancery 23rd June 1814,) directed trustees to lay by annually 5*l.* of dividends of 500*l.* Navy 5 per cents. until the boy numbered 76 left school for his benefit, and to pay out of residue 1*s.* annually to every scholar, and rest to master, if not more than 15*l.*, or, if more, among persons interested as trustees thought fit. Deeds at Merchants Hall; not accessible to public.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment; 5,014*l.* gross; 3,399*l.* net; whole of which is applied to school (see Accounts); small increase probable.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. (School removed to its present site under authority of scheme.)

Objects of Trust.—No poor boys to be admitted but sons of freemen, or born within city, save 20 who may be of any other place. Half to be chosen by master, &c. of Merchants Adventurers, and half by nominees. No children to be taken but such as are real objects of charity, (*i.e.* [by resolution 24th July 1788] children of respectable parents, who from misfortune, largeness of their families, or other circumstances, are unable to give them suitable education,) nor before they are seven or rather eight years of age, and not exceeding nine to ten when oldest, and not to be continued longer than seven years. No boy afflicted with natural infirmity to be admitted. (Deed of settlement.) At no time to be less than eight boys from Temple parish. (Deed A.D. 1712.) Proportion of town and country boys, namely, 20 country and 80 town boys, not to be interfered with, but limitation of eligibility by birth of town boys within ancient limits of city to be extended to limits of present borough, country boys to continue eligible as such if born without limits of ancient city. Surplus charity income to be applied in adding to number of boys in school, such additional number to be qualified as above, and to be appointed half by society [of Merchant Venturers], and half by nominees, in proportion of one country to four town boys. (Scheme A.D. 1859.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and Church Catechism (deed of settlement). Entirely contrary to founder's inclinations that any of the boys should be educated in fanaticism or any principles anyways repugnant to those of Established Church. (Deed A.D. 1715.)

Government and Masters.—By deed of settlement founder reserved to himself right of making rules, which he exercised by deeds above referred to, and

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

dated respectively 31st December 1712 and 19th July 1715. Scheme approved by Master of the Rolls, 27th April 1859. (See page 189.)

Society of Merchant Venturers, governors; nominees (a self-elected body), visitors.

Master must be a member of Church of England, not under the age of 25 years, able to write a good hand, acquainted with the grounds of arithmetic, able to teach boys "true spelling of words and distinction of syllables "with the points and stops, which is necessary to true and good reading." (Deed of settlement.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars second grade.

Masters.—Four. Salaries (from endowment), head, 210*l.*; second, 80*l.*; third and fourth, 50*l.* each.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—116. Three meals a day. Meat four or five times a week. No payments whatever. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 642 feet per boy. Rise, 6 a.m.; retire, 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School course seldom, if ever, modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction twice a week by catechist, besides daily religious instruction by masters. School work begins and ends with prayers from Prayer Book, and school prayer by late Bishop Blomfield.

Promotions by seniority occasionally, partly by half-year's work, but chiefly by examination.

Examination once a year by a clergyman appointed by trustees. Prizes given.

Birch and cane in use (though seldom resorted to), with deprivation of holidays. Corporal punishment publicly.

Playground about two acres and a half. A drill sergeant always present during games. Boys learn swimming in a large bath belonging to school.

School open about 44 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 35 hours in the week, besides an hour's preparation daily. Playtime (including time for meals), 33 hours per week.

GENERAL ACCOUNT for Year ending 31st December 1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fee-farm rents to Michaelmas 1864, in Dorset, &c.	411	7	1½						
Less land tax, poundage, &c.	109	9	4½						
				301	17	9			
Fee-farm rent, various, to 10 Oct. 1864	377	7	9						
Less land tax and property tax	73	2	7						
				304	5	2			
One year's dividend on 485*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, and on 1,721*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, to July 1864	66	4	2						
Less property tax	1	15	11						
				64	8	3			
Property tax on dividends returned, to 5 Jan. 1864				4	8	4			
Balance of the manor of Locking				1,035	4	0			
Balance of the manor of Beer				911	6	1			
Balance of the manor of Monkton				638	7	2			
Balance of the gardens and lands at Stapleton				41	14	4			
							3,301	11	1
Balance to next year's account							2,801	0	7
							6,102	11	8

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance of accounts rendered to 31 Dec. 1863							2,275	12	5
Maintenance (120 boys)	1,553	16	8						
Clothing	520	13	9						
Salaries of masters and accountant	627	0	0						
Medical attendance	60	0	0						
Apprentice fees	80	0	0						
Repairs and alterations	141	14	7						
Insurance from fire	17	14	9						
Church accommodation	20	0	0						
Taxes	31	8	10						
				3,052	8	7			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One year's payment under Colston's settlements to the Redcliff and St. Thomas' schools	20	0	0						
One year's payment to All Saints' church	7	0	0						
				27	0	0			
One year's interest on 5,200*l.*, to 31 Dec. 1864				208	0	0			
Investment as ordered by the court, being 5 per cent. on 5,200*l.*				260	0	0			
Costs in respect of the appeal against the parish of Stapleton as to payment of rates, &c.				279	10	8			
							3,826	19	3
							6,102	11	8

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

List of Trustees, &c.

The master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of Merchant Venturers of Bristol.
William Claxton, treasurer, Merchants Hall, Bristol.
Richard T. C. Rowlatt, schoolmaster, Colston's School, Stapleton.

Number of Scholars.

In second half of year 1864	116
under 10 years of age	9¼
Above 10 and under 14	75½
Above 14 and under 16	26½
Above 16	4¾

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars. (All Boarders.)	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Working jeweller.	Bristol.
" " - 2	Clerk in a lawyer's office -	Bristol. Dead.
" " - 3	News agent - -	Bristol.
" " - 4	Clerk in a merchant's office	Bristol.
" " - 5	Foreman in a warehouse -	Bristol. Dead.
" " - 6	Farmer - - -	Absconded.
" " - 7	Do. - - -	Dead.
" " - 8	Painter and glazier -	Bristol. Dead.
" " - 9	Butler - - -	Clifton.
" " - 10	Clerk in a merchant's office	Bristol. Dead.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Fly proprietor - -	Clifton. Absconded.
" " - 2	Dentist - - -	Late of Clifton. Dead.
" " - 3	Plumber - - -	Late of Bristol. Dead.
" " - 4	Engraver - - -	Bristol.
" " - 5	Railroad switcher - -	Frome, Somersetshire.
" " - 6	Sculpturer - - -	Bristol, in a Lunatic Asylum.
" " - 7	Keeps a turnpike gate -	Clifton.
" " - 8	Keeper of a horse repository	Bristol. Dead
" " - 9	In a cloth factory - -	Eastington, Gloucestershire.
" " - 10	Ship carver - - -	Late of Bristol. Dead.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys at School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

c. Four senior boys have passed in the Cambridge Local Examination.
Eighteen junior ditto ditto,
One apprentice from the school has this year, 1865, gained a clerkship in the Privy Council Educational Office.

[*Note by Head Master, Feb.* 1869.—Since the above was made up, one senior and 23 junior boys have passed the Cambridge Local Examination, of whom five passed in honours. Also three second grade certificates from South Kensington, to teach drawing in elementary schools, have been gained.]

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	116	3	40		7		1	H. 6	New Testament, Genesis, Exodus, and Whateley's Introductory Lessons on Christian Evidences.	40		9		—	H. 7¼	Acts of the Apostles and prophetic books of the Old Testament, with general lessons on Scripture History.	36		12		—	H. 9	Trimmer's Scripture History from the Creation to the Exodus, New Testament Gospels and Epistles from the Prayer Book for the half-year, with general lessons on Scripture History.
Latin - -	3	1	—	13½ years.	—	About one hour.	—	—	Henry's First Latin Book.		11½ years.		About ¾ of an hour.					9¼ years.		About ¾ of an hour.			
French -	13	1	—		—		—	—	Christophe Colomb, and Le Lutrin, Cantos, I, IV.														
Arithmetic -	116	3	—		6		1	6	Colenso, whole book and other examples.	—		6		—	4½	Colenso to vulgar fractions.	—		11		—	8	Hunter's Text Book, to compound division inclusive.
Book-keeping	40	1	—		2		—	1½	Irish Book, First four sets.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	80	2	—		3		2	4½	Algebra, Colenso, simple and quadratic equations inclusive, Pott's Euclid, books 1, 2, and parts of books 3, 4, 6. Plane trigonometry, Colenso to page 25.	—		5		—	3½	Colenso to simple equations. inclusive, Tate's Euclid, Book I.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History -	116	3	40				1	H. 4½	English History, S.P.C.K., whole book. Student's Hume, from James 2d to George 2d, Ancient and Modern Hist., vols. 6 & 7 of Instructor.	40		3		—	H. 2	English History, S.P.C.K., whole book.	36		4		4	H. 2¾	English History, S.P.C.K., to the Wars of the Roses.
Geography -	116	3	—		4		1	4½	Anderson, Europe and Asia, with lessons on the globe generally.	—		6		—	4½	Gleig's Europe to page 90.	—		3		—	2	Cornwell, First 100 pages.
English grammar and spelling.	116	3	—	13½ years.	4	About one hour.	1	3½	Morell and Mason, whole books. Analysis to page 65.	—	11½ years.	5	About ¾ of an hour.	2	5½	Lennie to page 120	—	9½ years.	4	About ¾ of an hour.	2	2¾	Wilson's Small Grammar.
English Composition.	116	By letters to friends.																					
Reading -	116	3	—	—	3		—	1½	Ancient, Modern, and English History.	—		4		—	2½	English History -	—		7		—	4¾	Eng. Spelling Book, Part I.; and 3rd Book, first 50 pages.
Writing -	116	3	—	—	2		—	1¾	Farnell's Copy books, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.	—		5		—	3¾	Farnell's Copy Book, 3, 4, 5, 6.	—		5		—	3¾	Farnell, Nos. 1, 2, 3.
Music - -	116	2	—	—	1		—	2	Hullah's Manual, Part I.	—		1		—	2	Hullah's Manual, Part I.	—		1		—	2	Hullah's Manual.
Drawing -	116	3	—	—	2		—	1½	Free hand, and Burchett's Geometry and Perspective.	—		5		—	2	Free hand on paper and slates, and 1st grade geometry.	—		2		—	1½	Free hand on slates.
Other Subjects	Giving out library books.							½	- - -	—		—		—	½	- - -	—		—		—	½	- - -

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

In the MATTER of the charity called COLSTON'S HOSPITAL OR FREE SCHOOL on SAINT AUGUSTINE'S BACK in the CITY OF BRISTOL, and of the CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACT, 1853 and 1855.—Filed 30th April 1859.

SCHEME.

1. The charity and the lands and property thereof shall continue under the management and control of the Society of Merchant Venturers in the City of Bristol, herein-after called the society.

2. The society shall, with the sanction and under the direction of this court, complete so much of the conditional contract dated the 20th day of September 1858, entered into by them with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales, as relates to the purchase on behalf of the said charity of a messuage and premises and nine and a half acres of land, and a bathing place, situate at Stapleton in the county of Gloucester, and called or known as Stapleton Court, as the same is delineated on the plan annexed hereto, and to be filed herewith, and therein colored pink, at the price or sum of 6,000*l.*; and the said messuage and premises thenceforth from the date of such completion shall be called Colston's Hospital.

3. The society shall borrow upon mortgage of a competent part of the charity property, or by way of loan, to be effected upon such terms and under such arrangements as to the said society shall seem most to the advantage of the said charity, such a sum of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of 5,200*l.*, as, with the produce of the sale of stock herein-after mentioned, and with the surplus income of the said charity to the 29th day of September 1859, remaining undisposed of, after making the several payments and investments directed hereby, and by any order of this court, to be made thereout, shall make up the sum required to complete the said contract, and to provide for the other expenditure sanctioned by this scheme; provided that the interest to be payable in respect of the money to be so borrowed shall not exceed the rate of four per cent. per annum; and provided also, that the society shall annually invest a sum, 5*l.* per cent. on the actual amount which may be so raised, in the purchase of bank three per. cent. annuities, in the names of any three of them, to an account to be kept distinct in the books of the charity, and entitled the mortgage fund, and the dividends thereon, when and as the same shall become due, shall from time to time be invested and accumulated in increase of such funds until the monies standing to the credit of such account shall be sufficient for the payment of such mortgage debt or loan, and to replace, in the name of the accountant general of the high Court of Chancery, to an account entitled "Edward Colston's fee-farm rents, settled by the indenture of the 25th day of November 1708," the sum of 1,721*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* bank three pounds per cent. annuities after mentioned, and to an account entitled "Edward Colston's fee-farm rents settled by the indenture of the 1st day of May 1771," the further sum of 485*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* like annuities after mentioned; provided also, that, in the event of the said sum of 5,200*l.* being advanced by the said society, such society shall be at liberty to repay themselves the principal monies so advanced by them by and out of any monies from time to time standing to the credit of the said account entitled "the mortgage fund."

4. The society shall, with the sanction and under the direction of this court, sell the great house and premises on Saint Augustine's Back in the said city of Bristol, the present site of the said hospital or free school, and also certain premises adjoining, now or lately known as or called the Masons' Arms public house, with the premises thereto belonging, and shall invest the proceeds of such sale, in like manner as mentioned in the preceding clause, to the said account entitled the mortgage fund, and the dividends on the last-mentioned monies, when invested, when and as the same shall become due, shall from time to time be invested and accumulated in increase of such fund until the monies standing to the credit of the said account shall be sufficient for payment of the said mortgage debt or loan, and to replace the said sums of 1,721*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* bank three pounds per cent. annuities, and 485*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* like annuities.

5. The society shall, with the sanction of this court, make such alterations in the said messuage and premises and land at Stapleton aforesaid as shall be necessary for the adaption thereof to the purposes of the said hospital or free school.

6. The society may apply for the purposes of such alterations, and in payment of the costs, not already provided for, of and incidental to the removal of the said hospital or free school from Saint Augustine's Back to Stapleton aforesaid,

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

and of and incidental to the said contract, and of and incidental to the application made to his honor the master of the rolls in this matter, by summons, dated the 4th day of December 1858, and the preliminary application to the charity commissioners, including therein any charges and expenses of the said society and of her Majesty's attorney general, and of the nominees of the said charity, other than Edward Colston, properly incurred in this matter, the proceeds of the sale of the said sum of 1,721*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* bank three pounds per cent. annuities, standing in the name of the said accountant general to the said account entitled "Edward Colston's fee-farm rents settled by the indenture of the 25th day of November 1708, and of the said sum of 485*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* also standing in the name of the said accountant general to the said account entitled Edward Colston's fee-farm rents, settled by the indenture of the 1st day of May 1771, and if such proceeds shall be insufficient for the purposes aforesaid the said society may make good the deficiency by and out of the surplus income of the said charity now in their hands.

7. For the purposes of raising a fund for the payment of the fine which will become payable every seven years on the renewal of the lease of Stogursey Manor, part of the property belonging to the charity, the society shall annually invest a sum not exceeding 250*l.* in the purchase of bank three pounds per cent. annuities, in the names of any three of them, to an account to be kept distinct in the books of the charity, and entitled, "The Stogursey Manor renewal fund," and the dividends thereon, when and as the same shall become due, shall from time to time be invested and accumulated in increase of such fund, until such fund shall be sufficient for the payment of the said renewal fine; provided that if at the end of any period of seven years the fund invested and accumulated for payment of the said fine shall be more than sufficient for that purpose, the surplus may be applied by the society for the benefit of the charity, as income accrued during that period. In respect of the five years of the existing lease which have already expired the sum of 1,250*l.* shall be invested by the society in manner and to the accounts last aforesaid, out of any monies in their hands in respect of income accrued due and received by them from the charity property prior to the 29th September 1857.

8. The society may, on apprenticing each boy from the hospital, apply a sum not exceeding 2*l.* for clothing him in addition to the apprentice fee.

9. The society shall be at liberty to make copyhold grants to three young and eligible members of the society of such portions of the manor of Monckton, part of the possessions of the charity, as are now or hereafter may fall into hand, in order to preserve to the charity the copyhold tenure of the land, so that on the expiration of the subsisting lease of the said manor from Eton College granted for the term of 21 years, if the said college shall decline to renew such lease, the charity may be entitled to hold the said manor for three lives in addition.

10. The society shall be at liberty to subscribe sums to local charities and schools connected with the charity estates, and to make such occasional donations as shall seem proper to them, provided that such subscriptions and donations shall not exceed 100*l.* in any one year.

11. The proportion of town and country boys, as constituted by the said Edward Colston, namely, 20 country and 80 town boys, shall not be interfered with, but the present limitation of eligibility by birth in respect of town boys within the ancient limits of the city of Bristol shall be extended to the limits of the present borough; the country boys shall continue eligible as such if born without the limits of the ancient city.

12. The surplus of the charity income which shall remain undisposed of after making the payments and investments herein-before directed to be made, shall be applied in adding to the number of boys in the existing school such a number as the surplus income of the charity shall from time to time be sufficient to provide for and maintain, such additional number to be qualified according to the terms of the said deed of foundation, and to be appointed half by the society and half by the nominees of the said Edward Colston, and in the proportion of one country boy to four town boys, as respectively defined in the last preceding clause.

Dated this 27th day of April 1859.

I approve of this scheme, and direct the same to be filed at the report office,

(signed) JOHN ROMILLY, M. R.

BRISTOL.—RED MAIDS' SCHOOL.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vi. 490. A.D. 1821).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of John Whitson, 27 March 1627, who bequeathed to the mayor, commonalty, and burgesses of Bristol property consisting of houses and premises at Bristol, about 1037 acres of land, tithes of the value of 104*l.* per annum, the advowson and manor of Burnett, &c., in trust, after payment of sundry bequests and annuities, and other charities for the poor, &c., to pay 90*l.* a year out of the manor of Burnett for a house for one grave, painful, and modest woman, and for 40 poor women children, whose parents were freemen or burgesses deceased or decayed, either in some convenient room in Queen Elizabeth's Hospital or elsewhere, to be furnished with convenient lodging, bedding, linen, and other necessaries for their use. The woman to have the benefit and profit of their labours, and to find convenient meat, drink, and apparel. The mayor and aldermen to pay yearly 40*s.* for each, to cause them to be apparelled in red cloth, and to attend before them to hear sermons on Sabbath and festival days. The remaining 10*l.* to be laid out in maintaining the bedding and linen and necessary servants, and for the relief and maintenance of other poor women children on similar conditions, as the funds should allow. Certain parts of the property were designed for special purposes, and of the residue two-thirds were to be applied by the direction of the mayor and corporation, and one-third by the direction of the testator's family.

A hospital was provided in Whitson's lifetime.

By deed of declaration of trust, 21 April 1634, the corporation, after appropriating the greater part of the funds according to the provisions of the will, directed the surplus to be given in sums of 10*l.* or 20*l.* for marriage portions for the said maids after serving out their apprenticeships.

One fourth part of 4,575*l.* at 4 per cent. was given by Richard Hughes in 1819. A sum of 72*l.* per annum, given by Mr. Gist in 1808, was settled by decree of Court of Chancery in 1820 for the maintenance of three girls.

Deeds with the trustees.

School Property.—Parts of the estates have been sold, and other estates purchased. The total income amounted in the year 1820 to 1,829*l.*, the expenditure being 1,368*l.* for all the charities mentioned in the will.

The present value is 4,170*l*, and a larger sum is expended upon the school funds, being supplied from the general charity funds and debited to the school.*

* BALANCE SHEET for year ending 30 September 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of estates	3,988	2	2
Produce of timber sales	118	19	2
1½ years dividend on stock, 5,197*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*	233	17	5
1 year's dividend on Hughes's gift	33	6	3
Do. do. Gist's gift	72	0	0
Annuity from corporation	57	0	8
Produce of needlework	33	3	4
Property tax returned	7	17	4
Sale of stock for purchase of land	1,750	0	0
Balance	1,259	16	11
	£7,554	3	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 30 September 1865	1,267	18	11			
Repairs, insurance, &c. for estates	450	17	7			
Tithe, rentcharge, rents, &c.	174	11	7			
Agency	110	0	0			
Purchase of land, and charges	1,790	17	2			
Proportion of general charges on Bristol charities	196	15	3			
Payments to poor, &c. by will	232	19	2			
Grammar school exhibition	20	0	0			
				4,243	19	8
Repairs and works to school, and furniture	580	4	7			
Rates, taxes, &c.	36	16	10			
Redeemed land tax	37	15	6			
				654	16	11
Mistresses' salaries	235	0	0			
Singing master's do.	21	0	0			
Surgeon's do.	50	0	0			
Provisions	1,041	9	9			
Disbursements by mistress	287	3	10			
Coals, gas, and water	139	4	3			
Clothing for girls	714	3	6			
Do. 13 on leaving	52	0	0			
Books and stationery	25	5	4			
Marriage portions	90	0	0			
				2,655	6	8
				7,554	3	3

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

Site indifferent, buildings good.

Objects of Trust.—For 40 poor women children, daughters of freemen deceased or decayed, to be kept and maintained, and taught to read English, and to sew and do some other laudable work towards their maintenance, as the mayor's wife or the ancientest alderman's wife and the woman should approve. The girls to be admitted between the ages of 8 and 10, and to be bound apprentices to the woman for 8 or 10 years at least, to be allowed double apparel on leaving, if properly provided at their parents' cost on entering, and to receive marriage portions of 10*l.* each.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—To read English, and sew, and to do some other laudable work towards their maintenance.

Government and Teachers.—New scheme.

Trustees of the municipal charities of Bristol residing in or close to Bristol, renewed by application to Charity Commissioners, manage property, and appoint and dismiss teachers and scholars. Accounts audited annually by a public accountant.

Head mistress and four assistant teachers, all residing in premises, have whole management of school, subject to control of trustees.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary and industrial.

Teachers.—All reside in hospital. Head mistress receives annual stipend of 80*l.*, four others 40*l.*, each, from endowment.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—120, daughters of freemen, mechanics and small tradesmen, boarded, lodged, clad, and educated at expense of hospital. Three meals a day; meat once. Two dormitories adjoining teachers' rooms. Cubical contents 30,336 feet each. Hours 6 a.m., 9 p.m. (8½ in winter.) A lavatory with basins and large bath, and hot and cold water.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Girls required to be able to read and write on admission. Often come from parish schools.

School divided into seven classes according to attainments. Promotions by examination. Religious instruction to all by clergyman. All attend church twice on Sunday. Family prayers morning and evening. Natural history taught by lectures. Class singing taught.

Girls employed on Saturday in cleaning and house work. Sixteen girls in turn employed as domestic servants, the house work being entirely under their charge.

Punishments: deprivation of holidays, and impositions, inflicted by all the teachers.

School rooms warmed by hot water and hot air.

Seats not provided with backs.

Playground 70 feet square, one fourth of it roofed. A teacher always present. A library open to all.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Girls in school 29 hours in the week. One third of lessons prepared out of school under supervision. Two hours daily for play, besides three hours on Monday for walking accompanied by teachers.

NUMBER of SCHOLARS.

This school consists of 120 girls, who are elected at about 9 years of age, and they remain until about 17. They are all on the foundation. They are instructed, boarded, and clothed, and leave generally to become servants, or to learn some business.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School - - 1	Painter - - -	Lower Ashley Road.
" " - 2	Do. - - -	Old Market.
" " - 3	Printer - - -	Bedminster.
" " - 4	Labourer - - -	Grosvenor Place.
" " - 5	Lamplighter - -	Jacob's Wells.
" " - 6	Dockman - -	Hatwells.
" " - 7	Postman - - -	Easton.
" " - 8	Labourer - - -	Berkley Place.
" " - 9	Publican - - -	Lower St. Michael's Hill.
" " - 10	Stewardess - -	Cathay.
Scholars lowest in School - - 1	Working dentist - -	Hanover Street.
" " - 2	Needlewoman - -	Temple Street.
" " - 3	Warehouseman - -	Pithay.
" " - 4	Butcher - - -	West Street.
" " - 5	Potter - - -	Temple Street.
" " - 6	Butcher - - -	Bedminster.
" " - 7	Marine store dealer - -	Hatwell Road.
" " - 8	Publican - - -	Bedminster.
" " - 9	Milliner - - -	Park Road.
" " - 10	Clerk - - -	Wells Street.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1861.
Religious Knowledge.	120	7	25	About 15 years.	7	M. 30	Three exercises on various subjects.	H. 1	The Irish Society's Book.	41	About 12 years.	7	M. 30	Three exercises on various subjects.	—	Bible History graduated. Circle of Knowledge graduated. 3 Irish Book. Nelson's Lessons on Common Things.	The Bible.	45	About 9 years.	7	M. 30	Most of the lessons in this section are given orally, with the exception of reading.	Bible History.—The Bible. Peep of Day. 2nd Book of Lessons,
Arithmetic	120	7	41		3	—		—		36		3	H. 2		—		34		3	M. 30			
Natural History.	120	7	25		1			½		41		1	M. 30										
History -	80	4	25		2	30		½	Goldsmith's & Brewer's.	41		2	30										
Geography -	80	4	25		2	0		½	Cornwell's Geography.	41		2	30										
English Grammar.	70	4	25			30		½	Cornwell's Grammar.	41		1	30										
English Composition.	25	1	25		1					—													
Reading	120	7	25			30		3	Christian Knowledge Society's Publication.	41		6	30										
Writing - -	120	3	47			H. 1		3		36		3	H. 1										
Vocal Music -	120	1	120		2	1		2		—		2	1										
Needlework -	120	3	41		6	2		12		36		6	2		12								

N.B.—120 is the full number; it is always fluctuating; never below 100.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN.—BLUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In Chipping Campden there is also an endowed school, where 30 girls are clothed and educated gratuitously, and 10 other girls are educated, but receive no clothes, till vacancies occur amongst the upper 30. Besides these 40 girls, the mistress takes others varying in number from 10 to 20, for 3*d.* a week. She has been there for 23 years; receives, besides her house and certain perquisites, 24*l.* a year, and pays an assistant 3*l.*

The schoolroom was large and airy, but had a stone floor, each teacher being provided with a wooden plank to stand on. There was no playground.

This school was supposed to supply the place of a National school for girls in the parish, but enjoyed only an indifferent reputation as a place of education.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

CIRENCESTER.—THE YELLOW SCHOOL.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 17th September 1865.

Receipts.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance in hand from last account	40	5	5
Rents	675	9	2
Casual		16	0
Balance due to Treasurer	34	13	10
	£ 751	4	5

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent of garden	1	1	0
Rent of house for schoolmistress	5	0	0
Repairs	136	3	11
Sundry bills	57	19	9
Interest on debt	26	7	3
Paid in reduction of debt	20	0	0
Solicitor's bills	9	0	10
Trustees, subscription to dinner of	5	0	0
Salaries to schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and steward, &c.	294	9	0
Examiner	10	0	0
Books and stationery	19	5	5
Clothing	133	17	3
Gratuities to boys out of their time	2	0	0
Apprentice premiums	5	0	0
Payments to widows	6	0	0
Subscription to evening lectures	10	0	0
Donation to Watermoor school fund	10	0	0
	£ 751	4	5

GLOUCESTER.—SIR THOMAS RICH'S HOSPITAL. (BLUE COAT SCHOOL.)

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

At this school 34 boys, consisting chiefly of the sons of small tradesmen, railway porters, &c. resident within three miles of the Townhall, are maintained, clothed, and educated, being elected by the trustees between the ages of 10 and 16, but none can stay longer than three years or later than 16 years of age. When they leave they are apprenticed out of the funds of the charity, 12 being taken every year, or more if the funds permit. A nomination on this charity is considered equivalent to 100*l.* without the apprentice fee. At the last election there were 13 chosen out of 63 candidates. By the direction of the scheme and the wish of the trustees, the education given is of an elementary character; but the master, who has a taste for physical science, profitably employs much of his evenings in teaching his boys, by lectures illustrated by experiments, for which he has a well assorted apparatus, the principles of natural science; and the South Kensington Science and Art Department every year has candidates for examination from the school.

The income of the charity is large, and is said to be about 1,700*l.* a year, with a prospect of increasing.

The Charity is possessed of 954a. 1r. 39p. of land, and three sums of money in the consols, viz.: 3,742*l.* 15*s* 3*d.*, 1,142*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, and 237*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, amounting to 5,123*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 29th September 1867.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand from last account	729	4	7¾
Rents	1,576	7	10½
Dividends	143	18	3
Returned income tax	17	7	6
Heriots and fines	92	1	8
Balance received for equality of exchange of property in parish of Sydney	120	0	0
	£2,678	19	11¾

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Repairs and improvements to estates	145	10	8
Repairs and improvements to hospital	36	11	6
Rates, tithe, land tax, and insurance on estates	15	2	11
Rates and insurance on hospital	26	14	6
Income tax	10	1	6
Expenses of management:—			
Clerk, surveyor, solicitor, and bailiff (£139 4 1)			
Printing, advertising, stationery, &c. (£20 18 11)			
Dinners and travelling expenses of trustees on holding court (£17 8 0)			
	177	11	0
Benefactions to sons of freemen of city of Gloucester (30*l.*), maid-servants (30*l.*), and decayed housekeepers (30*l.*), distributed every fifth year	90	0	0
Household goods and furniture, &c.	46	9	7
Coals, firewood, and gas	53	9	6
Provisions, servants' wages, &c.	464	10	7
Washing	51	13	7
Medical attendant	13	2	6
Clothes for Blue Coat boys and almspeople	223	13	7
Books, stationery, &c. for school	15	7	1
Salaries to master (120*l.*) and matron (40*l.*)	160	0	0
Examiner's fees	4	4	0
Apprentice premiums (12 boys)	235	0	0
Schools at Awre (subscription)	5	0	0
Investments in purchase of 3 per cent. consols., 335*l.* and 120*l.*	455	0	0
Balance in hands of treasurer	449	17	5½
	£2,678	19	11¾

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

ST. CHLOE.—AMBERLEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In 1699, Nathaniel Cambridge, formerly a merchant of Hamburgh, left a house and land adjoining, to trustees, for the purpose of a "free school for ever, wherein all boys whatsoever, born, or "to be born, within the parish of Woodchester, and within the "tything of Rodborough, in the parish of Minchinhampton, being "of the age of six and upwards, and under 16, not being idiots, "and having first learned to read English, should freely, faithfully, "and diligently, and without any gift whatsoever, be instructed "in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in such other useful "learning as was thereafter expressed and appointed." And he nominated Richard Bond, clerk, as the first master. The trustees were directed to appoint from time to time, a sober, honest, and learned person to be master, of the communion of the Church of England, and full powers were given them to remove him. In accordance with the terms of the will the trustees were to do all repairs, pay all rates and taxes, and hand over the residue of the yearly income to the master. Such residue is now about 90*l.* a year, which with the rent of an orchard adjoining the house, and in the occupation of the master, raise it to 100*l.*, besides the use of the house.

The late master died a few weeks before my proposed visit, and his place has not yet been filled up. There is no school at present, (Feb. 1867,) and the house is untenanted.

The house is prettily situated, surrounded by its own land on a steep south-western slope of the Cotswold hills. It is old, but contains large accommodation. There are six bedrooms on the first floor, and spacious attics. The schoolroom is large, lofty, and well lighted, on the side of a square court, which serves as a play-yard, and is surrounded by high stone walls. Some repairs are needed, but the main fabric of the buildings seems sound.

The late master had been here since 1856. He had previously been master at the parish school, and Scripture reader in the district. When he was elected it was on the understanding that he should give "the best possible English education" to his boys. He was much esteemed, but his capacity as a teacher was probably hardly equal to what would be now required from the recipient of such an endowment. During his tenure of office the boys educated at the school were simply the locally qualified sons of poor parents, and the instruction received, as far as I can ascertain, in no respect differed in character from that of the national school, and, probably from the necessarily less active supervision exercised over it, was in quality hardly equal. In accordance with the terms of the foundation, no limit has hitherto been put on the number of free boys who may attend, but during the last 10 years it has not exceeded, and has seldom reached, 30.

The trustees have required that a boy, on admission, should be

capable of reading, but the rule has been very leniently applied, and a very imperfect acquaintance with the shape and sound of words has served as a qualification. No boys have of late stayed till 16, the general age for leaving being 12–13. The late master's daughter at one time kept a private school for girls in part of the school-house.

The population of the privileged localities is, Woodchester, 800, tything of Rodborough in Minchinhampton, 1,700. The tything of Rodborough is almost coterminous with the modern parish of Amberley. The parents of the boys are chiefly persons who work in the cloth mills, and a few small shopkeepers and tradesmen. The number of what are called middle class in the privileged district is not large. By the present rules no other boys are on any pretext admitted. Dissenters and Roman Catholics, both of which bodies are largely represented in Woodchester, are admitted on the foundation equally with members of the Church of England, provided they submit to the teaching of the Established Church. As a fact the dissenters avail themselves of the school, but I cannot find that more than one Roman Catholic boy has attended, and he was shortly removed from objections entertained to his learning the Anglican Catechism.

In 1849 the trustees made a laudable effort to raise the standard of the school teaching. The master was allowed to take boarders, and some rules were drawn up for the management of the school.

The course of instruction was to include the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages, radically taught, geography and mapping, writing, arithmetic, the elementary portion of practical and theoretical mathematics, natural philosophy and mechanics, and the elementary branches of natural history. Examinations were to be held. Boarders were to pay 35*l.* to 40*l.*; day boys, not on the foundation, 10*l.*; but the free boys were in all respects to be on an equality with the other boys, and no distinction in the places where they sat or in the nature of the education given, was permitted.

As might have been foreseen, this scheme speedily miscarried. The teaching of the boarders and private pupils was quite unsuited to that of the free boys; and the presence of the two classes of scholars together soon became incompatible. The inhabitants considered that the interests of the free boys were unduly neglected, which seems to have been the case. The private pupils, however, (boarders and day boys,) do not seem to have ever exceeded eight or nine, while the number of the free boys also dwindled away. By reference to the minute book, it appears that in 1851 there were 21 boys, some of whom at the yearly meeting of trustees were examined in Ovid and French. In 1853 there were only 10 boys in the school. In 1854 the numbers are not given, but are stated to be "very small;" and since that date no numbers are given. The trustees now considered that their experiment was not successful, and ought not to be perse-

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

vered in, and at the next avoidance of the office of master in 1856 they reverted to the rules they had drawn up in 1845, whereby the instruction was ordered to consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and such other instruction as the master, with the consent of the trustees, might, from time to time, think fit; and they revoked the permission for the master to take boarders.

The school has thus, during the last 10 years, been nothing else than a school for poor children. The demand for labour in the mills has counterbalanced the attractions of the small apprentice fee, for which boys educated at this school are eligible, for which there has been but unfrequent application; none, I believe, during the last three years, and the money has been allowed to accumulate.

The income is derived from 38 acres of pasture land surrounding the school, and from some small buildings used for a dyehouse, &c., the rent of which, at the time of the Charity Commissioners' Report in 1826–28 was 107*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and certain other payments brought it up to 110*l.* 10*s.* The rent is now less, which was accounted for to me by the fact that one tenant now holds the whole, and that, though he pays a less rent, he makes a better tenant for the land than when it was divided amongst several occupiers at higher rents. Within the last two years the Nailsworth railway has taken three acres of the charity land, for which they have agreed to pay 520*l.*

The trustees at present are nine in number, some are non-resident, some have never acted, and the whole responsibility and trouble of managing the affairs of the school has fallen upon, and of late years has almost exclusively been discharged by, two of the resident trustees, one of whom is the rector of the parish. The parish of Woodchester does not seem to be represented amongst them. It can hardly be denied that the school as of late constituted, is, in proportion to its endowment, a very useless institution. It keeps down the standard of the national school by withdrawing the older boys, who join the free school for the sake of the gratuitous education; and but for the accident of his being a trustee, the clergyman of the parish has no supervision over it. A populous neighbourhood hems in the privileged district on all sides. The borough of Stroud, in which it is situated, contains 40,000 inhabitants. I have reason to know that many persons living near desire to see the establishment of a superior school here, not only as a benefit to the neighbourhood, but some of them that they may make use of it for their own sons. The scheme of 1849 was unsuccessful, not only from the inherent difficulty of combining poor free boys with boarders, but partly also from the unsuitableness of the master. If the school is to be in any way remodelled, the system of electing the free boys requires some alteration. The class apparently contemplated by the founder cannot now be found in sufficient numbers within the circumscribed limits. That class was clearly meant to be a class superior to labourers; his own appointment of a clergyman for master, his direction that the master should be

a learned man, his requiring that the scholars should be able to read before they came and to stay till they were 16 years old alike forbid any other interpretation. At the beginning of this century the sons of the neighbouring gentry attended the school, and those are now living who were educated here as boarders before they went to Winchester and other large schools. If instead of a gratuitous education a small payment were exacted from all born within certain extended limits, not only might the character of the foundation boys be raised, but there would be less reluctance on the part of the farmers and tradesmen to associate their sons with them in the school; and from the fund so raised means could be provided to increase the efficiency of the teaching. Above all, the master could share in these capitation fees, and have thereby a direct incentive to increase the number of the foundationers, instead of, as now, having a direct interest in the reverse. It is commonly believed that a former master, who had been allowed to take boarders, effectually flogged all the free boys away from the school.

I believe none desire a development of the usefulness of the school more than the present acting trustees. They are encompassed by difficulties;—the letter of their trust deed, the probable unpopularity even if they had the power, of imposing any payment on the free boys, and the time, trouble, expense, and responsibility attending any remodelling of the existing system. With gentlemen whose time is already largely occupied, and who of necessity have little experience in the working or details of the management of a middle class school, a pardonable reluctance must ever exist, however much they may abstractedly desire it, to alter an established state of things, and plunge into that unknown sea of experiment, and possibly of litigation, which has too often encompassed enlightened efforts to remedy abuse.

WOODCHESTER EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES.

I think it right to mention here certain other charities, chiefly for girls' education, existing in the parish of Woodchester, the parish which has the privilege of sending free boys to S. Chlöe; into which I made some inquiry.

A charity here, with an income of 91*l.* a year, was left for three or more poor women, to educate poor girls of the parish. The following is the actual working of this charity. It has prevented any attempt to establish one good parochial girls' school. Within not many years, six poor women, usually widows, who otherwise would have come on the parish for relief, received the income, and to each of them a few girls were assigned to be gratuitously instructed in reading. An old woman of 80 lately discharged this

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

function. No writing was taught to the girls before the establishment of a convent in the parish.

The establishment in the parish of a Dominican monastery, and latterly of a nunnery of the third order of S. Francis, to which an orphanage is attached, has given a stimulus to improved education in the Protestant schools; but even now the parochial schools will not bear comparison with those in the neighbourhood which are under inspection, and where the pupils themselves contribute their pence. A room, open to the roof, and only separated by a partition seven or eight feet high, forms a schoolroom for boys on one side and for girls on the other, the education of the boys being also provided for by a separate charity. "The three or more poor women," however, are now happily represented by only *two* girls' schools; this division being still thought desirable partly from the geographical configuration of the parish, partly on the principle of counter-irritation, as one of the schools adjoins the Catholic orphanage where also a school has been established.

The trustees are quite alive to the shortcomings of the educational charities they administer, as is the rector, who is not a trustee, having been appointed to the parish somewhat recently. Of the three trustees two have ceased to be resident, and one of the two is incapacitated by illness. Owing chiefly to the exertions and energy of one of them, Earl Ducie petitioned the Charity Commissioners in 1864 for an alteration in the application of their funds, which amount altogether to about 160*l.* a year. The evils to which the present system is exposed is well expressed in their petition. "The division," they say, "of "the girls of the parish among three poor women selected on "account of their poverty and respectability, but with moderate "reference to their powers of teaching, has produced and sanc- "tioned a very low standard of education, and at the same time "has made it impossible to establish any other girls' school in "the place. It is so obviously injurious to all parties affected by "it, that it is unnecessary to urge its demerits further." Various causes, the principle of *quieta non movere*, opposition in the parish, the want of some resident trustees who have time and experience to take on themselves the responsibility of action and the superintendence of the detail, have operated to allow the *status quo* to continue, which, though an amendment on the mistakes of past years, does not give, in the opinion of those in the parish best qualified to judge, that amount of education which so large an educational fund might reasonably be expected to produce.

THORNBURY.—ATWELL'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. STANTON'S REPORT.

In Thornbury there exists, besides the grammar school, another endowment called Atwell's free school, consisting of a decent house and garden for a master, a good sized school room, and an income of 80*l.* a year. Here, according to the deed of endowment, "a good master and mistress are to teach children of inhabitants "and parishioners in reading, writing, knitting, and sewing," and all other things necessary for such children to be instructed in. The founder also left money for apprenticing boys from the school, and dividing one good fat bullock amongst the poor on the Feast of the Annunciation.

The freedom of Atwell's school is now confined to 24 boys taught by the master, and 12 girls taught by his wife. The present master has been 18 years at the school, having been previously for 21 years master of the parish school. At an unexpected visit I made to Atwell's school, I found 11 young children there, two boys and nine girls, crouching round the fire of a stone paved schoolroom receiving a reading lesson from the master. During the winter months this was said to be an average number.

From all I could learn, the children came just as they pleased, and no attempt was made to enforce regularity of attendance. It is as creditable to the national and British schools of the town, as it is in many ways suggestive, that those two schools, although they exact a payment from all their scholars, keep their numbers full, while the gratuitous school is comparatively empty. The master is said to have had no training originally for his office, and motives of compassion, and perhaps others, are said to have been the cause of his obtaining his present post.

It was the opinion of some leading inhabitants that when the opportunity occurred it would be desirable to entirely re-model Atwell's foundation, which at present seems almost useless, and to have been regarded more as a means of providing a pension for the master than as a place for training up children. Without doing any violence to the literal words of the founder a school for the middle classes of the town and neighbourhood might be established here. And, under all the circumstances, the union of the grammar school with Atwell's seems likely to afford the prospect of best carrying out the intentions of the founders, and providing for the chief educational want now felt in Thornbury. The education of the "poor children" is now well looked after; that of the class above, by their position perhaps equally poor, requires a helping hand.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

WINCHCOMB AND OTHER PLACES.—GEORGE TOWNSEND'S CHARITY.

1864.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, 7th Nov. 1863	177	8	9
Interest from bank	5	14	11
Rents	258	0	0
Sale of underwood, &c.	31	10	0
	£ 472	13	8

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Dinner expenses, and gloves for trustees and tenants	8	16	0
Tiles and pipes	6	11	0
Repairs of farm at Wormington	44	7	8
Steward's salary (one year)	4	0	0
Winchcomb.			
Schoolmaster's salary	20	0	0
Bread	7	16	0
Apprentice money	20	0	0
Causeway money	4	0	0
Cheltenham.			
Schoolmaster's salary	20	0	0
Apprentice money	20	0	0
Campden.			
Schoolmaster's salary	20	0	0
Bread	2	12	0
Apprentice money	20	0	0
Northleach.			
Schoolmaster's salary	20	0	0
Bread	2	12	0
Apprentice money	20	0	0
Blockley.			
Apprentice money	20	0	0
Lower Guiting.			
Bread	2	12	0
Balance in hand, 5th Nov. 1864	209	7	0
	£ 472	13	8

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BOSBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school is situated quite in the country, and would be of little service as a grammar school; it is now a superior National school, at which some farmers' sons are educated, and the endowment seems to be applied more usefully than it could be in any other way.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 294, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin obscure. From information filed in Court of Chancery in 1800, it appears that Sir Rowland Morton, of Bosbury, shortly before accession of Queen Elizabeth, gave lands and houses in Bosbury to trustees for support of a master of a free grammar school for the parish; and that Queen Elizabeth, in or about the eighth year of her reign, by letters patent further endowed school with yearly charge of 8*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* on manor of Wormbridge.

All original deeds lost; other documents kept in parish register chest.

School Property.—Consists of 12 cottages with gardens; one small homestead with 13a. 0r. 12p.; one small house, with gardens and orchards, containing 1a. 0r. 23p., and 15a. 3r. 33p. in small detached parcels. Cottages requiring large expenditure in repairs, and 5*l.* a year for management. Average annual income 105*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* gross, 59*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* net.

Schoolroom sufficient for present purposes. Classroom desirable.

Objects of Trust.—The Grammar school for education of children of parishioners and inhabitants of Bosbury and provision for a schoolmaster.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, grammar, and other subjects.

Government and Masters.—By founder's deed, as reported, 13 trustees, with power to fill up vacancies in their number, appoint master; he to be a clergyman of Church of England, M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge, duly qualified in literature.

Present trustees are vicar of Bosbury, another clergyman, seven other gentlemen, and two yeomen. New trustees elected by surviving trustees. Vicar holds office of master on honorary terms, and exercises control over school.

State of School in 1864.

General Character.—National school under Government inspection.

Masters.—Head master (nominal) receives no remuneration; will give instruction in Latin grammar, if required. Under master receives 70*l.* a year from endowment and fees combined. Pupil teacher supported, previously to Revised Code, by Government grant.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

George Shayle, Yeoman, Upleadon Court, Bosbury.
James Gregg, Esq., Fencott, Bromyard.
Rev. Edward Higgins, Bosbury House.
John Hopton, Esq., Kemerton, Tewkesbury.
Thomas Haywood, Esq., Rockfield, Hereford.
Thos. G. Horbury, Esq., Leigh, Worcester.
John Pitt, Esq., Temple Court, Bosbury.
John Mellow, Yeoman, Alders End, Ledbury.
John Barber, Esq., Jewkes, Tenbury.
Henry Treherne, Esq., Ashperton, Ledbury.
Rev. Berkeley L. S. Stanhope, Vicar of Byford.

Head Master:

Rev. John Cheese (appointed 1866).

BROMYARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a sum of 15*l.* a year is paid to the master by the Commissioners for Woods and Forests. It had however become extinct, the vicar being nominally master and receiving the salary but keeping no school, till it was revived in 1851 by the Goldsmiths company who hold property charged with the payment of 20*l.* a year to the master. They now appoint the master, the burgesses of the town in whom the right was originally vested having ceased to exist, and make the salary up to 200*l.* a year, taking the fees, which are, however, inconsiderable, themselves.

The town contains about 1,400, and is about 12 miles from the nearest station though a railway is in course of formation, which will pass through it.

The school contains 26 boys who pay 1*l.* a year, and are a little and but very little above the class of boys at the National and British schools in the town.

The master works hard, and appears to teach well, but the subjects taught are almost entirely the English subjects, only three boys learning Latin and four Euclid.

There is a nice schoolroom with a small playground; there is no house for the master or accommodation for boarders. I do not see how the school could be made more useful, at any rate until there is more communication with other places.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 71. A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1565–6, and endowed with a payment of 16*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.* out of revenues of county of Hereford for stipend of master, to be appointed by bailiff and burgesses. Further endowed by will of John Perrin, dated 18 Dec. 1656, with a charge of 20*l.* a year on estates in Acton, Middlesex, devised by him to Goldsmiths' Company upon various trusts, the master of the school to be appointed by the Goldsmiths' Company.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment 35*l.* In consequence of connexion between Perrin and Goldsmiths' Company, the latter defray all expenses of the school beyond the amount of endowment to extent of above 160*l.* per annum out of their corporate funds.

No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a learned person able to be a schoolmaster to keep a grammar school at Bromyard (Foundation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Wardens and commonalty of Goldsmith's Company appoint master, and exercise entire control over management of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Master.—One, B.A. of London, allowed to take 10 boarders, but has none. Income 200*l.* a year, of which 35*l.* is from endowment, and 165*l.* from Goldsmiths' Company.

Day Scholars.—23, of whom 7 under 10 years of age, only one above 14. Chiefly sons of tradesmen and farmers, some coming from a distance of two or three miles; pay 5*s.* a quarter for general school work. Greek and French are extras.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read.

School classified according to proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Promotion by half-yearly examination. Daily religious instruction in conformity with Church of England. School closed on Sunday. School course modified for boys showing special aptitude for certain studies, or intended for certain lines of life.

Annual examination by diocesan inspector, and prizes given to two best boys in first two classes.

A library to which boys have access on payment of 1*d.* a month.

Playground of 280 square yards adjoining.

School time 42 weeks in the year, study 26 hours in the week.

No boy gone to any university within last five years, but a few to public schools.

Trustees:
The Goldsmiths' Company.

Clerk to Trustees:
Walter Prideaux:

Head Master:
H. W. Weltch, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Mother, a Widow, independent.	Sherford Street, Bromyard.	In same town.
„ „ - 2	Grocer, &c. -	High Street, Bromyard.	Do.
„ „ - 3	Attorney - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Linton, near Bromyard.	Nearly 2 miles.
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Hodgbatch, near Bromyard.	½ mile.
„ „ - 6	Grocer - -	High Street, Bromyard.	In the town.
„ „ - 7	Independent Minister.	Sherford Street, Bromyard.	Do.
„ „ - 8	Brazier, &c. -	Market Square, Bromyard.	Do.
„ „ - 9	Chemist and Druggest.	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Blacksmith, &c. -	Church Street, Bromyard.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	New House, near Bromyard.	More than 1 mile.
„ „ - 2	Butcher - -	High Street, Bromyard.	In the town.
„ „ - 3	Chemist, &c. -	Market Square, Bromyard.	Do.
„ „ - 4	Independent Minister.	Sherford Street, Bromyard.	Do.
„ „ - 5	Mother, a Widow (Farmer).	Keephill, near Bromyard.	1 mile from town.
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Newbarns, near Bromyard.	Nearly 1 mile.
„ „ - 7	Small do. - -	Downs, near Bromyard.	½ mile.
„ „ - 8	Butcher - -	High Street, Bromyard.	In the town.
„ „ - 9	Baker - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 10	Chemist, &c. -	Market Square, Bromyard.	Do.

Bromyard Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge,	All	3	none	9	12⅔	6	¼ hr. after Reading Scriptures.	1	3	Bible and White's Scripture History.	11	11	As 1st class.			—	Bible - - -	4	8	As other clases.				Bible.
Latin - -	3	2	none	1	12	4	½	4	4	Valpy's Delectus and Lat. Gram., Cornelius Nepos, about a half Henry's 1st Latin writing.	2	10	4	½	4	4	Delectus and Henry's 1st.							
Arithmetic -	All	4	none	9	12½	6	⅝	6	4½	Colenso's larger and smaller books.	11	11	Same as 1st Class.				Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic.	4	8	6	½	—	3	Sums set.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	Euclid and Algebra.																							
	4	2	none	4	13	2	⅝	2	2	Pott's Euclid.														
History -	9	1	none	9	12½	3	¾	1	3	Markham's English History.														
Geography -	All	2	none	9	12½	2 to each class.	½	1	1½	Cornwell's Geography, Hughes' Physical Geography.	15	10	As 1st class.			—	John's Geography -	With 2nd class.						
English Grammar.	19	2	none	9	12½	Do.	½	1	Do.	Lennie's English Grammar.	11	11	As 1st class.			—								
English Composition.	Chiefly as a home lesson.									- - - - -	11	11	4	¼	4	1	Abstract of reading lesson.							
Reading -	All	3	none	9	12⅔	3	½	—	1½	Irish, 4th supplement and 5th books.	11	11	As 1st class.			—	Irish 3rd and 4th books.	4	8	10	½	—	5	Irish 2nd and 3rd books.
Writing -	All	3	none	9	12⅔	4	¾	—	3	Darnell's Writing Books.	11	11	4	¾	—	3	Darnell's Books -	4	8	As 2nd class.				Darnell's Books.
	[N.B. Eucliders & Latiners ½ the time.]																							
Drawing -	9	1	none	9	12½	2	¾	—	1½															

COLWALL.—WALWYN'S FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This was not founded as a grammar school but for the education of poor children. It is a good school for the farmers' sons and labourers' children of the neighbourhood, a little above a National school, but conducted on similar principles. The head master lives in the master's house adjoining the school, and though not taking part in the teaching of the school he constantly superintends it and examines the boys, and takes such an active part in the management of it that I do not think the stipend he receives is disproportionate to the work he bestows on it. The school, which is quite in a country district, seemed popular in the neighbourhood, and I see no reason to recommend any alteration.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com Rep. vi. 272, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Humphrey Walwyn, 10 Dec. 1612, who left 600*l.* to be laid out in purchase of houses in city of London, of the rent 5*l.* a year to be paid to Grocer's Company for visitation and examination of school at Colwall, 5*l.* for parish of St. Martin Orgars, and remainder for schoolmaster of free school at Colwall. In lieu of houses, annual charge of 30*l.* to be paid to the school, made by Company on houses in Cornhill, with consent of executors of founder. An annual grant of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the Crown, heretofore received by the master, has lately been discontinued.

School Property.—30*l.* per annum charged on houses belonging to Grocers' Company in Cornhill. At present the Company pays 160*l.* per annum to the school, gives school prizes, and keeps master's house and school in repair.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a free school in Colwall, poor children of that parish and seven of poorest children in Little Malvern to be taught freely without payment; those in in Colwall able to pay not to pay above 10*l.* a year. Two wardens, with clerk of Grocers' Company, and one learned man, chosen by them once in three years, to visit and examine scholars.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—None specified.

Government and Masters.—Court of Assistants of Grocers' Company appoint, and for neglect of duty, can dismiss head master, and exercise the fullest control over school and its general management through medium of head master. Head master must be a clergyman of Church of England, appoints under masters, subject to approval of Grocer's Company.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. and clergyman, receives 30*l.* a year, amount of endowment from Grocers' Company, with a residence, allowed to take boarders. Second master receives 100*l.* a year, and usher 30*l.* from Grocers' Company.

Day Scholars.—About 63 boys on books, of whom 50 in attendance, 29 under 10 years of age, only 4 above 14. Come chiefly from distance of about one mile; sons of farmers, labourers, and artizans.

Boarders.—All in head master's house; are distinct from rest of the school, and not included in returns given.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission must know the alphabet. Are classified according to attainment in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Examination half-yearly by head master. Prizes given for regularity of attendance.

Religious instruction daily. Sunday morning school held.

Small playground and village green.

School open 44 weeks in the year. Study, 28½ hours a week, and one hour Sunday.

Trustees:
The Grocers' Company.

Clerk to trustees:
William Ruck.

Head Master:
Rev. Robert Oliver Carter, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Barton Farm -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Independent means	Colwall Green -	100 yards.
,, ,, - 3	Milkman - -	Do. - -	120 yards.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - - -	Winnings' Farm	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 5	Labourer - -	Coddington -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Surveyor - -	Colwall Green -	60 yards.
,, ,, - 7	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Baker and Grocer	Near Colwall Station.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Carpenter - -	Near Winnings -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - - -	Massington Farm	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Carpenter - -	Colwall - -	½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Labourer - -	Near Barton Farm	1 mile.
,, ,, - 3	Do. - -	Evendine - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Thatcher - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 5	Farmer - -	Mathon - -	3 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Rope Maker - -	Near Colwall Station.	½ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Gardener - -	Court Lodge, Colwall.	1 mile.
,, ,, - 8	Do. - -	Old Colwall -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 9	Labourer - -	Chances Pitch -	1¼ mile.
,, ,, - 10	Carpenter -	Colwall - -	1½ mile.

Colwall. Walwyn's Free School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	*13*	*1*	—	*13*	*Y. 11·8*	*5*	*H. 45m*	—	*H. 3·45*	*Bible*	17	Y. 10·2	5	H. 45m	—	H. 3·45	Bible	12	Y. 6·5	5	H. 45m	—	H. 3·45	
Arithmetic	13	2	—	13	11·8	10	¾	—	7½	Colenso's, Trotter's and Thrower's.	17	10·2	10	¾	—	7½	Colenso's	12	6·5	10	½	—	5	
Mensuration and Surveying.	7	1	—	7	12·1	2	¾	—	1½	Nesbit's, Tate's.														
History	13	1	—	13	11·8	5	1	—	5	English Hist., Gleig's, School Series.	17	10·2	5	¾	—	3¾	English History.							
Geography	13	1	—	13	11·8	4	1	—	4	White's, and oral teaching from Cornwell.	17	10·2	3	¾	—	2¼	Taught orally.							
English Grammar.	13	1	—	13	11·8	2	½	—	1	Orally taught.														
English Composition.	13	1	—	13	11·8	2	½	—	2															
Reading	13	1	—	13	11·8	5	1	—	5	Bible and English History.	17	10·2	5	5	—	5	Bible and English History.	12	6·5	10	½	—	5	First Reading Book, (S.P.C.K.)
Writing	13	1	—	13	11·8	5	½	—	2½		17	10·2	5	¾	—	3¾		12	6·5	10	½	—	5	
Drawing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mapping.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EARDISLAND FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school is situate in the country not far from Lucton. The nominal head master stated to me that the school was very useful to the parish in its present condition. I do not see that with so small an endowment any higher class of school could be established with advantage.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 189, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By will of Wm. Whittington, dated 24 Dec. 1607 (1603 ?), who gave two thirds of the tithes of Street, in parish of Kingsland, for a grammar school in Eardisland. Gift confirmed by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 6 July 1641. Thomas Leinthall, by deed 25 March 1652, gave a house with garden and orchard for a schoolhouse.

School Property.—Tithes commuted at 55*l.* Income in 1864 was 58*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* No house for master.

Objects of Trust.—Erection and maintenance of a grammar school within the parish of Eardisland (founder). Maintenance of a learned, grave, and discreet scholar, to be chosen out of one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to teach children within the parish of Eardisland (decree).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Earl of Macclesfield, as descendant of John Whittington, of Home, is sole trustee and appoints master, who is required to be chosen from Oxford or Cambridge (founder).

State of School in 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Masters.—Head master receives no emolument, and appoints a trained deputy, to whom and an assistant, 55*l.*, the net income from endowment, is paid.

Trustee:

Earl of Macclesfield (who does not exercise any control).

Head Master:

Rev. J. Powell.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school is connected with the cathedral, and the head master is appointed by the Dean and Chapter; there is a statutable payment of 20*l.* a year to the head master, and 10*l.* a year to the second master; both these are now paid to the head master, who appoints and pays the other masters of the school

There are a large number of valuable scholarships connected with the school. The property from which these scholarships are paid was left to the colleges of Brazenose, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge; and the scholars are elected by an examination conducted at the school by the college authorities. Two or three boys go up annually to the universities from the school, and the head master informed me that he had never known a boy fail to get a scholarship, though it required some careful preparation to prevent them from doing so, as the examination was one of some difficulty.

There is also a fund arising from property left by Dean Langford in 1607, to four of the prebendaries of the cathedral for the payment of 50*s.* 4*d.* to each of eight scholars, four of whom were to be of the free school of Hereford, born within the city, and to be nominated by the feoffees, the other four being at the free school at Ludlow. The property consists of 298*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.* of land in Radnorshire. The boys now receive 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* in money and 2*l.* 5*s.* in clothes, and the head master receives 10 guineas for each of the boys, being his usual charge for day scholars. There are also 12 choristers who are educated free in the school.

The school has become under the management of the present master a good classical school. There are 40 boarders, for whom the charge is 60*l.* a year, and 55 day scholars, including the 12 choristers and four Langfordines. The success of the school is no doubt partly due to the attraction of the scholarships, and partly to the character of the master. There are at present six assistant masters, of whom two are university men. About 20 of the boys, including the choristers, are the sons of the upper class of tradesmen.

It was suggested to me by some persons that the school would be more useful, especially to the choristers, if it was at any rate partly devoted to the teaching of a commercial education. To meet this wish the boys are at present permitted after a certain age to learn French instead of Greek. This is however seldom done, only one of the choristers availing himself of the regulation: there are no separate classes in the school for boys desiring a commercial education.

A commercial school in connexion with this foundation is the less needed, however, because of the existence in the city of a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

proprietary school, founded for the express purpose of affording a good cheap commercial education. There are also very good elementary free schools, to the upper classes of which the sons of some of the lower middle class are sent.

I examined the school, and I believe the boys are well taught, and the discipline good. The choristers lose nearly two hours a day of their school time through attendence at the cathedral services; but the head master endeavours to arrange their course of instruction, so as to render this as small an evil as may be, and the choristers appeared notwithstanding this disadvantage to take a fair position in the school. Some of the choristers have from time to time gone up to the universities and returned to the cathedral as vicars choral, and the opportunity of obtaining a classical education appears therefore to be advantageous to them.

The principal difficulty in connexion with this school is the want of good school buildings. The present buildings consist of a master's house and a portion of the college belonging to the vicars choral. The latter is held on an uncertain tenure, the vicars choral having the right to give notice at any time that they will resume possession of it, and without it the school could not be carried on. There is room at present for about 45 boarders, but only by occupying so much of the master's house as to leave insufficient accommodation for any master who was not, like the present one, a single man.

The rooms in the vicar's college are small, so that the different classes are taught in separate rooms. This has some advantages, but the rooms are not sufficiently numerous, so that two classes have to be taught in the dining room. The largest room is but just large enough to contain the boys when they are all assembled. Three schemes have been proposed for the improvement of the school buildings. First, that a considerably larger portion of the vicar's college should be given up to the school, and that it should be permanently secured to that use. This however appears to be contrary to the wishes of the vicars choral, and would not provide the accommodation for the school in the most desirable form. A second plan is, to remove the school to an entirely new spot a little outside the town. This would however render it almost necessary that the choristers should be taught separately and seems undesirable if it can be avoided. The third plan that has been suggested is, to build on land adjoining the present playground, and on which the vicarage of St. John's now stands, providing a new vicarage elsewhere, and purchasing any other buildings or land that might be necessary. If this could be done and a good schoolroom, dining room, and dormitory built, and also if possible a separate infirmary, the present buildings being still retained as class rooms, and for the use of the boarders, the school would, I think, be provided with the necessary accommodation. The playground is unfortunately small, but this is, in some degree, compensated for by a cricket field elsewhere, and would, I think, be a less evil than the removal of the school out of the town.

The advisability of scholarships attached to particular schools is a question I have referred to in my general report; it is the large number of scholarships attached to this school, which render the neighbouring schools, and especially that at Monmouth, so anxious to be provided with similar ones. They are doubtless a great attraction to the school, but can afford but little incentive to work, there being in fact no competition for them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Cath. Com. Rep. App. pp. 230–744.)

Foundation and Endowment.—School is a branch of cathedral foundation. First establishment unknown. Earliest document relating to it is a letter of Bishop Gilbert, Dec. 26th 1385, referring to school as already established. Regulated by cathedral statutes of King Charles 1st in 1636. Dean Langford, by will 13 Oct. 1607, gave 29*l*. 2*s*. 2*r*. 20*p*. of land at Thissarede in Radnorshire, of comparatively little value, to Dean and Chapter, towards support of eight scholars, of Hereford and Ludlow schools. Roger Philpotts, by will 24 March 1615, bequeathed his house in Hereford, long since vested in Dean and Chapter, then let at a rent of 10*l*. to be paid for maintenance of two of Dean Langford's scholars at Brasenose College, Oxford. Duchess of Somerset founded scholarships at Brasenose, Oxford, by will 1868, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, by deed of 1682, and by a deed of 1697, under her will.

School Property.—A statutable payment of 30*l*. per annum for stipends of masters out of capitular funds; and dean and chapter also hold an estate given by Dean Langford, from which 40*l*. is paid as tuition fees of four scholars, who also receive money and clothes amounting to 23*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. in all. Philpott's charity pays an examiner 10*l*. 10*s*., for prizes 12*l*., printing examination papers about 4*l*. Total income of school about 120*l*. a year. Twelve choristers receive free education, and some of them also receive money payments.

Exhibitions.—Twenty-one, viz.: Three Philpottine exhibitions of 50*l*. per annum for three years at Brasenose College, with preference *cæteris paribus* to Langford scholars. Electors the dean and chapter. Scholars from this school also entitled to two "Thornhill Manor" scholarships of 52*l*. per annum, and four "Somerset Thornhill" scholarships of 36*l*. 8*s*. per annum, (besides in each case about 10*l*. per annum in deductions from tuition fees and battels) for five years at Brasenose College. Electors: principal, vice-principal, dean, lecturers, and tutors of Brasenose College. Also four exhibitions of 50*l*. for three years, and eight of 40*l*. per annum, for four years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Electors: the master and senior fellows of St. John's College.

Site and buildings, fairly adapted to their purpose, but of precarious tenure, being part of collegiate building occupied by custos and vicars of cathedral, and by them let to school at nominal rent.

Objects of Trust.—Ad depellendum crassam illam errorum et inscitiæ caliginem quam hominibus earum regionum, ubi pueri ineuntis adolescentiæ ætate liberalibus disciplinis non imbuntur, præcipue obversari perspicimus (statutes). Eight scholars to be paid 70*s*. 8*d*., with a suit of clothes and cap, a year each, four to be of Hereford school, born within the city, to be nominated by feoffees (Dean Langford). Maintenance of two of the four Langfordines in Brasenose College, Oxford (Philpotts).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For scholars generally. None specified beyond catechism set forth in Liturgy of Church of England; for choristers, grammar or writing, or casting accounts, or playing on the harp or virginals, or some other liberal science (statutes).

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Government and Masters.—Dean and Chapter empowered to appoint head and under masters, but by reason of smallness of stipends (20*l.* and 10*l.* per annum) head master only appointed by them. They appoint examiner, nominate exhibitioners on Philpotts' foundation, Dean Langford's scholars, and choristers. Internal management left to head master, who is usually, if not invariably, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in orders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master is M.A. and a clergyman; receives statutable stipends of head and under masters, of 30*l.* per annum, from chapter funds, 40*l.* for tuition fees of Dean's scholars, and about 700*l.* from general fees, and profits on 40 boarders. He pays stipends, amounting to about 650*l.* per annum, of all assistant masters, viz. three graduates, two non-graduates, a resident foreign master, and occasional drawing master, besides general expenses (firing, gas, cleaning, &c.)

Day Scholars.—50, of whom 35 between 10 and 14 years old, three only above 16, chiefly resident in city and immediate vicinity, sons of professional men, officers, and leading tradesmen. 16 foundationers, viz. 12 choristers and four Dean's scholars, receive free education, but pay for books and stationery 3*s.*, rest pay 10*l.* 10*s.* for general work; extras are French 2*l.*, German 2*l.*, music 4*l.* 4*s.*, stationery 10*s.*, drilling or gymnastics 10*s.*

Boarders.—40, all in head master's house. Three meals and slight supper. Meat at dinner and as extra at breakfast. Cubical contents of bed rooms give 700 feet per boy. Each boy has separate bed. Rise at 6.30, retire at 8.30 (juniors), 9.30 (seniors). A master maintains discipline in bed rooms. Two classrooms used for studies. Terms 52*l.* 10*s.*, or 47*l.* 5*s.* for brother or clergyman's son. French and German extra. Highest bill 82*l.*, average 71*l.*, lowest 56*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys expected to read, to write, and to have begun arithmetic. No formal examination.

School classified chiefly with reference to classics, but a separate classification for mathematical subjects.

Modification of school course practised in some cases, but not recommended. Private lessons given in special subjects, and preparation for special examinations. Lessons in religious knowledge daily, and on Sundays for choristers and boarders. School work begins and ends with prayer from Liturgy, at which all but choristers (who daily attend at Cathedral) are expected to be present.

Examinations annually by examiner appointed by Dean and Chapter, and quarterly by masters. Prizes given by Dean and Chapter at midsummer to head boy in each class in classics and general subjects, and in first two divisions in mathematics and French; also for English essay, English verse, Latin verse &c. Exhibition awarded to head boy in school, if proceeding to university.

Punishments by impositions and caning privately; latter by head master only. Monitors assist in maintaining discipline, without power of punishment.

Small playground attached; larger enclosed space of two acres 400 yards distant. A common for cricket one mile distant.

On average of last five years three boys go annually to university. [Six at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study, for boarders, 43 hours a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Dean and Chapter, viz.:

The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, M.A., the Deanery, Hereford.
The Rev. Henry Huntingford, B.C.L., Hampton Bishop, Hereford.
The Right Hon. and Ven. the Lord Saye and Sele, D.C.L., Cathedral Close, Hereford.
The Rev. Wm. P. Musgrave, M.A., Etton Rectory, Beverley, York.
The Rev. W.E. Evans, M.A., Cathedral Close, Hereford.

Clerk to Trustees:

Messrs. Underwood and Knight, chapter clerks, Hereford.

Head Master:

Rev. J. Woollam, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The senior boys proceed to the Universities as school exhibitioners or scholars to Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's, Cambridge, Sixteen have thus gone up to Oxford or Cambridge within the last ten years. One has obtained a scholarship at Durham University; one a Warnford scholarship at King's College, London; one (after private tuition) obtained third place in examination as naval cadet; one (after tuition) obtained fourth place in examination for Sandhurst and afterwards was admitted to the Military Academy, Woolwich; one obtained a first class at Cambridge Middle Class Examination (distinguished in Religious Knowledge, Latin, Greek, and Botany); one obtained a second class at these examinations. (But few are prepared for these examinations; the senior boys usually proceeding to the Universities.) Several have entered the Civil Service, some after competitive examination. Former pupils have obtained second class (classics), at Cambridge, senior optime at Cambridge, third class (moderations), Oxford, &c.

Hereford Cathedral School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which these Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	90	5	—	6	Y. 16	5	H. ½	—	H. 3	The Acts of the Apostles (1st half), 1 and 2 Thessalonians (Headland's Edition). In the original. Riddell's Scripture History.	8	Y. 15	5	H. ½	—	H. 3	Religious Knowledge. Subjects the same as in Class I.		Y. 11	6	H. ½	—	H. 2	Genesis and Church Catechism. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar to end in Verbs in ω. Adam's Greek Delectus (beginning).
Greek	70	6	—	6	16	6	1	3	12		8	15	6	1	3	12	Greek, Euripides (Hecuba). Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I., Horace, Odes, B. II. Cicero de Amicitiâ.		11	8	½	—	4	King Edward VI. Grammar, Syntax and Accidence. Ovid, Eclogæ. (T. K. Arnold) 12 Sections. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, B. I. 1-8. Adam's Lectiones Selectæ, 1-100, Henry's First Latin Book, 1-50. Colenso's Smaller Arithmetic to Exercise 105.
Latin	90	6	—	6	16	6	1	3	12	Sophocles (Antigone); Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I.	8	15	6	1	3	12								
French	90	6	17.	6	16	2	½	2	3	Wordsworth's Grammar, Selected Passages for Greek Prose,	8	15	2	½	2	3	Livy, with Class I. Wordsworth's Greek Grammar. Arnold's *Latin Prose* and Major's Extracts. Walford's Latin Prose, 1st Series, *French.* — Voltaire. Charles XII. Hamel's French Grammar.							
German	5	2	17.	2	16	2	1	—	3	Beatson's Iambics. Virgil, Georgics. I. and II. Horace, Odes B. III. Livy, B. I. (beginning). Edward VI. Latin Grammar, Selected Passages for Latin Verse and Prose.	4	15	2	1	2	3		18 in two divisions.	11	12	½	6	18	
Arithmetic	90	5	—	16	15	2	1	—	2		8	15	2	1	—	2			11	2	½	2	2	
Book-keeping	1																							

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. of PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Lawyer	Aylstone-hill, Hereford.	1 mile.
„ „ 2	Clergyman	Do.	1 „
„ „ 3	Lawyer	St. Owen St., Hereford	300 yards.
„ „ 4	Gentleman	Eign-street, Hereford	400 „
„ „ 5	Civil Engineer	Holmer, near Hereford.	2 miles.
„ „ 6	Captain, R.N.	Eign-hill, near Hereford.	¼ mile.
„ „ 7	Do.	The Friars, Hereford	300 yards.
„ „ 8	Clergyman	Brinsop, near Hereford.	4 miles.
„ „ 9	Lawyer	Broomy-hill, Hereford	½ „
„ „ 10	General	Aylstone-hill, Hereford.	1 „
Boys lowest in School 1	Farmer	Widemarsh, Hereford	1 „
„ „ 2	Clergyman	Holmer, near Hereford.	2 „
„ „ 3	Auctioneer	Hereford	300 yards.
„ „ 4	Artist	Do.	300 „
„ „ 5	Bookseller	Do.	200 „
„ „ 6	Captain (Army)	Tupsley, near Hereford.	1 mile.
„ „ 7	Gentleman	Aconbury, near Hereford.	5 miles.
„ „ 8	Farmer	Lyde, near Hereford	3 „
„ „ 9	Do.	Eign Mill, Hereford	½ mile.
„ „ 10	Colonel	Sutton Court, near Hereford.	4 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman	Tarrington, near Hereford.	All with the Head Master.
„ „ 2	Surgeon	Portishead, near Bristol.	
„ „ 3	Gentleman	Brockhampton, near Hereford.	
„ „ 4	Clergyman	Nantwich	
„ „ 5	Surgeon	Orcheston St. George, Devizes.	
„ „ 6	Lawyer	Cardiff	
„ „ 7	Merchant	Bristol	
„ „ 8	Farmer	Woburn, Bedfordshire	
„ „ 9	Clergyman	Barrow, near Derby	
„ „ 10	Do.	Clifford, near Hereford.	
Boys lowest in School 1	Mine Owner	South Wales	
„ „ 2	Gentleman	Lydart, near Monmouth.	
„ „ 3	Surgeon	Bolton-le-Moors	
„ „ 4	Gentleman	Kington, Herefordfordshire.	
„ „ 5	Manufacturer	Bolton-le-Moors	
„ „ 6	Gentleman	Wicklow, Ireland	
„ „ 7	Lawyer	Loughborough, Leicestershire.	
„ „ 8	Clergyman	Stourport, Worcestershire.	
„ „ 9	Farmer	Leominster, near Hereford.	
„ „ 10	Do.	Birley Court, near Hereford.	

KINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

Dame Margaret Hawkins, by will, dated 20th April 1619, left 800*l.* for the purchase of lands, of the value of 40*l.* a year, for the maintenance "of a learned and choice divine to keep a free school in Kington in Herefordshire, and of a learned and discrete usher under him, for the instructing of youths and children in literature and good education." The interest on the 800*l.* was however to be allowed first to accumulate for four years and a school-house to be built with it. The 40*l.* was to be afterwards paid, 30*l.* to the schoolmaster and 10*l.* to the usher. She ordered that the election of the master and usher when the places of either of them should become void, should be by five several voices or the most part of them; the owner of Hergest Court in the parish of Kington for the time being to have two voices, the owner of the manor of West Hergest to have one voice, the bishop of the diocese one voice, and the owner of Eardesley in Herefordshire one voice. The manor of West Hergest belongs to the charity, and the voice is exercised by a body of ten gentlemen called feoffees, vacancies, in whose numbers are filled up from time to time at meetings of their body.

According to a series of orders which appear to have been formed for the management of the school, though at what date and by what authority is unknown, children born in the parishes of Kington, Huntingdon, and Bulby in Herefordshire, and Michael Church in Radnorshire, and whose parents still lived in those parishes were to be free, and others were to pay 5*s.* a quarter. It was ordered also that the master should teach the boys the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, and grammar rhetoric, oratory, and poetry.

The endowment is now about 300*l.* a year, which is divided between the master and usher in the proportions prescribed by the will, and there is also a schoolroom and house for the master and usher; there is no extra charge for boys coming from other than the privileged parishes as they are very few in number, but all the boys pay 2*l.* a year for their education, in writing, and arithmetic, which is paid to the usher; the state of the school is exceedingly unsatisfactory; there are only 20 boys, although the only payment required is a fee of 2*l.* a year as above mentioned. Several of the boys are labourers' sons, and only 10 learn Latin. All that the head master does is to teach these 10 boys Latin, and to teach a little history and geography; the usher teaches the writing and arithmetic. The head master himself told me that it was not worth his while to push the school, as, with the endowment and some other small source of income, he has enough to live on comfortably without troubling to do so. The only effect of the endowment therefore is to prevent his exerting himself to make it an efficient school. Two other schools

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

have grown up in the town, (which is but a small one), on account of the inefficiency of the grammar school. No attempt is made to teach French or any of the other subjects which have been recently introduced into education. The school buildings consist of a good sized schoolroom, the wood work of which however is very old and out of repair, a house for the master, and one for the usher; the latter is very small. In neither house is there any provision for boarders. There is no playground, but some gardens, which are however mostly on sloping ground. The present master and usher were both appointed in 1835, and the latter being now unable to perform his duties, has appointed his son to act as his deputy, who, though young, appears to be qualified for the position. It is more difficult to say what is the exact position which the school ought to fill. It is not likely that it will again take the position of a high class grammar school, but there is I think an opening for a really good middle class school; the absence of accommodation for boarders is however a great drawback, and on the appointment of a new master some effort ought to be made to supply this want. Nothing, however, can be done for the school until there is a master who is really willing to exert himself in it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii., Pt. 2, 275, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Dame Margaret Hawkins, of London, by will dated 23 April 1612, bequeathed 800*l.* for purchase of lands or tenements of yearly value of 40*l.* for erection and maintenance of a free school in Kington. The statutes of the school (evidently old) are neither dated nor signed, and it is not known by what authority they were established.

Will of founder, original purchase deed, and statutes for school lost. Copies of will and rules exist.

School Property.—Average gross income from rental of manor of West Hergest, containing 297 acres of land, and a right of pasturage for sheep on Hergest Ridge, 304*l.* 10*s.*; all paid to master and usher, who are required to keep buildings in repair. Amount expended in 1866 in repairs on farm 11*l.* 14*s.*, on house 2*l.* 6*s.* Net income 290*l.* 9*s.*

Objects of Trust.—Perpetual maintenance of a learned and choice divine to keep a free school in Kington, and of a learned and discreet usher under him, for the instructing of youths and children in literature and good education; the schoolmaster to preach every Wednesday morning or upon some other one day in every week in parish church (founder's will). Freedom of the school to boys born in parishes of Kington, Huntington, and Brilley, in Herefordshire, and Michael Church in Radnorshire, having their parents resident therein; also to children of electors (of master and usher), and to children of feoffees (statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, and Greek tongues (statutes).

Government and Masters.—Owner of Hergest Court, with two voices, owner of manor of West Hergest, bishop of diocese, and lord or owner of Eardisley Castle, with one voice each, to appoint master and usher (founder). Thirteen feoffees, of whom owner of Hergest Court, owner of Lordship of Whitney, Lord of Honour of Huntingdon, owner of Eardisley Castle, and Vicar of Kington, always to be five; rest to be elected, and when whole number

reduced to seven, election of successors by survivors. These feoffees, as owners of manor of West Hergest (which is endowment of school), have collectively one voice in appointment of master and usher. Feoffees to have power of dismissing master or usher after admonition and warning, and electors to supply his place. Master to have taken some degree at Oxford or Cambridge, allowed by authority to be a public preacher, well able to train up children till they be fit for other studies in the universities. Neither the master nor usher to hold cure of souls (statutes).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman, M.A. of Oxford, receives emolument from endowment alone, viz.: 228*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year, with residence. Usher receives about 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a year from endowment, 44*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from fees, and profits from two boarders.

Day Scholars.—26, chiefly from the town, sons of professional men, tradesmen, and farmers. Pay 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for writing and arithmetic; otherwise free. Admission and old quarterage fees not enforced of late.

Boarders.—Two farmers' sons with usher, not in school building.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys should be able to read.

School classified separately for different subjects.

Religious instruction by head master. School work begins and closes with prayers of S.P.C.K. and passage from Bible.

School is not examined at all.

Punishment by impositions and caning in school.

No playground; no library, except some old books.

No boy gone to university in last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year; boys 30 hours a week in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

The following return has been made by the Vicar of Kington.

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Hereford, Palace, Hereford.
The Lady Langdale, Eywood, Kington, Herefordshire.
W. Perry Herrick, Esq., Beaumanor Park, Loughborough.

There also appear to have been at some time or other, though it does not appear when, or by what authority, 13 feoffees appointed, who have between them one vote in the appointment of a master, or usher, to the school. The vicar of the parish is said to be one of them, by virtue of his office. None of the feoffees who were last appointed are now resident in the neighbourhood, nor have they ever acted as trustees. No meeting of trustees has been held for a great number of years.

Communications may be addressed to the Rev. H. T. Whately (vicar of Kington), Kington, Herefordshire.

Head Master;
Rev. J. N. Walsh, M.A.

Usher:
Mr. E. M. Symns.

N.B. Mr. Symns has for many years ceased to do any duties as usher, and has appointed his son, a young man 21 years of age, to act in his place. It does not appear, however, that he has any power to do this. As he is incapable of performing his duties as usher he ought to resign.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Under Master	Kington	In the town, less than ½ mile.
„ 2	Land Surveyor	Do.	
„ 3	Gentleman	Do.	
„ 4	Land Surveyor	Do.	
„ 5	Draper	Do.	
„ 6	Chemist	Do.	
„ 7	Ironmonger	Do.	
„ 8	Chemist	Do.	
„ 9	Surgeon	Do.	
„ 10	Land Surveyor	Do.	
Boys lowest in School 1	Builder	Kington	
„ 2	Gardener	Moor Court	4 miles.
„ 3	Tea Dealer	Kington, the town.	
„ 4	Farmer	Old Radnor	Not quite 3 miles.
„ 5	Maltster	Kington, the town.	
„ 6	Farmer	Do.	1 mile.
„ 7	Tea Dealer	Do.	In the town.
„ 8	Butcher	Do.	
„ 9	Tailor	Do.	
„ 10	Builder	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Old Radnor	E. M. Symn's.
„ 2	Farmer	New Radnor	Do.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Greek, Latin, religious knowledge, arithmetic, history, geography, English grammar, reading, and writing are taught in the school.

1st class Greek (Xenophon's Anabasis), Latin (Horace and Virgil).
2nd class, Latin (Ovid's Epistles and Ellis's Exercises).
3rd class, Latin grammer.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competition examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

a. One wrangler at Cambridge.

LEDBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

A grammar school would, I think, be of advantage to this town, but it is so small that any attempt to establish one would probably fail.

The neighbourhood of Malvern, at which there are schools of all classes, also makes it less necessary. The endowment appears to be of little use as now applied, but is too small to be of much value for any other purpose.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION:

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 122.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown.

School Property.—A house let for 10*l.* a year, not suitable for a school, and payment of 3*l.* 4*s.* a year from Office of Woods and Forests.

State of School in 1864.

By scheme of Charity Commissioners, 14th May 1861, income, after provision for repairs, applied for education of an equal number of boys and girls, appointed by rector and churchwardens, at Ledbury National schools.

Trustee:

Rev. J. Jackson, Ledbury Rectory.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LEOMINSTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This town greatly needs a good school, and many of the inhabitants regret the arrangement by which the grammar school endowment was transferred to the national school. The endowment, however, being small, no attempt is likely to be made to reverse it.

The national school is not popular in the town, and there is no private upper or middle class school, except one small lower middle class school, the master of which is an invalid, and will not receive more than 12 or 15 pupils.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 227. A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of Queen Mary, 28 May 1554, incorporating bailiff and burgesses of Leominster, and directing payment of 20*l.* a year for maintenance of free grammar school out of properties granted to them.

Charter confirmed by subsequent charters of King James I., Charles I., Charles II., and Queen Anne.

Payment raised to 25*l.* by degree of Court of Chancery, 21 Dec. 1859.

School Property.—Annual income 25*l.* paid by town council.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school for instruction and education of youth in borough of Leominster, supported by bailiff and burgesses and their successors for ever (original charter.)

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Bailiff and burgesses to elect and maintain master and under master.

State of School in 1864.

Income paid to trustees of National schools, in accordance with decree of 1859.

LUCTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This school was founded in 1708 by John Pierrepont "for "instructing children in religion, grammar, learning, writing, "arithmetic, and mensuration," and he then settled certain property for that purpose and for the endowment of a chapel of ease at Lucton. An Act of Parliament was obtained in the following year to regulate the school, by which the property was vested in the heir male of William Pierrepont, of Nottingham, Esq., the preacher of the Charterhouse, the rector of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, the rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, the preacher of Gray's Inn, the president of Sion College, the schoolmaster of the Charterhouse, the common serjeant of the City of London, and the schoolmaster of Merchant Taylors' free school respectively for the time being as governors, who were incorporated for that purpose. And the governors for the time being were empowered to make such rules, statutes, and ordinances for the government of the school as to them should seem good.

By his will, dated the 21st of June 1711, John Pierrepont further endowed the school, and ordained that there should be a writing master in addition to the schoolmaster and usher, and that six boys from the school should annually be apprenticed for seven years, with a premium of 5*l.*, and that one boy should be chosen every second year to go up to one of the universities, receiving an exhibition of 20*l.* a year for seven years. The Act of Parliament and will of John Pierrepont will be found at length in the 32nd volume of the Reports of the Charity Commissioners 1837, part 2, p. 239.

The objects of the school will be seen from the statutes given by the founder for the management of the school, which will be found in the same report. The character of the boys for whom the school was intended will be seen from the following rules:—

"5. That the boys to be admitted into this school shall be of two sorts, first, of such whose parents are of the meaner sort of people, whether labourers or freeholders, who shall not have in their own right lands or tenements above the yearly value of 20*l.* per annum, according to the parish rate or rent, or otherwise manage at the same time lands of above the yearly value of 50*l.*; the number of this sort shall not exceed 50 at one time; and those shall be taught and carefully educated both by usher and master in all the learning of the said school they shall be capable of, or shall be fit for them, without any entrance-money, breaking up money, or other gratuity, fee, or reward whatsoever."

"6. The second sort of boys, which shall not exceed 30 at any one time, shall be such whose parents having or managing lands above the yearly value aforesaid respectively, and yet have not in their own rights lands or hereditaments above the yearly value

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

of 50*l.*, or, either together with or without their own estate, do not rent or manage lands above the yearly value of 100*l.*; and such children shall be taught and carefully educated by the usher and master in all the learning of the said school they shall be capable of, or that shall be fit for them, without any fee, gratuity, or reward as aforesaid (except a settled rate for each boy's schooling of 10*s.* by the year), to be paid by the boy's parents or friends quarterly, which shall be paid and equally divided between the master and usher."

"9. The master shall have liberty to take into the school the sons of any gentleman or others of greater fortunes or estates than what is before mentioned, whether of the afore-mentioned parishes or places or elsewhere, at his will and pleasure, and to board them, not exceeding the number of 10 at any one time, but the rate for schooling each of the said last-mentioned children shall be 20*s.* per annum, and so in proportion for any less time, which shall be paid quarterly to and equally divided between the master and usher."

By some later rules the founder increased the number of gentlemen's sons allowed to be taken by the master to 15, and authorized pensions being given to the schoolmaster, usher, or writing master, if unable to do their work through age, sickness, or any malady of mind or body.

The amount of the endowment is now 1,550*l.* net, consisting mainly of the tithes of the parishes of Lucton, Eyton, Orleton, and Luston. The qualification of boys of the second sort has been altered to such whose parents have not lands of their own above the yearly value of 50*l.*, nor yet rent lands which with their own are above the yearly value of 300*l.*; and it is provided that they shall pay 1*l.* a year. In practice however there appears to be no restriction, nine of the master's boarders having been put upon the foundation, in order to qualify them for the exhibitions belonging to the school.

The lower class of boys, who are still 50 in number, and who come from the parishes named in the above rules, are now clothed as well as taught, and are apprenticed on leaving the school, 30*l.* being paid with each boy for that purpose. The second class of boys were at the time of my visit 27 in number, of whom nine were the head master's boarders, the remaining 18 being the sons of farmers, some of whom walked or rode to the school from their houses, but most of whom came from some distance, and lodged in farms or cottages in the neighbourhood, in order to entitle themselves to the benefit of the school. The master's boarders are the sons of gentlemen, and come from a distance. There are four exhibitions of 75*l.* each, which may be held at either university.

The school buildings are very good, and consist of two parts, a large master's house, and the school buildings proper, which are under the same roof, but can be quite shut off, and which contain bedrooms for about 20 boys, and the usher and writing master, and two good schoolrooms. A very good playground, fives court, and cricket field are attached to the school, the land belonging to

the school being in all about 20 acres. Unfortunately, however, the school stands quite in the country, away from any town and from the railway, and with a very scattered agricultural population round it.

The school is divided into two parts, a classical school and an English school. The free boys may attend either, but only two of them were at the time of my visit in the classical school. I was not permitted to examine them, this being the only endowed school in my district in which such permission was refused. The school is examined from time to time by the local governors, from one of whom I received a favourable report of the school; from other quarters however I received less favourable reports. It is fair to say that the master's ground of refusing was that the governors in London would object to it, and that on applying to Dr. Hessey, the master of Merchant Taylors' School, I found that such was the case. I cannot but regret the determination which must necessarily give rise to some suspicions with respect to the management of the school.

This charity appears to be hardly doing all the good that it ought to. The present head master, the Rev. C. C. Walkey, who was appointed in 1831, considers that the apprenticing fee should be still further increased, and the free boys boarded as well as clothed; the present advantages being hardly sufficient to induce perents to keep their boys at the school, when they might be earning wages elsewhere. He thinks that if the number were lessened and the advantages increased, and admission made the reward of merit in the national schools in the neighbourhood, greater good might be done. On this point I feel unable to give any decided opinion. With respect to the second class of boys, the present system is exceedingly unsatisfactory. The practice of living in cottages in the neighbourhood without any supervision is evidently undesirable. The head master recommended that a dormitory should be built, and placed under the care of a housekeeper, for which the boys should pay just sufficient to cover the expenses. Such a change must be desirable, and the fact that notwithstanding the advantages offered, the number of boys of this class is never full, seems to show that still greater changes are needed. The practice of putting on the foundation the master's boarders for the purpose of qualifying them for the exhibition seems to be an abuse of the charity. It would seem desirable, if it could be accomplished to remove the school to Leominster, a town about six miles off, in which a grammar school is much needed, and which is connected by the railway with the parishes named in the rules. The head master does not approve of this, as it would render it difficult for the free boys to attend the school from the parishes named; the benefits actually derived from the charity would however be probably increased.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2. 239, A.D. 1837.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Pierrepont, citizen and vintner of London, by deed, 7 December 1708, conveyed a site for a schoolhouse, then building by him, and certain land and tithes to four trustees for support of a free school in Lucton, a minister in Lucton church, and other purposes. Trust further settled by Act of Parliament, 7 Queen Anne, incorporating eight governors. The same John Pierrepont, by will, dated 21 June 1711, further endowed the school with one moiety of his residuary estate, to be applied, over and above the provision already made, in payment of additional salaries of 20*l.* and 15*l.* a year to master and usher respectively, and of salary of 40*l.* to a writing master, if and so far as testator should not otherwise provide for these payments in his lifetime; he also directed payment of apprenticing premiums and gratuities after apprenticeship, as well as an exhibition of 20*l.* to University once every two years, to be held for seven years, for boys who had been scholars at his school, and appointed 5*l.* yearly for annual entertainment of governors residing in London and their clerk. Purchases to amount of upwards of 4,000*l.*, and exchanges of land were made by the governors at various times previous to 1827, and an allotment of 26 acres was received on an inclosure in 1815.

Deeds in custody of treasurer, who is one of the governors.

School Property.—Consists of 191 acres of land* in Overton, Orleton, and Lucton, tithes of Lucton, Eyton, Orlton, and Luston; a small rentcharge on a mill at Cholstry, and 21,010*l.* new 2½ per cents., 3500*l.* new 3 per cents.

Annual income from all sources (on average of five years ended 1864) about 1,850*l.* gross, 1,550*l.* net, of which about 1,140*l.* applied to school including upwards of 400*l.* in clothing and apprenticing. (For accounts of 1867, see end of Digest). No increase of income expected. The Incumbencies of Lucton, Eyton, and Orleton are also attached to the school property, and in the gift of the corporation.

Now four exhibitions of 75*l.* per annum each, provided out of endowment, tenable for four years at either University (provided the exhibitioner be resident and of good and studious conduct), to which all foundationers are eligible.

Now eight apprenticeships are assigned every year, or four half yearly. Three are assigned half-yearly to boys of the first sort, the best boy having 40*l.*, and the other two 30*l.* each. One to a boy of the second sort, in value 40*l.* The best boy apprenticed each half-year of the first sort has a bounty of 3*l.* of clothes, and various rewards for diligence and good conduct are given by the Governors to the boys every Christmas.

School site and buildings well adapted to their purpose.

All the masters reside in school house.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction of children in religion, grammar learning, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration, of such poor parents as are not able to bear the charge of training up their children, so as to be fit for the University, or to be put out apprentices, services, or other employment whereby they may get an honest and competent livelihood. The boys to be chosen out of the parishes, hamlets, precincts, and townships of Lucton, Croft, Yarpole, Bircher, Luston, Eyton, Kingsland, Shobdon, and Aymestrey indifferently, but not elsewhere, unless those places fail in affording 50 qualified boys. At election boys must be between ages of 7 and 13, able to read distinctly, and sound in body.

Boys to be of two sorts: first sort, not more than 50, of poor parents, to pay nothing whatsoever; (second sort, not more than 30, of parents less poor, to pay 10*s.* a year; no boy to continue more than eight years in the school, not

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* Of land

A.	R.	P.	
128	2	25	let as a farm.
14	10	0	let to vicar of Orleton.
0	3	0	a small holding.
26	1	27	larch plantation.
16 (about)			let to incumbent of Lucton, the schoolmaster, at small rent.
2	3	29	kept in hand for benefit of charity (school, playground, garden, &c.)

after 17 years of age. Not more than 10 sons of wealthier parents, whether from privileged places or not, to be received at will of master as boarders and to pay 20*s.* a year for schooling (founder's ordinances). Number of boarders allowed to master raised to 15 (founder's additional orders, 30 August 1710). and to 26 at an assembly of Governors, Nov. 12 1811.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Religious instruction in accordance with principles of Church of England, English, Latin, and Greek tongues, writing, arithmetic, and mensuration (founder's ordinances), but *vide infra* as to modification of instruction.

Government and Masters.—Eight *ex officio* governors, incorporated by Act of Parliament, 7 Queen Anne, viz., Preacher of Charterhouse, Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Preacher of Gray's Inn, President of Sion College, Schoolmaster of Charterhouse, Common Serjeant of City of London, Head master of Merchant Taylors' school.

They appoint certain noblemen, clergymen, and gentlemen of the neighbourhood to act as assistant governors.

Governors have power under the Act to make statutes for the government of the school, and have modified the founder's ordinances accordingly by resolutions at various times. The chief of these modifications consist in the increase and value, and alterations in the terms of tenure of exhibitions and apprenticeships, and in the adaptation of the system of education to the requirements of a rural population. But all boys are entitled to claim a classical and mathematical education. Every such modification has been regularly recorded in the minute books of the corporation, which are in the keeping of the treasurer. Every alteration in rates of payment is also recorded at the time it is made.

Governors appoint the head master, after advertisement and personal examination, and *de jure* the usher and writing master also, but in practice allow the head master to appoint all the masters holding office at the pleasure of the governors, who exercise control over their duties and emoluments. Governors make occasional visits to the school, especially on election by merit after examination of exhibitioners.

Assistant governors admit foundation boys to the school, after examination examine scholars half-yearly, and make recommendations to governors for regulation of the school.

Head master required to be M.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford or Cambridge, and conformable to doctrines of Church of England, with preference to one bred at this school: not necessarily a clergyman, but forbidden to hold cure of souls, office of preaching, or ordinary service, except at Lucton Church; to give "a "bond of sufficient penalty" for safety of library, repair of premises, and performance of duties. The statutes provide for a retiring pension to the head master and another master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—For boarders, classical; for day scholars, commercial. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Head master has been in office more than 30 years, is a clergyman, holding perpetual curacy of Lucton, receives salary of 250*l.* per annum, 130*l.* for board and stipend of usher, and 65*l.* for writing master, from endowment, about 12*l.* from fees of "second sort" boys, and profits on 16 boarders, (which is perhaps the average number) besides house partly kept in repair by governors, and 15 acres of land. Also about 130*l.* per annum from perpetual curacy. He has expense of boarding usher and writing master in school-house. Usher receives salary of 100*l.* per annum from head master, as well as board in schoolhouse. Drawing master's salary 70*l.* from head master, and about 5*l.* in school fees, with board in the schoolhouse.

Day Scholars.—61 in all, of whom 50 (full number) of "first sort" are clothed and educated gratuitously; rest pay 10*s.* every half-year for general instruction, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to charity funds for use of books. No other charges. Are chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of farmers, tradesmen, and labourers, from distances up to four miles. Some from distance lodge in houses in Lucton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Are almost without exception apprenticed to various trades on leaving school at expense of the charity, receiving premiums of 30*l.* to 40*l.* Six premiums given annually, and awarded according to merit after examination.

Boarders.—16, all with head master, sons of independent and professional men. Largest bed-room, containing nine boys, gives 1,302 cubical feet per boy. Every boy has separate bed. Hours 7 or 7.30 am. to 8.30 or 9 p.m. Terms, for sons of laymen 42*l.*, of clergymen, 36*l.* 15*s.* per annum; washing 3*l.* 3*s.*; French or dancing 4*l.* 4*s.* Highest bill 55*l.*, average 48*l.*, lowest 46*l.* Boarders usually admitted formally of "second sort," in order to qualify for exhibitions, which are very rarely held by day scholars.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to read, write, know Catechism, and something of arithmetic.

Boarders and day boys as a rule taught in separate rooms.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and others subordinately. No modification of school course to meet particular cases. Scholars are instructed in doctrine of Church of England. Prayers before and after school from Book of Common Prayer. Sunday lessons in Greek Testament, &c., for boarders, in singing for such day boys as actually reside in the parish of Lucton.

Promotion by marks, and examination at end of half-year combined. Examinations half-yearly by assistant governors, and once in two or three years by governors. Prizes at end of each half-year.

Punishment by impositions, confinement, and if necessary corporally in public.

Boys have access to a school library.

Two playgrounds, one of about ⅓ acre for boarders, another of about ½ acre for day boys, both close to school.

School time 40 weeks a year; study 37½ hours in winter, 38 in summer, per week; for boarders 14 hours more.

During last five years four boys (boarders) have gone to Oxford or Cambridge, one to Dublin University. A few to public schools, or the army or navy. [There were four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867].

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ended 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Land rents	216	12	6
Rent charges	878	10	11
Chief rents, &c.	6	2	2
Second class boys for books	4	17	6
Sale of poles	95	2	0
Grant for Eyton chancel (returned)	15	0	0
Dividends on 21,010*l.* new 3 per cent.	525	5	0
Do. on 3,500*l.* reduced 3 per cent.	103	5	0
Balance in hand, 31 Dec. 1866.	467	17	6½
	£2,312	12	7½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Chief rents	4	6	10
Income tax	18	6	2½
Other rates and taxes	81	3	6½
Repairs on property	178	18	8
Hop poles, &c.	20	5	9
Governor's expenses	24	7	0
Secretary; salary and expenses	27	2	0
Receiver; salary and poundage	64	18	6
Stamps and cheque book	0	12	0
Incumbents (Lucton, 60*l.* Orleton, 12*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, Eyton 3*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*	76	3	2
Repairs of Eyton and Lucton chancels (7*l.* 11*s.*), rebuilding of Orleton chancel	322	11	7
Expenses of presentation of incumbent	14	0	6
Masters' salaries	445	0	0
Four exhibitioners (two at 50*l.*, two at 75*l.*)	250	0	0
Parochial schools	10	0	0
Apprentices, payments £ 234 1 0			
Boys clothing (52 boys) 168 6 2			
Stationery 43 5 2			
Surgeon 12 0 0			
	223	11	4
Sundries	2	3	1
Balance, Dec. 31, 1867	315	1	
	£2,312	12	7½

N.B. Dr. Hessey states that the amounts expended for repairs of chancels and farm buildings have been unusually heavy in 1866 and 1867.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The preacher of the Charterhouse, Rev. Dr. Currey.
The rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Rev. W. Rogers.
The rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, (vacant.)
The preacher of Gray's Inn, Rev. Dr. Hessey.
The president of Sion College.
The schoolmaster of the Charterhouse, Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown.
The common serjeant, Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The head master of Merchant Taylors', Rev. Dr. Hessey.

Treasurer:

Rev. Dr. J. A. Hessey, preacher of Gray's Inn, and head master of Merchant Taylors'.

Head Master:

Rev. C. C. Walker, M.A., sometime Fellow of Worc. Coll., Oxford.

Other Foundation Masters:

Master and Assistant Master:

Rev. Thomas Dowling, M.A.

Writing and Vocal Music Master:

Edwin Churcher, of Training College, Winchester.

For Head Master's boarders, German and French master.

Herr Herbold, of Prussia, layman.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Boarders.—

Seven boarders have gone to Oxford or Cambridge, and have passed their examinations so far as they ought to have done to; of these only two have graduated, one with divinity honours at Cambridge, after gaining the Tancred scholarship. Two highly placed in competitive examinations for cadetships in Royal Navy; one direct into Sandhurst by competition, and thence to Woolwich; one into Woolwich by competitive examination after a short absence.

Day boys.—

One by competitive examination into the Civil Service at Dublin.
Two first-class certificates at St. St. Mark's College.
One second-class certificate at St. Mark's.

These are the only day boys from Lucton who have been subjected to any public or competitive examination.

If the Commissioners had asked whether any Lucton boarder within the last ten years had failed to secure the object which his parents and himself had in view, I could have said *not one*. And I could have said the same for the day boys who have not been expelled for misconduct. (Head master's statement.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Labourer - -	Yarpole - -	2½ miles.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Small Farmer -	Shobdon - -	3 miles.
" " - 4	Labourer - -	Kingsland -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Do. - -	Aymestry - -	2½ miles.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Kingsland -	3 miles.
" " - 8	Miller - -	Aymestry - -	2½ miles.
" " - 9	Small Farmer -	Yarpole - -	3 miles.
" " - 10	Labourer - -	Kingsland -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Gamekeeper -	Shobdon - -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Labourer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	Butcher - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Labourer.		
" " - 6	Do.		
" " - 7	Miller.		
" " - 8	Labourer.		
" " - 9	Carpenter.		
" " - 10	Labourer.		

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Independent Gentleman.	Newcastle Court, Radnorshire.	The Head Master of Lucton.
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Padstow, Cornwall	
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	Knighton, Radnorshire.	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Truro, Cornwall -	
" " - 5	Solicitor - -	Knighton, Radnorshire.	
" " - 6	Do. - -	Brecon, Brecknockshire.	
" " - 7	Clergyman -	Chacewater, Cornwall.	
" " - 8	Captain R. Navy -	Roverie, Bishopscastle.	
" " - 9	Clergyman -	Skeffington, Leicestershire.	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Leintwardine, Salop	
Boys lowest in School - 1	Lieut. 59th Regiment Infantry.	Barracks, Glasgow	
" " - 2	Solicitor - -	Knighton, Radnorshire.	
" " - 3	Independent Gentleman, M.P. -	Norton Manor, Presteign.	
" " - 4	Independent Gentleman.	Ireland - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Education of the *day scholars;* almost the whole of whom receive an English or commercial education in a separate school-room.

Religious teaching:—Text books, the Bible and Prayer Book, Watts, Scripture History, Porteus' Evidences, Prophecies respecting Messiah, Churchman armed, Broken Catechism, Maud's Catechism.
English History:—Gleig's History of England and School Series.
Geography:—Gleig's Geography, School Series.
Mathematics:—Colenso's Arithmetic, Colenso's Algebra.
English Grammar and Orthography:—Gleig's English Grammar, Lowrie's Spelling, Cannon's First Spelling Book. Fourth Reading Book of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
Exercises:—In reading, writing from dictation, analysis of Scripture, writing letters and occasional essays.

Education *of the boarders* in the classical school-room. The text books used of course vary according to the age and acquirements of each boy, and are not all in use at any one time.

Religious teaching:—The Bible and Prayer Book, Prophecies respecting Messiah, Churchman armed, Maud's Catechism, Greek Testament, analysis of Scripture.
Greek:—Homer, Sophocles, Theocritus, Thucydides, Herodotus, Dalzell's Analecta Minora. *Grammar,* Blomfield's Abb. Matthiæ. Boys write out a grammar of their own.
Latin:—Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Cicero, Livy, Terence, Cæsar, Valpy's Delectus, Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo, *Grammar,* Eton Latin, Edward VI. Boys write out a grammar of their own.
English, Latin, and Greek History:—Gleig's English History, Browne's History of Rome, Malkin's History of Greece.
Geography:—Gleig's Modern, Butler's Ancient Geography.
Mathematics:—Colenso's Arithmetic, Colenso's Algebra, Potts' Euclid.
French:—Delille's French Grammar, Havet's Conversations.
Exercises:—Latin and Greek prose composition, Latin and Greek verse, French prose, English essays, English letters, writing from dictation for juniors. One exercise for each day of the week, exclusive of the French exercise, namely, two Latin, two Greek, two English. Time given to mathematics, in winter six hours, in summer eight, to French five hours, the rest to Latin, Greek, and the other subjects studied.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROSS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BOMPAS' REPORT.

This endowment is too small to be used for its original purpose. The town of Hereford being so near, a large grammar school could hardly be established even if there was a good endowment.

There are good free schools for the poorer inhabitants of the town, and a large middle class private school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxxii. Pt. 2, 75, A.D. 1837.

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin uncertain. Probably first endowed in reign of Edward VI. with a house in churchyard at Ross, which had been part of possessions of chantry priests there previously to dissolution of monastic establishments. In default of title, the house adjudged to belong to lord of manor. In 1704, Thomas, Lord Weymouth, gave possession of the premises to master of grammar school and his successors, and by deed, 2 Nov. 1709, gave to trustees for schoolmaster, 10*l.* a year (part of a rentcharge of 400*l.* a year for augmentation of small vicarages and schools). Deed of 1709 enrolled in Court of Chancery.

School Property.—Annual income, 10*l.* School rebuilt in 1806.

Objects of Trust.—Instruction and education of youth, according to the doctrines and usages of the Church of England (gift of Lord Weymouth, 1704).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School described as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—Master to be nominated and appointed by owner of manor of Ross Borough.

State of School in 1864.

An elementary English school.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

N.B.—The incomes of the several Schools from Endowment appear in this Table as they were stated by the authorities in their replies to a question asking for the *average* income calculated on the preceding five years. They differ, therefore, in many instances from the figures given in other Lists and Tables, in which the *present* income has been given when ascertained.

County of Hereford.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordnances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Hereford	15,585	Trading, farming.	With dean and chapter.	Cps.	Observed	Fair	Dean and chapter.	93			Stat.
Lucton	174	Farming	With treasurer.	No, but governors do not object to their being consulted.	Varied by authority.	Good	Governors.	1850	1550	1140	Stat.
Semi-classical School—											
Kington	Parish 3,076, tnp. 2,178.	Trading, farming.	Original lost	Statutes lost.	Chiefly observed.	Not good.*	Masters	304	—	304	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Bosbury	1,0	Agricultural.	Original lost; others in parish chest.	Under conditions.	Lost	Tolerable.	Trustees	106	59	59	Stat.
Bromyard	Parish 2,995, tnp. 1,385.	Farming	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith's Company.	35	35	*See Digest.*	
Colwall	1,628	Agricultural.	No statutes	—	—	Good	Grocer's Company.	30	30	*See Digest.*	
Eardisland	889	Agricultural.	?	Copy of founder's will.	—	—	Master	58	55	55	Variable.
Ledbury	*See Digest.*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leominster	*See Digest.*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross	*See Digest.*		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The assistant master's house requires a new roof, and the farm buildings are in very bad repair.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
21	919	*See Digest*		Ex off.	—	Masters	—	Open - -	Boys	None (exclusive of 4 Dean's scholars.)	- -	—	? Classical	Clothing Dean's scholars.
4	300	None	—	Ex off.	—	Governors partly.	Yes	Certain parishes and hamlets.	Boys	Poverty and residence pref.	Admission after examination.	? Stat.	"Grammar, &c."	Clothing, apprenticing.
None	—	None	—	Electors hereditary and ex off.	—	Masters	?	Open - -	Boys	Birth in certain parishes absolute.	- -	Dim.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	County	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Trustees partly.	—	Parish -	? Both	Residence absolute.	Claim -	—	Semi-classical.	None
None	—	None	—	Ex off.	—	Trustees partly.	Yes	Open - -	Boys	None - -	- -	—	"Grammar schl."	None
None	—	None	—	Ex off.	—	Trustees partly.	Yes	Colwall and Little Malvern.	Both	Poverty, residence.	Claim -	inc.	None specified.	None
None	—	None	—	Sole hereditary patron.	—	Master	—	Parish -	? Both	Residence, absolute.	Claim -	—	"Grammar schl."	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- -	—	- -	—

Continued on next page.)

County of Hereford.	Masters.							Character.		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Hereford	H.M., 5 assistant masters, foreign master.	Dean and chapter.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	Usually clergyman and graduate.	H.M.	40 B 50 D	No great change.	5
Lucton	H.M., ush., writing master.	Governors.	Governors	H.M. (in practice.)	H.M.	Graduate, member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	19 B 61 D	No great change.	4
Semi-classical School—										
Kington	H.M., usher.	Trstees. and feoffees.	Trustees and feoffees.	Trstees. and feoffees.	Trstees. and feoffees.	Clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	2 B 20 D	Numbers decrease.	4
Non-classical and Elementary School—										
Bosbury	H.M. nominal, under master, pupil teacher.	Trustees.	- - -	Trustees.	—	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge and clergyman.	None	D	No change.	2½
Bromyard	Master	Goldsmith's Company.	Goldsmith's Company.	—	—	- - -	None	23 D	No great change.	3
Colwall	H.M., 2d M., usher.	Grocer's Company.	Grocer's Company.	H.M.	M.H.	Clergyman of Ch. of England.	H.M.	63 D	- -	1
Eardisland	H.M. nominal, dep. M., asst. M.	Patron	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	From Oxford or Cambridge.	None	D	No change.	2
Ledbury	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Leominster	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—
Ross	- - -	—	- -	—	—	- - -	—	—	- -	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, } B. Artizans, Labourers, } C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 85 A. 15 B.	per cent. 75 A. 25 B.	3	8	H.M. -	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	82	71	56	(*a*) 6·30 (*b*) 8·30 to 9·30.	Assistant master.	700	Two class-rooms
100 A.	30 B. 70 C.	2	3	Governors.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	55	48	46	(*a*) 7 to 7·30. (*b*) 8·30 to 9.	Senior boy	616	None
100 B.	10 A. 85 B. 5 C.	—	—	No authority necessary.	Usher -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B. C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	20 A. 75 B. 5 C.	—	A few.	Goldsmiths' Company.	None -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	5 A. 35 B. 60 C.	—	—	- -	H.M. for private pupils.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B. C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
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County of Hereford.	Instruction.											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification uniform; i.e., by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, i.e., by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of school, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Classical Schools—												
Hereford	40	Brs. 43	Reading, writing, easy arith.	Classics chiefly, sep. for math.	Combined	Boarders, two-thirds (*a*) one-third (*b*).	90	70	90	5	—	
Lucton	40	Day shr. 38 brs. 52	Reading, writing, catechism, easy arith.	One subject chiefly, others sub.	Marks and exam. combined.	All (*a*) except boarders one-fourth (*b*),	Taught			—	—	
Semi-classical School—												
Kington	40	30	Reading	Separate	—	All (*a*) except repetition (*c*).	4	—	—	—	—	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Bosbury	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bromyard	42	26	Reading	Uniform	Examination	All (*a*) and (*c*)	3	—	—	—	—	
Colwall	44	29½	Alphabet	Uniform	Marks	(*a*) eight-ninths (*c*) one-ninth.	—	—	—	—	—	
Eardisland	40	25	Nothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ledbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leominster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition,	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor - -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	90	55	Chiefly text-books.	1	—	—	—	1	Occasional lectures.
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	Taught		All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
Without aid -	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	16	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	5	—	—	—	- - -
Tutor or without aid.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	23	4	All three -	9	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	50	—	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- - -
- - -	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	—	- - -	—	7	—	—	—	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Hereford.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Hereford	90	90	10	10	15	76	64	60	Instr. 10 Sing. 12	Drawing	—	Quarterly	Appointed by Dean and Chapter annually.
Lucton	Taught			—	Taught			Those who like.	Day boys.	T.M.; P.M. for day boys.	—	In part	Assistant governors half-yearly, governors occasionally.
Semi-classical School—													
Kington	7	14	14	—	—	16	16	—	—	None	—	No	No
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Bosbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inspector of schools annually.
Bromyard	9	23	19	—	19	23	23	9	—	D.F. in a small degree.	—	Quarterly	Diocesan inspector annually.
Colwall	30	30	13	—	13	50	50	—	—	—	—	H.M. half-yearly.	—
Eardisland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ledbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leominster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars.			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain parts of School Work.								
A modern division in school. Private lessons in special subjects.			90	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All but choristers.	H.M. for boarders and choristers.	Boarders and choristers, two.	Boarders, Dean's scholars; & choristers twice.
No	No	No	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	Whole school	H.M.	Boarders, day scholars sing.	Whole school twice.
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	S.P.C.K.	All	No one at school.	None	No regulations.
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	—	—	—	Sunday school.	—
Yes	Yes	—	23	Ch. of Eng.	Mstr.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Clergyman of parish.	None	No regulations.
No	No	No	50	Ch. of Eng.	H.M., and 2nd M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Rector	One lesson for all.	All attend
—	—	—	—	Ch. of Eng. but open to all.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

County of Hereford.	Discipline					Recreation			
	H.M, supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master. only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical—Schools									
Hereford	Yes	Private	Corporal	Maintain discipline, report to H.M.	Masters join games.	28	Small *See Digest.*	Attchd.	Both
Lucton	Subject to interference of governors.	Public	Corporal (as to boarders).	Report misconduct.	Masters join games.	Brdrs. 32	Brders. ⅓ acre; day scholars ½ acre.	Close by	Separate for each.
Semi-classical School—									
Kington	Yes	Public	None	No monitors	None		None	—	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Bosbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bromyard	Yes	Public	Only one master.	No monitors	—	—	280 sq. yds.	Adjoining.	—
Colwall	Yes	Public	Expulsion	No monitors	None	1½ in school hours.	120 yds. × 12 yds.	Adjoining.	All
Eardisland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ledbury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leominster	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None	Drilling, broadsword, swimming, boxing.	None specified.	None; books lent to boarders.	Classics, mathematics, French, with geography & history.	Same as H.M.; some reject Greek.	School is examined by independent examiner.	Neither desirable nor practicable.	Small endowment for masters; inadequacy and precarious tenure of buildings, &c.
None	For boarders slightly.	Yes	A library	For boarders, classical; day scholars, English.	Of boarders, classical; day scholars, English.	No further examination required, the assistant governors being many of them men of high attainments, who do their work well.	Not possible and inexpedient.	No difficulties.
None		—	None, except a few old books.	Classics and general English subjects.	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	A library	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
No - -	No -	—	A library	Commercial.	Commercial -	- - -	Towards end of school course.	Detention of boys for months at farm work.
No - -	No -	No	A small library.	Elementary.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Not expedient.	Not in small school.	Irregular attendance.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	Elementary.	Elementary -	- - -	Desirable	None.
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—
- - -	- - -	—	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	—

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS AND TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory Note on page 159.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ABBEY DORE -	551	Rev. — Watts	1718	30	7	—	Yes -	2*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	40	
ASTON INGHAM -	568	Rev. John Stock.	1694	10	10	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Mostly labourers.	20 about	25 about
AYMESTREY -	855	William Onneslo.	1515	27	27	—	No -	1*d.*	Small tradesmen and labourers.	40	45
BISHOPS FROME -	850	John Freeman	1761	15	15	—	Yes -	(1*s.* a quarter.)	Agricultural labourers.	68	50
BODENHAM -	1,096	N. Mason -	1812	30 (as returned in 1837). Endowment has ceased for 10 or 12 years							
BRAMPTON BRYAN.	158	Hon. Edward Harley.	1721	26	26	—	Yes -	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	68	44
BREDWARDINE -	420	George Jarvis	1790 about	245*	142	106	Yes -	None	Labourers chiefly.	29	18
BREINTON -	398	James Cooke	Unknwn	3	3	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	16	30
BRILLEY - -	517	J. Harris - 1817 J. Morris - 1831		5 50	"Inasmuch as founders' wills were not enrolled in Chancery,						
BROMYARD: National School.	1,385	Phineas Jackson.	1681	20	18	—	Yes -	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	113	189
BURGHILL - Witherston and Cox's School.	411	William Warlters.	1854	13	13	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	35	36

* Mixed charity common to Bredwardine, Letton, and Staunton on Wye. See accounts, p. 269.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Churchwardens and Overseers.		Neither	No	Master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Rector	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No; (diocesan).	Mast. and monitors.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Bishop, Rural Dean, and Vicar.	Vicar	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and p. teacher.
(Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
15		—	—	None	One	Ten	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and Churchwardens.	Vicar	Neither; Mist. trained.	No	Mist.
their successors have deprived school of endowment" (Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Managers	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Not cert.	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
CLIFFORD -	895	John Smith -	1722	£ 423 (mixed charity)	£ 170	£ —	Yes -	1*d.*	Small farmers and labourers.	30 about	30
CRADLEY -	1,830	James Turner	1667	0	20	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	—	—
DILWYN - -	1,069	T. Phillips -	1793	15	15	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
DORSTONE -	547	Meredith Maddy.	1643	64	39	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, agricultural labourers.	42	36
EATON BISHOP -	465	E. Goff -	1813	50	(as returned in 1837). National School at Eaton Bishop receives						
FOWNHOPE -	1,112	—Skinner, —— Whittlesey and Gwatkin.	—	45	45	—	—	—	- - -	30	
Goff's School -	„	Edward Goff -	1813	451*	50	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labouring class.	5	15
HUNTINGTON -	279	Edward Goff -	1791	83	70	13	Yes -	None	Farm labourers chiefly.	64	41
KENTCHURCH -	325	John Beavan -	1729	5	5	—	Yes -	Varies	Farmers and labourers.	15	15
KING'S CAPLE -	320	Unknown. Endowed 1782.	—	4	4	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					

* Income (arising from new 3 per cents.) shared with schools at Linton by Ross and Peterchurch in Herefordshire, Raglan in Monmouthshire, Longhope in Gloucestershire, Hay in Brecknockshire, Tenbury in Worcestershire, and Nantmel in Radnorshire. Five of these schools receive 50*l.* a year each; Fownhope and Peterchurch 45*l.* each. Schools described as unsectarian.

Number receiving Clothing.		Number receiving Board.		Number of Scholars learning.	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No; diocesan.	Mast., mist., and two dames.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R. and chrchwrdns.		Neither	No	Mast. only
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
grant from Belton charity, but is no longer supported from Goff's charity.										
—	—	—	—	- - -	- - -	—	—	- -	- -	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	5 boys and 1 girl M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and wife (for needlework).

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866. Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
KINNERSLEY -	313	Unknown -	Unknwn	5	—	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Agricultural -	26 average.	
LEDBURY: Mrs. Hall's School.	3,263	Elizabeth Hall Miss Brydges	1708 1830	63 19	38	6*	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	—	30
LEINTHALL EARLS (par. Aymestrey).	—	H. Hewes -	1634	9	9	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Labourers -	14	14
LEINTHALL STARKES.	144	Thos. Allen -	1704	17 (Mixed charity)	14	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers.	13	18
LEINTWARDINE -	1,812	John James - Sir E. Harley *before*	1659 1738	63	63	—	Yes -	1*d.*	Chiefly artisans and agricultural labourers.	104	95
LETTON - -	238	Geo. Jarvis -	1790 about	‖	106	63	Yes -	None	Principally labourers and small farmers.	33	24
LINTON - -	915	E. Goff -	1813	(See Fownhope.)	50	—	—	(1*d.* in winter.)	- - -	about 50.	
MARDEN - -	899										
MICHAELCHURCH-ESKLEY.	448	Mrs. E. Thomas	1760	5	5†	—	No (lent).	(9 boys and 6 girls free.)	Agricultural labourers.	33	22
NORTON CANON -	334	Thos. Barnard	1782	‡	‡	—	Yes (poor).	None by labourers	Nearly all labourers.	20	14
PEMBRIDGE -	1,500	R. Carpenter G. Bengough	1670 —	98	94§	—	Yes (both).	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Agricultural -	85	49
PETERCHURCH -	710	(See *note to* Fownhope, above.)		45	—	—	Yes -	None	For the most part agricultural labourers.	32	20

* Much less than usual; children did not have new cloaks.
† Besides 5*l.* allowed from moneys in hand arising from rent accrued during abeyance of school.
‡ Endowment consists of an acre of ground occupied by master and 2*l.* 15*s.* interest of 82*l.* (purchase money of land taken by a railway), besides 15*l.* a year applied to educational purposes from another charity with Commissioners consent.
§ More than usual; excess derived from accumulations accrued during abeyance of school.
‖ See Bredwardine.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars. learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Squire and rector.	Neither	Yes	Mast.
—	30	—	—	None	Two	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar	Owner of estate upon which endowment is charged.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	10 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert. (3d class.)	Yes	Mast. and two mist.
14	10	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Mist. cert., mast. not.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	4 boys and 2 girls M.B.	None	Six	C. G. Trafford, Esq.	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	V. and churchwardens.	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	R., churchwardens, and five other Trustees.		Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment 1866.			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ROSS	3,715	Walter Scott	1786	203	99	104	Yes	None	Chiefly mechanics.	30	30
UPPER SAPEY	357	J. Addenbrooke	1775	9	9	—	Yes	None	Labourers	11	22
STAUNTON ON WYE.	675	George Jarvis	1790, about.	*	191	145	Yes	None	Farmers, small tradespeople, and labourers.	89	70
STOKE LACY	348	Rev. J. Lilly	1836	20	—	—	Yes	None fixed.	Chiefly labourers.	12	7
STRETTON GRANDSOME.	130	Lady C. Langley.	1715	6	6	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural	17	18
TARRINGTON	543	E. T. Foley, Esq.	Before 1821	14	14	—	Yes	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	43	33
UPTON BISHOP	716	J. Skinner	1764	7	7	—	Yes	2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*	Farm labourers and small farmers.	30	21
WALFORD	1,204	E. Goss	(Not now supported from Goss's charity).								
WELLINGTON: Nott's School	626	W. Nott	1625	3	—	—	Yes	2*s.* 6*d.* entrance.	Agricultural labourers.	13	6
Perrott's School	„	Sir Herbert Perrott.	1682	10							
WEOBLY	849	W. Crowther	1653	19	19	—	Yes	None	Various	5	—
WINFORTON	162	John Freeman	1812	12	12	—	Yes	28 pay 1*d.*; 7, 2*d.*	Labourers	16	19
WITHINGTON	788	Mrs. Byworth	1637	14	14	—	No (let)	None	Principally labourers.	39	46
WOOLHOPE	Before 803	Unknown. Endowed by J. Powell.	1810	3	3	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					

* See Bredwardine.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.S.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
30	30	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Four trustees, 2 churchwardens, and 4 overseers, governors.		Neither (master trained).	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
28	25	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Clergyman.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Clergyman.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Dean and chapter of Hereford and 6 gentlemen of Parish.	Vicar	Cert.	Yes	Mast., assisted by his wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Minister, churchwardens, and overseers.		Neither (trained).	No	Two.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

JARVIS' CHARITY, BREDWARDINE, STAUNTON-ON-WYE, LETTON.

STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the above charity for the year ended 10th January 1868.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance petty cash account	18	15	5	Balance, National Provincial Bank	152	12	11
Estate rents	135	10	1	Invoice account, viz.			
Dividends	2,280	9	4	Bread, meat, tea, and sugar	584	9	7
Staunton-on-Wye coal club	10	9	4	Clothing account, viz.			
Bredwardine coal club	9	5	10	Clothing clubs, charity clothing, and almshouse inmates clothing	218	0	11
Staunton-on-Wye clothing club	32	10	0	Medical account, viz.			
Bredwardine clothing club	21	2	0	Salary, medicines, wines, spirits, and extra fees	287	9	6
Letton clothing club	13	13	0	Coal account	217	0	9
Balance, National Provincial Bank, Hereford	77	19	10	Establishment account, viz.			
				Clerks' salary, rates, insurance, servants' wages, and interest to bankers	327	15	6
				Bredwardine school, viz.			
				Teachers' salaries, and necessary materials for school	142	13	4½
				Bredwardine school clothing	57	18	4
				Staunton-on-Wye school, viz.			
				Teachers' salaries, and necessary materials for school	191	16	1
				Staunton-on-Wye school clothing	108	4	11
				Letton school, viz.			
				Teachers' salaries and materials for school	110	13	11
				Letton school clothing	46	12	11
				Building repairs	94	7	10
				Almshouse inmates, cash receipts	31	4	0
				Petty cash account	28	14	3½
	£ 2,599	14	10		£ 2,599	14	10

(Copy)

Auditors:

Rev. H. W. Phillott.
Rev. S. Clark.

Signed this 7th day of April 1868

HENRY BLISSET, Chairman.

W. R. Clarke, Clerk to the Trustees.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

Bitterley Free Grammar School.

Mr. Bryce's Report.

Bitterley is a quiet little hamlet in a lovely country, about four miles from Ludlow, and just under Titterstone Clee Hill. The history of its school is involved in an obscurity which seems to have baffled the Charity Commissioners of 1820, and which it is still more difficult to clear up now, as some documents that threw light upon it were destroyed by one of the recent masters. There is a tradition that it was founded in the time of Henry VIII. by a monk from the Abbey of Wigmore, who also employed himself in keeping the village alehouse. What is certain is that, having existed during the 17th century, it was endowed in A.D. 1712 by Mr. John Newborough, head master of Eton, who had himself been its master. Part of the sum which he gave was expended in purchasing a farm at Kerry in Montgomeryshire, which is now (except the school premises) the only property belonging to the foundation, and produces about 40*l.* a year. The belief of the neighbourhood is that the owner of Bitterley Court is *ex officio* trustee, but the present owner, who is also rector of the parish, declares that he has never acted as such, nor taken anything to do with the school, except preside at the parish meeting which appoints the master. I was shown, however, an entry in the parish book, stating the election of the present master, in which the rector's name is signed with the word "trustee" after it.* The same book contains a resolution of the parish meeting that the rents should be paid over to the master, and a balance sheet of the accounts presented once a year to the trustees, to be by them laid before a parish meeting, which is to hear all complaints relating to the school. It is not stated who are trustees. One may conjecture that the rector and churchwardens were by law or custom empowered to look after the school, but I know of no evidence to prove this. Anyhow the school is practically left to itself, the master receiving the profits of the farm, and giving what instruction he pleases.

* On examining this book I found that leaves had been torn out which no doubt contained records relating to the school. This is said to have been done by one Mr. Williams, a former master.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The buildings are in a sadly dilapidated state, and the sleeping rooms too small for the number of boys now in them. When they held, as they are said to have done in a former master's time, 45 boys, the place must have been a perfect Black Hole of Calcutta. The single schoolroom is 26½ feet by 16 by 8½; its walls are covered with a yellowish whitewash; its forms and desks tolerably good. The playground is very small, so that the master has usually hired a cricket ground, to which day scholars as well as boarders have access. The total area of the school ground, including playground, master's house and garden, is about 1½ roods.

Eighty years ago the school was classical, as the founder meant it to be. Then, in 1793, a master was appointed who had been footman in some family in the neighbourhood, and in his hands it sank to be a mere village school, and apparently a bad one. Under the last master, who used to go down to Ludlow market, foregather with the farmers, and persuade them to send their sons, it became a considerable boarding school. At present there are 16 boarders and 7 day scholars; the latter are all sons of farmers paying more than 50*l.* a year of rent, and are charged 6*d.* a week. The former pay 28*l.* 8*s.* a year (no extras). As each boarder's keep alone costs about 17*l.* a year, the profit on this number must be small. The education given is mainly commercial, no boys learning Greek, and about one third Latin. I examined the highest class (three boys aged 15, 15, 14) in the first book of the Æneid, which they had been over in class; they translated fluently and showed a fair knowledge of grammar. The arithmetic of the 12 higher boys was poor, only one shewing any power of dealing even with easy questions; the arithmetical notation, as well as the dictation of the younger ones, very bad. At my request the master (who has no assistance except that of his wife in teaching French) examined the whole school in history, geography, and English grammar. They did not answer well either to his questions or to mine which followed; but they were extremely timid; none of them had been more than, few so much as, a year in the school, and almost all of them struck me as naturally stupid boys; (it is wonderful how much more superficially stupid and slower of comprehension the country boy is than the town boy); hence the mediocrity of their performances did not forbid a favourable opinion respecting the master, who is an earnest and active man, unacquainted with the best methods of teaching, but doing his best under great difficulties and discouragements.

It is natural, after following the history of Bitterley School, to be struck by the necessity for some authority to inquire into and supervise charitable foundations. For several generations this school has been left absolutely to chance. Although the Charity Commissioners of 1820 reported very strongly upon the neglected state in which they found it, nothing seems to have been done to appoint a proper board of trustees, so as to carry out the directions of the founder respecting instruction.

The present master, might, if he pleased, teach only reading and writing, or teach nothing at all; it is only a fortunate accident that he has chosen not to do so. At this moment no one knows whether there are any school trustees or not, nor if there are any, who they are, nor what powers they have over the school. In one way this neglect of the school has, however, been so far fortunate that it has kept it from being turned into a mere national school, where nothing but the elementary subjects could be taught.* Its function seems to be that which it now discharges, and which it might discharge on a larger scale and to better purpose if proper buildings were provided, and if a good local board of trustees were appointed. The Shropshire farmers' sons are at present extremely ill-taught in the commercial academies to which they are usually sent, and although Bitterley is a thinly peopled parish, not able to support a day school of more than a dozen boys or so, it may very well receive twice as many more as boarders from the country round, and endeavour to give them a plain, solid education, wider than that which they would get in a Privy Council school, and more thorough than they have any chance of getting in the private boarding academy.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 266. A.D.1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown; but founded before 1685. John Newborough, by will, 18 Jan. 1712, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in land.

School Property—Consists of a small farm (containing 39a. 1r. 23p.) at Kerry, in Montgomeryshire, which is let at 40*l.* per annum, besides school premises (containg 1r. 2p.) Managed by master, who receives net income 34*l.* by way of stipend. No probable increase.

Site good, but buildings in a very dilapidated state. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the use, benefit, and towards maintenance of master of grammar school (Newborough's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Rev. Charles Walcot, rector of Bitterley, stated to be trustee in his capacity as owner of Bitterley Court. Owner of Henley Hall, also stated to be a trustee, but refuses to act.

Present master was appointed by vestry with confirmation of owner of Bitterley Court.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 34*l.*, from fees about 25*l.*, from profits of boarders 84*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—11. All from within a mile and a half. Pay 6*d.* per week if parents rent above 50*l.* per annum; 4*d.* if less than 50*l.* All pay 2*s.* a year for fire. Non-foundationers pay 6*l.* per annum. Foundationers, not being dissenters, required to attend church.

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* The parish has now no Privy Council school; there are, I was told, so few children in this part of it, that the want is not seriously felt. In another part of the parish there is a mixed school (not inspected) under a mistress.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Boarders.—20. All in master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once Pay for board and instruction above 12 years of age 31*l.* 10*s.* per annum. under 12, 29*l.* 8*s.* per annum. Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 288 feet per boy, Only senior boys have separate beds. Hours, 6 to 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No particular amount of knowledge required from boys on admission.

All learn religious knowledge, Latin, French, arithmetic, physics, natural history, chemistry, English subjects, drawing, and music. Six learn Greek. Two upper classes learn mathematics, book-keeping, and mensuration.

School classified by group of subjects. School course not modified to suit particular cases. School opened with prayers.

Promotions partly by marks and partly by examination.

Examination half-yearly by master. Prizes given for proficiency and good conduct.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and corporal punishments; the last privately.

Playground, 30 yards by 20. Also gymnasium. Gymnastics and drilling taught as part of system. Boys in groups of three allowed to walk in country at discretion.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 or 41 weeks per annum. Study, about 50 hours per week, besides time for preparation of two-thirds of lessons. Playtime, about 35 or 40 hours per week.

Master:
J. H. Green.

BRIDGNORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

In Bridgnorth we have one of the most remarkable cases of that decay of the old grammar schools which is so notable in most parts of the country. Thirty years ago it had 130 scholars, and sent up many boys to the universities, several of whom attained the highest distinctions there. At present it has six scholars, two of them sons of the head master.

Few towns in England are situated so beautifully as Bridgnorth is, its houses climbing the steep slope of a hill, which is crowned by the picturesque ruins of a castle, and from whose brow one looks across the valley of the Severn, bordered by red cliffs of sandstone, over the hills and waving woods of an exquisite country. It has, however, nothing but its beauty to recommend it; no trade, although the Severn Valley Railway passes it; no manufactures, and nothing to support its shops except the scanty custom of the neighbouring farmers. Between 1851 and 1861 the population had declined.

Under these circumstances one cannot expect a very flourishing school; but I am at a loss, and found every one in Bridgnorth itself at a loss, to account for a fall so sudden and complete as that of its grammar school has been.

On conversing with the Mayor and Corporation, in whom the management of the school is vested, although I do not find that they do anything except receive the income (through the town clerk), and appoint a master when a vacancy occurs, I found the following causes assigned for the low state of the school.

(1.) The creation of railways and the rise of the new proprietary colleges have drawn away from the old grammar schools the sons of the clergy and gentry of the surrounding country, who used to come to them as boarders. Bridgnorth stands on what was once the great coach road from Cheltenham to Holyhead, and so used to have abundance of Welsh and Irish as well as of English boys; and when the coaches ceased this connexion was lost. The representatives of those 100 or 120 boarders who were here in 1835 are not now to be found in any grammar school; they are at Cheltenham, or Marlborough, or Clifton.

(2.) The school has been particularly unlucky in having frequently changed its masters. One of them had announced his retirement some years before he did retire, so that boys ceased to come in such numbers; another, disappointed in the place, left suddenly, and was followed by his boarders to another school. After him the school lay vacant for six months, and since that interruption it has never revived.

(3.) Even in the time of prosperity, not many town boys used to resort to the school, for the education was too classical for them, and they were sometimes treated with contumely by the boarders. Thus the school was always looked on by the tradespeople as something alien to themselves; and even now that the boarders

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are gone, they fancy that a private academy will teach arithmetic and writing better.

(4.) The loss of boarders has thrown a sort of blight upon the school, and no one cares to send his son to a place to which ill-luck seems to cling. If boarders returned, it is thought that the townspeople would change.

(5.) The head master is for some reason or other (the reasons assigned seemed to me mostly frivolous) not personally popular. He certainly does not condescend to court the favour of the shopkeepers, as a private schoolmaster does.

(6.) Those of the tradespeople who can afford it prefer to send their sons to commercial boarding schools; a good many do now go to such schools at Bewdley and at Kidderminster, both which places are easily accessible by railway.

(7.) The fees (6*l.* 6*s.* for sons of freemen, 10*l.* 10*s.* for others) are too high for the bulk of the townspeople. After stating, some one, some another, of these reasons, my informants added that after all there was to their minds something mysterious in the fallen state of the school.

The success of a boarding establishment depends so much on the personal connexion of the master, that one can easily account for the loss of boarders. As to the townspeople they are averse to the school from the same causes that one finds at work elsewhere. They think the school is wholly classical, and prefer to employ a man who is socially their equal, and who makes it his business to humour them, and win their favour. Probably of the 80 or 90 boys above the rank of labourers whom one would expect to find in this town of 6,000 people, some 20 or 30 are away at boarding schools. A certain number (probably 40) are in the three private schools which I heard of in the town, and whose fees do not exceed 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum* The rest are either in the Privy Council schools, receiving their education at the public expense, or in a blue-coat school, which gives clothing as well as education free to 30 boys (most, but by no means all of them, the children of the poor). The most therefore that can be expected is that some 40 or 50 day boys should be gathered into the grammar school. And this might be effected by an energetic teacher, who should make it his first business to give what parents call a commercial education.

The site of the school is good, but its buildings not satisfactory. The master's house is too small for him; he therefore lets it for 16*l.* a year, and rents an adjoining one at 40*l.* The rooms in this house might be made to hold 30 beds, but they are low roofed, and not well ventilated. For some time past the classes have been taught in the study of the head master, and the old schoolhouse which stands on the opposite side of the churchyard has lain disused, or been used only for parish meetings. It is big

* One of these schools gives Latin at an extra charge of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year to six boys out of its 23, showing that even among the tradespeople there is a proportion of persons willing to let their sons learn Latin if it is not forced upon them.

enough, but wants furniture and a general furbishing up to make it habitable. There is no playground, except a scrap of ground adjoining the fives-court; it was therefore, in the prosperous days of the school, the wont of the head master to hire a cricket ground at some little distance for the use of the boys.

The net income of the school, or, in other words, the salary of the master, since no one else receives any benefit from the endowment, is little more than 30*l.* It arises from a rentcharge on an estate near Bridgnorth, a payment from the Woods and Forests office, and a dividend on 3 per cent. consols. Adding to this 16*l.*, the rent of the master's house, which he lets, we have a total of 46*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, which, coming from the above sources, is of course not susceptible of increase. The corporation were at one time accustomed to make an annual grant of 30*l.* to the school, but at present they give nothing.

The corporation have been accustomed in advertising the head mastership to require candidates to be clergymen of the Church of England and graduates. They are not obliged by any rule to do so, and it is more than doubtful whether they are wise in doing so.* Seeing that the school has now very few attractions for an active and ambitious man, they ought to beware of narrowing their field of candidates. Clergymen, it is true, are sometimes willing to accept a smaller salary than a layman would, because they can eke it out by taking clerical duty somewhere in the neighbourhood. But in such cases the school loses more than the schoolmaster gains.

Bridgnorth enjoys, under the Chancery scheme of 1861 by which the Careswell foundation is now regulated, three out of the 18 exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and its scholars are admitted together with those of the five other Shropshire schools (Shrewsbury, Newport, Wem, Shiffnal, Donnington,) to compete for the Careswell prize of 100*l.*, which is given away by competition every year. In its present low state, it is not likely to supply any candidate for the exhibition, and even if one were found, he would of course have no sort of chance of gaining the Careswell prize against competitors from Shrewsbury school. Hence the arrangements of this new scheme are very distasteful to the Bridgnorth people, and some of them complained bitterly to me that it had been carried through the court without their ever having had any notice of it. Seeing that in the present state of the school, exhibitions are not likely to be of much service to it, they desire to obtain their share, one sixth part, of the income of the Careswell foundation, and be permitted to throw it into the general funds of the school instead of paying it over to an exhibitioner. Such an arrangement would no doubt be advantageous to the school, but as it involves a complete departure from the founder's intention, and would be prejudicial to Shrewsbury School, whose

* There seems to be an impression that the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, has something to do with the appointment of the head master; but on inquiry I found that on the occasion of recent appointments he had not been consulted.

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boys have alone of late years reaped any considerable benefit from these exhibitions, there is little reason to think it could be obtained.*

Of the organization and teaching of a school of six pupils it is scarcely necessary to speak. I examined them in the subjects taught. One boy translated Homer fairly; two did Cæsar, not well; three others were tried in Latin grammar and in translating from the Delectus they had been reading, and two of them, sons of the head master, acquitted themselves well. The only boy to whom I was told that a paper in geometry (Eucl. I.) might be offered found himself unequal to it. Arithmetic was given to four boys, and French to two, who pronounced badly, but translated passably well. The head master (who is a clergyman and graduate of Cambridge) takes all the classes himself. I do not doubt that he is a competent teacher, but it is of course difficult for him to raise any spirit among so small a number of boys. Although he has hitherto kept up the classics as a main element in the school, his own view respecting it is that it should be fused with the Bridgnorth blue-coat school (which has a revenue of more than 200*l.* a year, and spends it all in instructing and apprenticing some 30 boys), and should become definitely a commercial school for the trading and farming class. The corporation, many of whose members are tradespeople, and as such indifferent to the grammar school, have not any scheme of their own for its improvement, and did not seem to enter warmly into this one, thinking that their share in the Careswell exhibitions would then be lost altogether.

The suggestions which it seems proper to make are these—

(1.) That the present school-house should be, if possible, rebuilt; if not, repaired and refurnished.

(2.) That the restriction of the head mastership to a clergyman of the Church of England and a graduate should be removed.

(3.) That the rights of the freemen should be abolished, and a uniform fee, say of 6*l.* 6*s.*, imposed on all boys. Only about half the town are freemen at present, and this half consists in large part of the poorer class, who won't use the grammar school. 10*l.* 10*s.*, the present fee for sons of non-freemen, is too high for the shopkeepers and farmers.

(4.) That the master or masters (supposing an usher appointed when the school grows large enough to need one) should make it their first and chief business to teach thoroughly arithmetic, English grammar and composition, and writing, that being all which shopkeepers and farmers care about.

(5.) That attempts should be made to attract boarders from the country by opening a cheap boarding house. There is no grammer school north or west of Bridgnorth for many miles, and the farmers who come to market here from the hill country towards Ludlow and Wenlock might be induced to send their boys by the prospect of a cheap education in a school whose merits its public management could in a measure guarantee.

* The present application of the Careswell funds (under the scheme of 1861) is a wasteful one, and in other respects objectionable.

There is no ground for expecting that Bridgnorth will ever again become a great classical boarding school for the upper middle class. But there is no reason why, in the hands of an active and practical man, it should not be a prosperous day and boarding school for the farmers and shopkeepers of the neighbourhood, not making Latin, and still less Greek, compulsory, but having such a number of scholars in classics and mathematics as to enable it to supply good candidates for the Careswell exhibition, and maintain some sort of connexion with the universities.

I heard a good deal in Bridgenorth about the other charities of the town. There are doles to the poor, distributions of bread at the church door, and so forth, which my informants, who had the best reason to know, held to be usually harmful. There is also this Blue Coat School, at present quite useless, since the town has a good supply of elementary schools under government inspection. The master of one of the Privy Council schools stated to me, what one would naturally expect, that he often had boys who would have profited by the superior instruction of a grammar school, and might have proceeded there if their parents could have paid the fee. To use the sums now squandered in charities in giving a free eduction at the grammar school to the most deserving boys from the elementary schools would be a great benefit to both the latter and the former, and would be a veritable application for the good of the poor.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 226. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—A school supported from the revenues of the chantry of St. Leonard, existed long before 1548, when the Commissioners recommended the continuance by the examiners of the ancient payment of 8*l.* annually. Also in or before 1624, was endowed with a rentcharge of 20*l.* Sir John Hayward, (who describes the school to have been founded by his father Sir Rowland Hayward,) by will, 15 Aug. 1635, gave 100*l.* Deeds in iron chest at town hall.

School Property.—Consists of 8*l.* per annum paid out of exchequer, rentcharge of 20*l.* issuing out of mill lands (property of Mr. Whitmore), and 124*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* three per cent. consols (now representing Sir J. Hayward's legacy) besides school premises, and master's house, (of the estimated value of 26*l.* per annum) for which he pays a nominal rent of 8*s.* to Mr. Whitmore, of Apley. Whole income applied to school. Present value 31*l.* gross, and net. No probable increase.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders. Master usually lets this house, and resides in the adjoining one.

Exhibitions.—This school has a first preference to three of the eighteen scholarships, tenable for ten years, at Christ Church, Oxford, founded by will of Edward Careswell, 3 Feb. 1869, each now of annual value of 60*l.* for first four years, 27*l.* for next three, if not resident, but 60*l.* if resident, and 21*l.* for next three. Candidates must have been at school for 2½ years next preceding election. Preference to natives of Shropshire and to poverty.

Objects of Trust.—Unknown.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Mayor and council appoint master. Practice is to apply first to Dean of Christ Church to nominate a properly qualified person.

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State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master has never had more than eight boarders. Total income from endowment 48*l.*, from fees 80*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by him.

Day Scholars.—11, five between 10 and 14 years old, six between 14 and 16, from distances up to one or two miles. Pay, foundationers, 6*l.* 6*s.*; non-foundationers, 10*l.* 10*s.* No extra charges. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One, in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, 60*l.* School bill, 66*l.* about.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be at least able to read and write.

Owing to small number of boys, school not regularly classified. Boys specially prepared for medical, legal, and middle class examinations. Religious instruction in Scripture and Church Catechism. School work begins and ends with prayers selected by head master.

School not examined, except by head master. Prizes given at Midsummer to best boys.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and rarely caning; last publicly.

Playground about a quarter of an acre.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years. (One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 25 or 26 hours per week; nearly all lessons prepared out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Aldermen.

Trustees:

Joseph Lloyd Whatmore, gentleman.
Thomas Nock, auctioneer.
William Jones, wine merchant.
Richard Onians Backhouse, solicitor.

Councillors.

F. M. Southwell, manufacturer.
James Horton Law, gentleman.
William Pierson Gordon, solicitor.
George Augustus Bangham, merchant.
Thomas Milner Deighton, chemist.
Joseph Wylde McMichael, grocer.
Thomas Kirtlan, mercer.
John Perry, upholsterer.
John Phillips, upholsterer.
Clement Edkins, stationer.
James Turnbull, ironmonger.
Thomas Whitefoot, victualler.

Clerk to Trustees:
John J. Smith, Bridgnorth.

Head Master:
Rev. Horatio J. Ward, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys	1	Solicitor - -	In Bridgnorth -	All within half a mile, except those at Oldbury (1 mile) and Eardington (2 miles).
"	2	Clerk in Bank -	Do. - -	
"	3	Surveyor - -	Oldbury - -	
"	4	Farmer.	Eardington - -	
"	5	Clerk in Bank.	Bridgnorth - -	
"	6	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
"	7	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	
"	8	Draper - -	Do. - -	
"	9	Cattle Doctor.	Do. - -	
"	10			

There are no boarders.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competition examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school was closed during a considerable portion of 1859. The present head master has held the post since. He knows nothing of the school previous to that time whilst he has held office.

One boy has obtained the Careswell exhibition to Christ Church, Oxford.

Four have passed the Cambridge middle class examination.

One has passed the examination (preliminary) of the College of Surgeons, and gained honours at Guy's Hospital.

One has passed the preliminary examination for the law.

BRIDGNORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
							M.		H.		
Religious Knowledge	All	No regular classes.	None.	—	—	7	15	1	2		Frost's Analecta Græca Minora; Collis's Pontes Classici; Arnold's First Greek Book; Arnold's Introduction to Greek; Prose Composition.
Greek - - -	5			—	—	3	45	2	4	Gospel of St. Matthew; Portions of Horace; Æschylus; Xenophon.	
Latin - - -	All			—	—	3	45	3	6	Portions of Sallust; Terence; Cæsar -	Henry's 1st Latin Book; Ellis's Exercises; Bradley's Verse Book; Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose; Valpy's Elegantiæ Latinæ.
French - - -	9			—	—	1	45	1	1½	In French, Henry's Histoire de France	Merles's French Grammar and Exercises.
							H.				
Arithmetic - -	All			—	—	1	1	—	1	Colenso's.	
Mensuration and Surveying.	3			—	—	1	1	—	1	Hinter's Mensuration.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5			—	—	4	1	—	1	Colenso's Algebra and Trigonometry and Euclid.	
History - - -	All			—	—	1		—	1	Keightley's Outlines; Student's Rome, &c.; Landmarks of English History.	
Geography - -	All			—	—	1	1	—	1	Hughe's Outline of Physical Geography.	
English Composition -	—			—	—	Occasionally -		—	—	Parker's.	
Reading - -	—			—	—	Occasionally -		—	—	Graduated Reading Book IV.	

DONNINGTON (PARISH OF WROXETER) GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORTS.

Donnington is one of those cases in which a school has died for want of boys. It stands in the parish of Wroxeter, near the foot of the Wrekin, and about a mile from the recently uncovered remains of the Roman Uriconium. The population of this part of Shropshire is thin, and, as I was told, decreasing: in the parish there were in 1861 616 people, only some 15 of whom are farmers. Forty years ago a flourishing boarding school was kept here, to which the sons of the minor gentry and professional men used to resort, but even then not more than half a dozen day boys were in attendance. The then master soon after ceased to take boarders; his successor was an eccentric man, and let the school decline still further. When the present master came he found but one day boy; his boarders were never numerous, and for the last few years there have been neither boarders nor day boys. The endowment, arising from two rentcharges, is small—26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum; but there is also a house and land rated at 30*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and adding to this the proceeds of a small living close by, the incumbency whereof goes with the mastership, the post is worth in all about 130*l.* per annum. The present master does not seem to have wished to empty the school, and would now teach the day boys if any came to be taught, but as the neighbourhood can supply very few day scholars, too few to make it worth his while in a pecuniary point of view to strive to attract them, he has been content, after one attempt to conciliate the farmers by lowering the annual fee from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, to let things take their course, and the school dwindle down to nothing. It is true that boarders might be taken, but the accommodation for them is not good. The place lies far from a railway or from any town; the sons of the gentry, if they go to any Shropshire school, go to Shrewsbury, and the farmers suspect a school with a classical character. As the master observed, "they think I would be for making parsons of their sons."

The master's house is agreeably situated on a rising ground, with a sort of lawn in front, bordered by several very handsome birch trees, planted by a former master, and a good grass playground behind. It is a rambling old place, in parts out of repair, and the schoolroom, which adjoins it (now used as a storeroom), is rather dark and comfortless. The boys' sleeping rooms are three in number, small, with low coved ceilings, and altogether in a mouldy and tumble-down condition. It was hard to believe that forty boarders had ever been crammed into them, or, being crammed in, had not died of suffocation.

The right to appoint the master, which by the foundation deeds was given to Sir Richard Newport, his heirs and assigns, and in his or their default to the vicar and churchwardens of Wroxeter, has latterly been exercised by the Duke of Cleveland, who owns

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the estates formerly belonging to Sir R. Newport. There does not appear to have ever been a board of trustees; but two or three years ago some gentlemen of the neighbourhood, landowners, farmers, and others, were suggested as such to the Charity Commission, and their names approved by them. At the time of my visit, however, they had not been legally appointed.

This is one of the five schools entitled to share in the Careswell exhibitions. As of late years it has produced no candidates, and is not likely to produce any, it is to be wished that some other Shropshire school, Oswestry, for example, or Whitchurch, where there are plenty of boys and no exhibitions, was admitted to compete in its stead. Altogether it is hard to see to what use this school can be put while it remains where it is. There are not, according to the information given me, more than 20 boys living within a three-mile radius who might be sent here as day scholars; that is to say, the other boys are all sent to work at or before 12 years of age, having received such rudiments of education as they can get in the uninspected elementary parish school. (There is no Government school in Wroxeter.) On the other hand, the farmers and others in the surrounding country who might send their sons to board here if the school were commercial as well as classical, usually prefer a boarding school in a town, and have no motive to attract them to such an out of the way place as Donnington. To get boarders, moreover, it would be necessary to spend a good deal of money in providing proper accommodation for them, and where is this money to come from? It is not impossible that an active man, willing and able to give a thorough commercial education, might restore the school to life. But the chances are that such a man will seek some more promising field for the display of his energies.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 372. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Alcock, who died 5th March 1627, gave 20 marks yearly for the maintenance of a free grammar school. (Brass plate in church.) Richard Steventon, by will 23rd March 1652, gave a rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of lands in parish of Wellington for use of a schoolmaster to be appointed by Lord Newport and his representatives.

School property.—Consists of school, school house, and about six acres of land, besides rentcharges. Average annual income (applicable to grammar school educational purposes) 27*l.* gross, 26*l.* net. Scholars are eligible for two Careswell exhibitions.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of the youth of the parishes of Wroxeter and Uppington (Alcock's gift). For teaching and instructing the children whose parents dwell within parishes of Wroxeter and Uppington without any reward from the parents (Steventon's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues (Steventon's will).

Government and Masters.—Master appointed by Duke of Cleveland. He is allowed to take boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

Masters.—One.—Total income from endowment, 26*l.* and house. Is incumbent of neighbouring parish of Uppington.
Day Scholars.—None.
Boarders.—None.

Master:
Rev. John Meredith.

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HIGH ERCAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

High Ercal is a parish in an out of the way part of Shropshire, seven miles from Shrewsbury, and with no railway near it. Its school is governed by a chancery scheme of 1829, which directs that an English education shall be given free to the children of the parish, and a classical education at a fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum besides 1*l.* 1*s.* entrance. In 1857 the school was divided by the present head master into two departments, the upper school, where classics are taught, and the boys in which are mostly boarders, and the lower school, virtually a national school, taught by an under master who is trained but uncertificated. The head master (a clergyman and graduate of Cambridge) is considered to have the supervision of both schools.

The two schools are kept quite distinct, they stand a little way from one another, and the scholars do not mingle at play, the head master, though he may occasionally examine a class in the lower school, never teaches in it. There is no boys' school under Government inspection within two miles, but a girls' National school is not far off, and thither some little boys resort, the rest of the labourers' children coming to the grammar school. Some years ago a fee of 3*d.* a week was charged, and the attendance was then very little smaller than it is now, when not only are the boys taken free but their books, pencils, ink, and so forth are found them.

The room wherein the lower school meets was built in 1863; it is small, but neat and well ventilated. There is no regular playground. On the day of my visit 26 boys were present, four fifths of whom were sons of agricultural labourers, and one fifth sons of mechanics. Their arithmetic was scanty. Dictation was pretty good; Scripture history and the Church of England Catechism better than usual. The knowledge of English grammar and geography shown by the eldest boys was very limited in range, but good so far as it went; the reading of the younger children correct though clumsy. No Latin nor mathematics was attempted; the school, in fact, was not a grammar school at all but an elementary school. Considered as such, it is fairly satisfactory.

Most of the boys in the lower school are (as I was informed) Nonconformists, but all are forced to learn the Church catechism, though there does not appear to be anything in the foundation intended to restrict its benefits to members of the Church of England.

The upper school contained on the day of my visit 20 pupils, more than two thirds of whom were boarders, coming in most cases from homes at no very great distance. The room in which it is held is the dining room of the master's house, about 21 feet by 15 by 9; the older schoolroom being now used as a playroom. I examined eight boys in Cæsar and Latin grammar; they

seemed frightened, and did not answer well. Arithmetic was poor; most of the boys doing few or none of the questions placed before them.

No mathematics were being learnt; the spelling, tested by dictation, was fairly good.

Throughout the examination the boys were unusually timid; and I can quite believe what the master remarked, that many of them were boys who had been sent to him in a very poor state of preparation, a quiet boarding school being the remedy to which parents fly when their son's natural capacity is inferior, or when he has been neglected at home.

As the income of Ercal school is not likely to increase it is well to consider whether anything can be done to improve the head master's position. At present he receives 75*l.*, and pays out of this 50*l.* to an usher and 18*l.* for a playground. The imposition of fees in the lower school would partly relieve him from this payment. It might be still better to fuse the lower and upper schools into one. When this was suggested to him, the head master replied that the feeling of social separation between farmers and labourers was such that if the free boys were allowed to mix with the others the boarders would immediately withdraw. I cannot say whether this would prove a fatal difficulty here; in some parts of Shropshire and Worcestershire it has certainly not done so. If there were, as there ought to be, a boys' elementary school under Government inspection in the parish, the grammar school revenue might all be devoted to grammar school purposes, and the advantage to the neighbourhood would be considerable.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 354. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Leeke, by deed, 1 Feb. 1663, gave premises in Trevenanny, in Montgomeryshire, to trustees, and directed them to apply 20*l.* of profits for maintenance of schoolmaster, and residue as founder should by deed or will appoint. Rentcharge of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was given by will of Richard Stevinton, 23 March 1652, and is charged on lands in parish of Wellington. Deeds in parish chest.

School Property.—Land, 59a. 1r. 3p. Total income, 97*l.* gross; 84*l.* net. Trustees have recently been compelled to let land temporarily at a reduction of 7*l.*

Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of an able, sober, learned, and discreet person to keep a free school in town of High Ercal (Leeke's gift). Towards maintenance of such sufficient person as should be from time to time appointed by Francis, Lord Newport, his heirs and assigns, to teach and instruct children whose parents dwell in High Ercal, and that freely (Stevinton's will). Sons of inhabitants of lordship and parish to be taught English reading, elements of English composition, letter writing on matters of business, writing, and accounts, free of all expense. Boys learning Latin and Greek to pay a guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance (Rules, A.D. 1829).

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Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English and Latin tongues (Stevinton's will). English, writing, and accounts; Latin and Greek when required (Rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules confirmed by order of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1829.

Six trustees, self-electing, make rules; and for incapacity, immorality, habitual drunkenness, or neglect, after admonition at meeting whereat three of their number are present, remove master.

Master appointed by majority of trustees in case of disagreement. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, examined and approved by master of Shrewsbury school. May not hold any benefice with cure of souls.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General character.—Semi-classical and elementary. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 75*l.* net, from fees 34*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Usher appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—40, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles; 24 taught and supplied with books, &c., gratuitously, others pay 4*l.* 4*s.* Attend on Sunday, and go to church once.

Boarders.—17, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 25 to 27 guineas. School bills: highest, 35*l.*; average, 32*l.*; lowest, 27*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 612 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Free boys on admission must be able to read gospels, others to read tolerably. School classified uniformly. School course modified in some measure to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction to all. School work begins and ends with prayers; in free school taken from prayer book, in pay school Bishop Wilson's.

Promotions by examination.

Examination of free boys once a year by one of trustees; of pay boys and boarders half-yearly by master. Prizes given to free boys by trustees.

Punishments: corporal punishment and expulsion in free school; former publicly by usher, latter by head master only with acquiescence of trustees.

Playground, 300 square yards, for free boys only. Pay boys and boarders have a field, a quarter of an acre, rented for them.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, about 33 hours per week. Play time, exclusive of meal time, about 30 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Ralph Leeke, Esq., Longford Hall, Newport, Salop.
Thomas C. Eyton, Esq., Eyton, Wellington, Salop.
*The Venerable Archdeacon Allen, Prees, Salop.
The Rev. George L. Yate, Wrockwardine, Wellington, Salop.
The Rev. William B. Bryan, Rodington, Salop.
The Rev. George Bucknell, High Ercal, Salop.

* Since resigned.

Head Master:

Rev. C. H. Hogg, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Widow lady	Ercal	200 yards.
" " 2	Gentleman	Do.	100 "
" " 3	Widow lady that farms	Moretown	1½ miles.
" " 4	Do.	Ellerdine	2½ "
" " 5	Do.	Do.	2¾ "
" " 6	Do.	Do.	2¾ "
" " 7	Guardian (a farmer)	Father in Australia; the boy lives 2 miles off the school, in Ercal.	4½ "
" " 8	Schoolmaster	Waters Upton	2½ "
" " 9	Shoemaker	Poynton	¾ "
" " 10	Butcher	Walton	¼ "
Boys lowest in School 1	Labourer	Ercal	¼ "
" " 2	Shoemaker	Poynton	¾ "
" " 3	Labourer	Ercal	¼ "
" " 4	Tollgate keeper	Do.	300 yards.
" " 5	Labourer	Crudington	2 miles.
" " 6	Butcher	Walton	¼ "
" " 7	Labourer	Ercal	¾ "
" " 8	Do.	Walton	¾ "
" " 9	Shoemaker	Do.	¼ "
" " 10	Labourer	Do.	¼ "

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Attorney	Wellington, Salop	Rev. C. H. Hogg.
" " 2	Widow lady	Shrewsbury	
" " 3	Do.	Ercal	
" " 4	Gentleman farmer	Walton	
" " 5	Attorney	Wellington, Salop	
" " 6	Lady who keeps a farm	Moretown	
" " 7	Do.	Rowton	
" " 8	Gentleman farmer	Ercal	
" " 9	Widow lady who keeps a farm.	Ellerdine	
" " 10	Gentleman farmer	Uffington	
Boys lowest in School 1	Do.	Near Hereford	
" " 2	Do.	Do.	
" " 3	Do.	Waters Upton	
" " 4	Do.	Wrockwardine	
" " 5	Do.	Crudgington	
" " 6	Do.	Ellerdine	
" " 7	Do.	Do.	
" " 8	Widow lady who keeps a farm.	Near Shrewsbury	
" " 9	Gentleman farmer		
" " 10	Do.		

HIGH ERCAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole Division.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	54	3	—	25	Y.	7				Portions of the Bible; Watt's Sc. History; Lewis's Exp. of Ch. Catechism.	12	Y. 12	10	35m	—	H. 5.50	Bible - - -	17	Y. 10	10	35m	—	5.30	Bible.
Latin - -	14	2	*	13		8				Pts. of Cæsar (Anthon's) and Ellis's Exercises.													
Arithmetic -	54	—	—	25		4				Thrower's - -	—	—	4	1.15	—	5.0	Thrower's Arithmetic.	—	—	4	1.15	—	5.0	Thrower's.
Book-keeping	5	—	—	5		2																		
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	—	—	4		2				Croker's.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	2	—	—	2	From 10 to 14.	4				Syml. Euclid and Colenso's Algebra.														
History -	40	—	—	25		6				Goldsmith's England -	—	—	4	40m	—	2.40	Kings of England.							
Geography -	40	3	—	25		1				Stewart's - -	—	—	2	40m	—	1.20	Elements of Geography; S. P. C. K.							
English Grammar.	22	3	—	9		4				Murray and Adam's -	—	—	2	40m	—	1.20	Outlines of Eng. Gram. S.P.C.K. by A. Wilson.							
Reading -	54	3	—	25		—				Goldsmith's History of England, Greece, and Rome.	—	—	2	40m	—	8.0	Third book of lessons (Irish).	—	—	5	40m	—	3.20	Second reading book (Irish).
Writing -	54	—	—	—		4				- - - -	—	—	3	35m	—	1.45	Phillip's copy books -	—	—	5	35m	—	2.15	Phillip's copy books.
Drawing -	—	6	4 Gs.	6		1																		
Dictation -	—	—	—	—		—				- - - -	—	—	3	40m	—	2.0	- - - -	—	—	5	40m	—	3.20	

There is no set time for continuing a lesson; usually as soon as one ends the other commences.

No time is kept to each subject, but school hours alone are strictly kept.

* 4 guineas per annum for day boys.

LUDLOW FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The history of that group of charities at Ludlow whereof the Free Grammar School forms a part, although both curious and instructive, is too intricate for me to give more than the briefest account of it here. In the fifteenth century the corporation of Ludlow, then the residence of the governor of the Welsh marches, and a place of great importance, received by the grant of King Edward IV. an estate of considerable value. At the Reformation, a wealthy confraternity in the town, called the Palmers' Guild of the Blessed Virgin, was obliged, before its dissolution, to surrender its whole property into the hands of King Edward VI. By him this property was regranted to the bailiffs and corporation of Ludlow, charged with the performance of the duties which the Palmers' Guild had discharged, that is, the maintenance of a free grammar school, of a preacher, of an assistant to the rector, and of certain almshouses. After the wont of corporations, the corporation of Ludlow mixed up the revenue of these estates with those of their original one received from King Edward IV., and managed them conjointly, paying (in 1820) a sum of 165*l.* to the school, and of 367*l.* to the other charitable purposes which had been committed to them. Some time afterwards certain persons in Ludlow instituted a chancery suit, in which the corporation were defendants, and the result of which was that the Palmers' Guild estates were taken away from the corporation and delivered to a new body, created for the purpose under the title of Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Ludlow, and which thereby became the governing body of the grammar school. The taxed costs of this suit were 20,000*l.*, and absorbed the whole of the estate given by King Edward IV. The scheme framed by the Court of Chancery when it pronounced this decision having been found unsatisfactory, a new one was procured from the Charity Commission in 1862, regulating the application of the proceeds of the Palmers' Guild estate to the different objects specified by King Edward VI., but leaving the management of the school, as well as of the other branches of the charity, in the hands of the municipal charity trustees.

II. Under this scheme, the present distribution of the funds of King Edward VI.'s charities is as follows:—

		£	s.	
Grammar School branch	To the head master	200	0	(house rent-free).
	To the usher	150	0	(house rent-free).
	To the exhibitioners	150	0	
	To an examiner once a year	10	10	
	To the preacher	150	0	(house rent-free).
	To the rector's assistant	150	0	(house rent-free).
	To each of the 33 almspeople	0	7	a week=18*l.* 4*s.* a year, together with a coat or cloak once a year, (residence in the hospital rent-free).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The trustees (in whom are also vested other municipal charities whose accounts are kept distinct from those of King Edward VI.'s charity) are at present nine in number. According to the scheme the full number is 17, but as vacancies are not to be filled up until only seven are left, the board may remain, and has in fact for a good while remained, at a point quite below its proper strength. The last appointment of trustees was made under the directions of the Court of Chancery in 1849, at a cost, as I was informed, of 131*l*. All the present trustees are members of the Church of England, although clause 12 of the scheme implies that Nonconformists are eligible. Besides their general right of oversight over the school, they are entitled to appoint all the masters of the school, and have, in fact, been in the habit of appointing the usher or second master without consulting the head master. The power of removing a master by the vote of a majority of two-thirds is vested in them, but has not hitherto been exercised. They have likewise authority to appoint and pay out of the "education account," a fund produced by the fees paid by the boys, any additional master or masters (besides the writing master, whom they are bound to provide); but they cannot devote to his support, or to any other purpose, any surplus from the general income of the charity, the sum annually payable to each purpose being definitely fixed by the scheme. As the income now considerably exceeds the expenditure, rents having risen, and the proceeds of advantageous sales having been invested in the public funds, there are large accumulations which cannot lawfully be disposed of, and the trustees must before long apply to the Court of Chancery or the Charity Commission for instructions as to their application.

In the instruction and discipline of the school it is not the practice of the trustees to interfere; they content themselves with appointing an University examiner once a year (according to clause 33 of the scheme), and receiving his report on the state of the school. I heard a good many complaints made, as well in other parts of Shropshire as in Ludlow itself, against the manner in which the trustees had recently exercised their patronage. As respects the appointment of the head master, I do not know what grounds the trustees may have had for their choice, but the choice itself seemed to me to have been a fortunate one, and likely to redound to the prosperity of the school. In the case of the second master, who has also been recently appointed, they seem to have been guided merely by their desire to do a good turn to a townsman, whether or not he could show any qualifications for an educational post.

III. The school buildings are in one of the main streets of Ludlow, those wide, handsome, empty streets that tell of a greatness that has passed away and is not likely to return. The schoolroom is old and somewhat gloomy; it is large enough for the number of boys whom I found there (46), but could not well accommodate a greater number, and ought to have a class-room added to it. The forms and desks are old and clumsy. The

playground, which lies close to the school, is certainly too small, and latterly a field outside the town has been rented for cricket and other games, each boy paying a small sum for the use of it. The head master has a fairly good house, opening both to the school and to the street, and accommodation in it for a dozen boarders at least. More might be taken, and many more have in past times been taken; but the rooms which were then used, and which lie over the schoolroom, are not good, and are at present out of repair. If the boarding department is to be greatly extended, it will be necessary to spend some money in providing more ample sleeping accommodation. The usher's house is on the opposite side of the street, a little higher up the hill. It is in good repair, has a tolerable garden and six bedrooms, too small, however, for the reception of more than five or six boarders in addition to a family of average size. Some of the trustees doubt whether the words of the scheme do not oblige the usher (second master) to reside in this house. He prefers, however, to let it for 25*l.* a year.

IV. Internally the grammar school consists of an upper and a lower school, the former of which is supposed to belong especially to the head master, the latter to the usher. Formerly each looked after his own department only; the present head master, however, is accustomed to examine every boy in both schools once a quarter, and from time to time to take a class in the lower school; and the usher is occasionally given the fourth form, which belongs to the upper school. The principal studies of the upper school are classics, mathematics, and arithmetic; of the lower school, Latin, begun when boys enter; Greek, begun in the second form, and the English subjects, grammar, geography, history, spelling, arithmetic. Book-keeping, and outline drawing are taught to some little extent; French and German not at all. The head master has some controversy with parents respecting Greek, they not wishing their boys, who are almost all meant for trade, to learn it, and he, while willing to excuse individual boys, not desiring to admit the right of a parent to withdraw his son from the regular studies of the classes, and doubting whether clause 23 of the scheme does not compel him to teach Greek to all pupils equally who reach a certain stage of advancement. It did not appear to me that this was necessarily the meaning of the scheme, but considering how important it is for a head master to have a firm position towards parents, and taking into account the good sense which the present head master appears to possess, it may be concluded that the trustees would do well, if Greek be not altogether abolished in the lower school, to give the head master full discretionary power to compel or excuse it as he thinks fit.

The trustees have not hitherto exercised their power of appointing a third master, but have preferred to pay one who is appointed by the head master during his pleasure. It would be better if the second mastership were also placed upon this footing.

V. I examined the school in most of the subjects taught. In Euclid the upper school (*i.e.* the three higher forms) did 19 papers,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

about one-half of which were creditable; of the rest some were tolerable, some weak. The arithmetic was better, many boys shewing considerable power of thought, and a knowledge of good methods, which spoke well for the teaching they had received. The arithmetic of the lower school (*i.e.* the three lower forms) was also respectable.

VI. When Latin and Greek were alone regarded the school was no doubt altogether free. But for many years past writing and arithmetic have been taught, and for these a charge was always made, amounting in 1830 to 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum in the lower and 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum in the upper school. By the scheme the fee for all subjects has been fixed at 3*l.* 3*s.* for boys whose parents or guardians dwell within ten miles from Ludlow. Boys living beyond that radius, and either boarding with a master or lodging in the town, pay whatever fee the head master chooses to impose. At present his fee is 11*l.* per annum.

Three guineas is certainly a very low fee for an education of the kind given in Ludlow school, but the trustees, on a motion lately made to raise it, determined not to do so. Perhaps it may be as well to do everything in the meantime to draw the sons of the poorer people to the school, but in course of time 4*l.* 4*s.* or 5*l.* 5*s.* may safely be made the minimum.

Of the three exhibitions of 50*l.* each (tenable for three years), one is directed to be given away by competition every year. But since 1849, when these exhibitions were founded, they have been taken only thrice; and from 1862 till the time of my visit in 1866 no candidate whatever had appeared. Different causes were assigned for this. One half of the townspeople are, I was told, Nonconformists, and Nonconformists, knowing that their sons are placed at a disadvantage in Oxford and Cambridge, seldom think of sending them there.* Moreover, there are but few persons in Ludlow who seek a University education at all. Fifty years ago it was a local metropolis, perhaps the greatest town between Shrewsbury and the Bristol Channel, and many of the local gentry had houses there in which they lived during part at least of the year. Now the place is decaying; there are no people to use the grammar school, except tradesmen and professional men; the latter neither numerous nor wealthy; the former, as always in country towns, unambitious. If the school were somewhat more prosperous than it has been during the last twenty years, and if university life were cheaper, there would certainly be more competition; yet even so I doubt whether a well qualified Ludlow boy would be found every year. Hence the question has been raised whether boarders as well as day boys might not be admitted to compete.

Inquiring the opinion of the trustees, I found most of them indisposed to do anything which should diminish the exclusive privileges of Ludlow boys. But there need not be, and probably would not be any great local opposition to the plan of allowing boarders to take an exhibition in default of properly qualified day

* One such boy, however, son of a Primitive Methodist minister, on one occasion took an exhibition to Oxford.

boys. If a sufficiently high absolute standard of fitness were set up, the choice to be made by the examiner would lie in the first instance among the day boys who came up to this standard, and supposing that none did reach it, boarders would be admitted. This is not a perfectly satisfactory expedient, for the standard would to a certain extent be left to the discretion of each examiner, and there would be some discontent in a place like Ludlow if any boarder were preferred to any town boy. But it would much better be than the present system, under which the exhibitions are almost useless.

The rights of this school to the Greaves' exhibitions at Balliol College, Oxford, were so far circumscribed by the Oxford University Commissioners of 1854 that they permitted the college to reject Ludlow boys who proved on examination "not of sufficient merit for election, in the judgment of the electors," and to throw the exhibitions open for that turn to general competition. For some time past few Ludlow boys seem to have offered themselves.

There is a small endowment (shared by Ludlow with the cathedral school at Hereford), which provides an annual payment, originally of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but now of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to each of four scholars "poor and towardlie for learning, born in the town of Ludlow." These four boys, who are called "Langfordians" from Dr. Langford, Dean of Hereford, the author of the endowment, are chosen by the trustees as a matter of favour, and not, as I was assured, on the score of "towardlieness for learning." At present two of the places are vacant, and the funds are accumulating (surplus at present 40*l.*) It is much to be desired that the founder's intent to aid intellectual merit was regarded, and that the restriction to boys already in the school was removed; the thing would then become a genuine school scholarship given at entrance by competition, and thus a means of attracting and helping poor boys of superior ability.

Of the boys now in the school I find that 45 per cent. are the sons of tradespeople, 42 of professional men, and 13 of farmers.

Now the population of Ludlow is only 5178, and although a few more boys of the shopkeeping and artisan class might possibly be brought into the school, the great bulk of the middle class is there already. With a revenue which is now more than 600*l.* a year, and which continues to increase, the grammar school ought to render some further and greater service to its neighbourhood. It should set itself to attract the sons of the farmers, who at present receive a wretched education in the cheap private boarding schools to which they resort, and who are kept away from the grammar school partly by the high boarding charges (45*l.*–65*l.*), and partly by the belief that a commercial education cannot be had there. The latter of these objections it will be in the power of the head master to remove; the former ought to be met by the trustees, who may either require the next second master whom they appoint to take boarders at a charge not exceeding 30*l.* a year,* or may themselves establish a cheap boarding house in

* The head master may reasonably ask to be permitted to make higher charges; so as he may thus obtain the sons of richer people.

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which boys from the country may be lodged. The farmers of the southern part of Shropshire and of Herefordshire are not to be compared with those of Essex, for instance, or Berkshire; but they are more substantial than those of Lancashire or Wales, and quite able to keep their sons at school till 15 or 16.

To make the grammar school at Ludlow, a town so centrally and so beautifully placed, available as a place of education for the surrounding country—for South Shropshire, in which there is not, except at Bridgnorth, any grammar school, for North Herefordshire, which is equally ill off, for Radnorshire, in which there is but one grammar school, and that a decayed and wretched one—seems to be the one measure which it is needful to recommend. The other changes which deserve to be considered are these:—

(1.) The area from which the governing body is chosen ought to be enlarged, so as to prevent jobs, for the perpetration of which Ludlow has got a bad name; and power should be given to fill up vacancies as they occur.

(2.) The playground ought to be enlarged, and if a new schoolroom be not built, a class room ought at least to be added to the existing buildings.

(3.) Boarders ought to be made eligible for the exhibitions, either on equal terms with, or in default of, boys residing in Ludlow.

(4.) The Langfordian boys ought to be appointed by competitive examination.

(5.) It should be considered whether the remaining charities of the town are doing all the good that might be looked for from the money spent on them; the almshouses which form a part of King Edward VI.'s charity absorb some 600*l.* per annum, and I heard complaints made in Ludlow that they were not always given to the most deserving persons. Then there are considerable dole charities, which, it is generally agreed both in Ludlow and elsewhere, debase those who receive them and foster pauperism. I had no official right to inquire into the administration of these charities, but it is sufficiently obvious that they would be a greater benefit to the poor of the town and neighbourhood if turned to educational purposes than if left, as they are now, to be merely so much patronage in the hands of irresponsible trustees.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 284. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By charter of King Edward VI., 26 April 1552, who granted to the corporation of Ludlow all premises then lately belonging to

* While these reports are being printed off (January 1869) I have received a communication from the head master, stating that the number of pupils has now risen to 100 (at the time of my visit it was 46), 50 of whom are learning Greek and 75 Latin. The course of instruction, it appears, has been made more flexible, so that a purely or mainly commercial education is given to boys who are to proceed early to business, and the proportion in the school of farmers' sons has sensibly increased. The number of boys now exceeding the capacity of the school rooms, the trustees propose to take immediate steps for enlarging and improving the buildings; they also desire to introduce the teaching of modern languages. The head master adds, that he expects to have in future a much larger supply of candidates for the exhibitions. On the whole, I do not doubt that the improvement which seemed to have begun shortly before my visit in May 1866 has continued up till the present time.

the Palmers' Guild* of the Blessed Virgin, at a fee farm rent of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in his fiat for such grant directed the corporation to find at their own charges a free grammar school and other charitable establishments. Charter in possession of corporation.

Endowment property of whole charity.—In 1867, 670a. 1r. 24p. of land with messuages, and a total sum of 24,658*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. consols. Annual gross income 2,250*l.* In case of deficiency of income, master's, usher's, preacher's, and assistant preacher's salaries liable to rateable reduction, exhibitioners and almspeople being always paid in full.

School.—Master's salary 200*l.*; usher's 150*l.* Three exhibitions of 50*l.* for three years at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, open to boys educated as day scholars for two consecutive years before election. There is a total sum of 450*l.* 3 per cent. consols, held on a separate educational account. The dividends on which, with a share of the capitation fees, are applied to payment of prizes, &c. 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* received every year by trustees for four scholars on Dean Langford's foundations (see Hereford). In 1866 two scholars received 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

Buildings and site fairly adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Exhibitions.—Two exhibitions at Balliol College, Oxford, of about 41*l.* a year for five years, tenable by boys who have been at Ludlow school for two years next preceding election. Electors, the master and fellows of Balliol College.

The three exhibitions, payable out of school endowment, are filled up according to report of school examiners.

Objects of Trust.—For educating and instructing children and youth in grammar (charter). Open to all boys whose next friends are or were at their decease inhabitants of Ludlow or within 10 miles thereof. No boy to be admitted under 8 or above 16, nor to remain after 18 (scheme, A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (charter). Greek, Latin, and English languages, including history and geography, arithmetic, algebra, and mathematics (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 8 July 1862.

Municipal charity trustees of borough of Ludlow, 17 in number; five a quorum; chairman a casting vote; at meeting, whereat majority at least of existing trustees are present, appoint masters. No master removed unless resolution for such removal be proposed, and seconded, and carried by at least two-thirds of trustees at meeting whereat two-thirds of existing trustees are present, and which has been called with six days notice on requisition of three trustees; and unless such resolution be confirmed at subsequent meeting held with like notice, and whereat same proportion of trustees are present, after an interval of one month.

Head master and usher must be members of the Church of England.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 24 boarders. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, besides house, nineteen-sixtieths of fees, and profits of boarders. Usher, from endowment, 150*l.*; and one-fourth of fees paid by boys under his tuition, besides house. Third master (who is also the writing master) 70*l.*, from endowment and capitation fees.

Day Scholars.—34, chiefly above 14 years old, from distances up to about three miles. Pay for French and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drawing, 10*s.* General work, foundationers, 3*l.* 3*s.*; non-foundationers, 11*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—12, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat twice. Terms for board and instruction, according to age, 45, 55, and 65 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 436 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read fluently and write.

School classified by one subject chiefly and others subordinately. Religious instruction in Old and New Testament history. School opened and closed with prayers.

* Note by master.—"The Palmers' Guild was incorporated in A.D. 1284, and its school is mentioned in records dating back as far as the 14th century, and in a way leading to the belief that it existed when the guild itself was incorporated. It was simply refounded by Edward VI. when the guild was dissolved."

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Promotions by examination.

Examinations quarterly; once a year by a fellow of an Oxford or Cambridge College, chosen by trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments: short impositions neatly written and caning; the latter publicly, and usually by head master only.

Playground, 38 yards by 9. Boys, except elder ones, not allowed to walk out by themselves.

[One boy at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867].

School time, about 37 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week; all lessons prepared out of school. Play time, about 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending Lady Day 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance	1,033	7	8
Rents and arrears	1,673	8	6½
Dividends (less 2l. 7s. 4d. expenses)	723	16	4
Incidentals	0	10	0
	£3,431	2	6½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasurer, bailiff, clerk, &c. salaries	65	5	0			
Tithe, land tax, and insurance	16	19	11			
Repairs on estate	275	15	7			
Stationery, stamps, and sundries	5	17	10			
				363	18	4
Almspeople	596	10	0			
Repairs, &c. of almshouse	19	16	4			
				616	6	4
Grammar school salaries (two)	350	0	0			
Examiner	10	10	0			
Exhibitioner	50	0	0			
Repairs, rates, taxes, school, and master's house	91	17	9			
				502	7	9
Clergy, salaries, (two)	300	0	0			
Rent of house	12	0	0			
Rates and taxes	2	2	0			
				314	2	0
Invested in 903l. 19s. 1d. Aug. 1866				800	0	0
Balance				834	8	1½
				£3,431	2	6½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1868.)

Rev. Edward Ffarrington Clayton, Rector of Ludlow.
Luttrell Lewin Clark, Esq., Ludlow.
Edward Coates, Esquire, Byletts, Pembridge, Herefordshire.
George Cocking, Chemist, Ludlow.
John Cranstoun, Banker, Ludlow.
James Davies, Esquire, Elm Lodge, Ludlow.
Edward Foster, Chemist, Ludlow.
Richard Jones, Bookseller, Ludlow.
John Minor Kilvert, Esquire, Ludlow.
Richard Marston, Esquire, Ludlow.
Horatio Russell, Esquire, Rocks Green, Ludlow.
Humphry Salwey, Esquire, Ludlow.
Francis Richard Southern, Esquire, Ludlow.
John Smith, Esquire, Ludlow.
William Tinson, Esquire, Ludlow.
William Edwards Brettell Vaughan, Esquire, Ludlow.
William Whiteman, Maltster, Ludlow.

Clerk to Trustees:
Rodney Anderson, Ludlow.

Head Master:
Rev. William C. Sparrow, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. Edward Penwarne Wellings, B.A.
John Reid.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Profession or Occupation of Parent. (Day Scholars).		Profession or Occupation of Parent. (Boarders).	
Boys highest in school.	1. Retired Tradesman. 2. Naval Captain. 3. Gentleman. 4. Lawyer. 5. Clergyman. 6. Retired Tradesman. 7. Lawyer. 8. Clergyman. 9. Gentleman. 10. Tradesman.	Boys highest in school.	1. Lawyer and Agent, Bishopscastle. 2. Clergyman, Bitteswell. 3. Gentleman, Ludlow. 4. Retired Tradesman, Isle of Man. 5. Clergyman, Bitteswell. 6. Gentleman Farmer, Aston. 7. Physician, Isle of Man. 8. Military Officer (Major), nr. Ludlow. 9. Gentleman, Lytham. 10. Clergyman, Stokesay.
Boys lowest in school.	1. Gentleman. 2. Clerk in an Office. 3. Military Officer. 4. Lawyer's Clerk. 5. Traffic Inspector on Railway. 6. Barrister. 7. Lawyer's Clerk. 8. Tradesman. 9. Tradesman. 10. Tradesman.	Boys lowest in school.	1. Clergyman, Stokesay. 2. Gentleman, Isle of Man.
All residing at Ludlow, within a mile of the school.		All boarding with head master.	

Ludlow Free Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	46	2	—	23	15	2	1	—	*	Acts of the Apostles, Riddle's Script. Hist., Chap. 11–24.	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " "	23	12	2	1	—	2	Acts of the Apostles, Old Testament.
Greek	28	4	—	3	17	8	1	—	8	The Acts, N.T.; Iliad, Bks. I–III.; Thucydides, I., Chap. 1–30; Herodotus, Bk. VII., 70–160; Alcestis Medea.	7	15	5	4/5	—	4	Xenophon, Anab., Bk. 1. 10 to Bk. II. 6.							
Latin	44	5	—	3	17	5	1	—	5	Virgil; Æneid, III–V., 350; Horace Odes, Bk. I.–II.; Cicero pro Milone.	8	15	6	4/5	—	5½	Anthology (Wilkin's) 10 pages; Sallust, Jugurtha, ch. 30–50; Ellis's Exer., 13 pgs.	11	10	5	4/5	—	4	Smith's Principia Latina, 24 Exercises.
French	35	5	—	1	15	2	1½	—	3	Cannot make a precise return. About 12 pgs. Marriette's French Translation; 26 pgs. of Havet's French Studies; Grammar; Dictation; Other translations; Phraseology; Ollendorff's Book.	7	15	2	1	—	2	Ollendorff, Lessons, 1–20.	5	11	2	1	—	2	Ollendorff's Method, Lessons 1 to 16.
Arithmetic	46	5	—	3	17	2	1	—	2	Various Text Books; the whole subject.	9	15	2	1	—	2	Various Text Books; the whole Subject.	11	10	5	1	—	5	Reduction of Money, with preceding rules.

* Morning readings 1 hour, 2 hours in addition.

Ludlow Free Grammar School.—Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class, in each Subject, during the last Half-year.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the last Half-year.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.			H.		H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	35	5	—	3	17	5	1	—	5	Trignometry, Functions of one angle; Euclid, Books I., II., III.; Algebra; Quadratics; Progressions.	1 9	17 15	5 2	1 1	— —	5 2	Miscellaneous questns. Euclid I.; Algebra, Elementary Rules.							
History	46	5	—	3	17	3	½	—	1½	Smith's small Histories of England, Greece, Rome, half the Books.	9	15	3	½	—	1½	As the upper Class.	11	10	2	½	—	1	Smith's England, and Rome, to Henry VII., 2nd Punic War.
Geography	46	5	—	1	15	1	1	—	1	Anderson's Geography, England, Scotland, Ireland, with maps traced.	9	15	1	1	—	1	As the upper Class.	11	10	2	½	—	1	Europe; England with Maps, and Scotland.
English Grammar.	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parsing.
English Composition.	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	10	2	½	—	1	No Text Book used.
Reading	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	10	2	½	—	1	History.
Writing	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	10	4	½	—	2	Darnell's Copy Books.
Drawing	46	5	—	1	15	1	2	—	2	Dyce's free hand and other copies of Art Department.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	11	10	1	2	—	2	Elementary Copies.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARKET DRAYTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

THIS is one of those frequent cases in which a school has gone almost to nothing, partly from the negligence of those who ought to have looked after it, partly from the decay of the town in which it stands. According to the constitution framed by Sir Rowland Hill, the founder, and expressed in the letters patent which he obtained from King Philip and Queen Mary, the ordinary affairs of the school were to be managed by the churchwardens of the parish, then six, now only two in number; the vicar was to be joined with them in appointing the master and usher, the lord of the manor and the vicar in the making of ordinances and rules for the good government of the school. This power was exercised in A.D. 1719, and the statutes then framed are still nominally in force, although in practice many of them are disregarded. They forbid the master, for instance, to take any fee; they require him to begin teaching at 7 a.m., and to repair with the scholars to the parish church upon Wednesdays and Fridays; all which provisions are and have for a long time been transgressed. Since 1719 no change seems to have been made, except that in 1816 the Court of Chancery, upon the petition of the churchwardens and other persons interested, consolidated the ushership and mastership, and empowered the trustees to borrow 191*l.* on the security of the school buildings, and expend this sum in repairing the same. At this time the school had ceased to be classical, no boys coming to the master to be taught Latin or Greek, while about 30 learnt writing and arithmetic from the usher. In 1830, when the Charity Commissioners visited the school, there was but one boarder and one day scholar. Subsequently the school seems to have revived a little, a certain number of boarders coming to the then head master, Mr. Kynaston, to be taught classics. After him the vicar of the parish became master, in whose hands the school dwindled down to two boys, one of them his own son. In 1847 the present head master, a graduate of Oxford, was appointed. At one time, I was informed by him, he had as many as 44 boys in the school, including 30 boarders, some of whom went afterwards to Shrewsbury; and he was then able to pay two assistant masters. At present there are five boarders, 16 day boys, and no assistant, though the master receives some little help from his son. 19 boys were present on the day of my visit, only two of whom were sufficiently advanced in Latin to make it worth while to examine them. One was reading Cæsar and Ovid; he construed quite at random, without any notion of the syntax. The other was in a Latin delectus; reading such sentences as *mors venit* without having got as far in his grammar as into the verbs. He had been at Latin only three months, and of course knew very little about it. No boy was learning either algebra or geometry. Their arithmetic did not go far, nor were the questions set for the most part worked correctly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I examined the most advanced scholars orally in English grammar and in geography. They did not show much knowledge of either subject. Being asked why the United States were so called, they answered, "Because North and South America are together." Dictation was done tolerably well; the reading of the younger pupils was not good; and in arithmetic they could not take down correctly a sum in the addition of money. Altogether they gave me the impression of having been ill-prepared, I suppose in the National school, as it is thence that most of them come. I questioned them and heard them questioned by the master in Scripture history and the Church Catechism; they showed the usual ignorance of the meaning of the latter.

Most of the boys present were the sons of farmers in the neighbourhood, who entertain to Latin a strong antipathy, which the head master is obliged to defer to. The small shopkeepers of the town put their children either to a petty private school,* where they pay 8*s.* or 10*s.* a year for an elementary education, or to the government school, whose master has an upper class, to whom he teaches the commercial subjects, and even Latin, if requested, at a charge of 6*s.* a quarter. As the grammar school, while nominally free for Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, charges 1*l.* 1*s.* a quarter for the English subjects (arithmetic, geography, and so forth), this rivalry on the part of the government school is a serious injury to it. The professional men and the richer people generally send their children to boarding schools at some distance.

By the original deed of foundation the school was to be held and the master and usher to live in a tenement called St. Mary Hall, on the south side of the churchyard of Drayton. In this building the master still lives and keeps his boarders. It is in a half ruinous state; the roof broken through in places, the floors full of holes; the bedrooms for the boarders are airy enough, although too small for the 30 or 40 boys who are said to have at one time occupied them, but in a state of dismal neglect, wanting paint, whitewash, new window frames, and I know not what besides. The school is held in a room which has been added to one end of St. Mary Hall; it is 40 feet long by 17½ wide by 11 high, and therefore big enough for the present number of scholars. There are seven windows. The benches are old, and the school apparatus consists of two maps. The only playground is a scrap of ground (earth, not grass), some 20 yards square, which has been at some former period cut off from the churchyard, and through which there is a thoroughfare, so that the townspeople are constantly passing among the boys when out at play. On the one side of the master's house and school is the churchyard; on the other the ground falls away abruptly, so that it is impossible to have a playground close to the school while it remains on its present site.

* The teacher of this school is a Primitive Methodist, and the most respectable of his pupils belong, I was told, to that denomination. Something like this often happens in small towns.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The revenue of the school, consisting as it does of two rent-charges, is not susceptible of increase. It amounts to 31*l.* 19*s.*, 6*l.* of which goes to pay the interest on a debt, and 25*l.* to the master. Out of this he pays 6*l.*; so that his net income amounts to 19*l.* only, together with his house, which may be worth some 25*l.* or 30*l.* per annum. The fees of the boys do not exceed 70*l.*, and the profit on a few boarders at 23*l.* 2*s.* to 28*l.* 7*s.* per annum is necessarily very small; it is, therefore, impossible for the master, an estimable man and painstaking teacher, though now less vigorous than he was formerly, to pay an assistant. The rentcharges are received and the salary paid by that one of the two churchwardens whom the vicar appoints; the other churchwarden, elected by the vestry, does not meddle in any of the charity business of the parish.

It is hard to see what can be done to improve a grammar school in such a lifeless place as Market Drayton. The endowment is too small to attract an able man; the tradespeople are too few and too poor to make a flourishing day school possible; the town is too secluded to be a good site for a boarding school. Two steps, however, ought certainly to be taken, which would give the school at least a chance of becoming efficient, and of attracting in greater numbers the sons of the neighbouring farmers, some of whom are—or were till the cattle plague came—people of substance. The first of these is to provide a playground, and to erect a new house for the master, with suitable boarding accommodation. The present house costs more to repair it than it is worth, and its site is most ineligible. The second remedy called for is the creation of a board of trustees. For many years past neither the lord of the manor nor the vicar seems to have paid any attention to the school, doubting, perhaps, how far they were legally entitled to interfere with it; and the one churchwarden has been contented to receive the rent-charges and pay out for repairs such driblets of money as the scanty revenue can afford. It would be difficult, no doubt, to find a body of efficient trustees; for the county gentry invariably neglect their school, and the tradespeople squabble over it. But it is in getting some sort of local interest created in it that the only hope of improvement for such a school as that of Drayton seems to lie. As a purely or even chiefly classical school it would have no chance of success, but there are probably 40 or 50 children in the town and immediate neighbourhood whose parents can afford to give them something more than an elementary education, and who would come to a school started under better auspices than those which the grammar school has been guided by in time past.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 300. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Philip and Mary, 6 November 1555, upon petition of Sir Rowland Hill, who gave a rentcharge of 22*l.* per annum issuing out of manor of Wellington Hey. Sir Thomas Lake, by deed, 20 May 1622, gave a rentcharge issuing out of premises in parish of Baschurch as to 9*l.* 19*s.* thereof for schoolmaster and usher. Original deed believed to be lost.

School Property.—Present value of income 32*l.* gross; 6*l.* paid as interest on debt, 25*l.* to master;* rest retained for repairs.

Buildings in bad state of repair. Schoolroom a good one. Master's house very inconvenient.

Objects of Trust.—Free Grammar School for instruction of boys and youth in grammar (letters patent). Free for all children whose parents should place them there (statutes of lord of manor, 6 Geo. 1).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent): English reading, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew (statutes of lord of manor).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by lord of manor, with vicar, churchwardens, master, and usher, 6 Geo. I. (1719-20.) Offices of master and usher consolidated by order of Court of Chancery, 22 January 1816.

Churchwardens *ex-officio* governors; with advice and consent of vicar and lord of manor, make statutes, appoint and (for immorality, or for three months consecutive absence from duty,) remove master. The master is licensed by the Bishop.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Net yearly income of master from all sources less than 100*l.*, besides house.

Day Scholars.—16, from distances up to from three to five miles; pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.* Attend twice on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight, all in master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 20 to 25 guineas. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* School bills, highest, 31*l.*; average, 22*l.*; lowest, 17*l.* Two sleep in each bed. Hours, 6 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline &c.—Boys not required to know anything on admission. All learn reading, writing, and English grammar; 22 learn history and geography; 21 arithmetic and English composition; seven drawing; six natural history; five Latin; four mathematics; two French; two mensuration; one Greek; one book-keeping; one music.

School work begins and ends with prayers.

Punishments: impositions, and, rarely, caning.

Playground small.

Not more than two boys gone to any university within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 37 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is one hour per day.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Henry Haslam, Churchwarden,
Joseph Snow, Churchwarden,
Revd. George Chute, Vicar of Drayton in Hales, otherwise Market Drayton, Salop.

Head Master:

Charles Cooke, LL.D.

* Master states that out of this sum he "has to pay 6*l.* for a part of the house that at one time was let off." Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. (page 302) treats as part of income rent of house formerly appropriated to use of usher, and which produced (A.D. 1830) 7*l.* per annum.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Boarders.		Day Pupils.	
Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Gentleman -	Beckbury Hall, Salop.	Grocer - -	Market Drayton.
Farmer - -	Woodseaves Villa, Salop.	Land Surveyor -	Do.
Do. - -	Tittenley Farm.	Miller - -	Stoke Mill.
Do. - -	Cranmer Lodge, Stafford.	Painter - -	Market Drayton.
No occupation. -	Iysley Castle, Salop	Farmer - -	Monton Wood.
Farmer - -	Do. do.	Grocer - -	Market Drayton.
		Farmer - -	The Hills.
		Do. - -	Do.
		Do. - -	Almington.
		Do. - -	Do.
		Do. - -	Old Thinigs.
		Do. - -	Do.
		Grocer - -	Market Drayton.
		Coach Builder -	Do.

NEWPORT FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

NEWPORT is a quiet but not unprosperous little country town on the eastern border of Shropshire, between Wellington and Wolverhampton. There existed here, before the Reformation, a collegiate foundation, consisting of a master and four fellows, one of whom taught the children of the town and neighbourhood. When the monasteries were dissolved, the master became the preacher of Newport, and the teaching fellow was continued as or represented by a grammar school master, to whom a payment of 5*l.* per annum was assigned by King Edward VI.'s Commissioners. This grammar school seems to have declined in the course of the following century, although it received a benefaction in 1633, and in 1660 it had come to be known as the "English school." In 1660, William Adams, citizen and haberdasher of London, besides endowing this school (of which more hereafter) with two closes of land in or near Newport, conveyed a considerable estate in Staffordshire to the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers' Company, upon trust to apply the rents and profits thereof to certain charities in Newport, viz., 20*l.* a year to the minister of Newport for catechizing the children and servants;* 40*l.* to the schoolmaster; 20*l.* to the usher; 24*l.* for apprenticing four boys from the grammar or the English school; 20*l.* for exhibitions to Oxford or Cambridge; 20*l.* 16*s.* to four almspeople; 20*l.* to twenty poor persons free of the Haberdashers' Company, and several petty sums for other purposes that need not be enumerated. This foundation was confirmed by Acts of Parliament passed in 1660 and 1661, incorporating the master and four wardens as governors of the school, and divers statutes were framed and further directions given by William Adams himself, all of which will be found set forth in the report of the Charity Commissioners. The rental of the estates having greatly increased, the Court of Chancery has from time to time, on the application of the governors, given directions for the application of the income, which now exceeds 1,700*l.* (gross) per annum.

II. The chief items of expenditure are (1865):

	£	s.	d.
Head master's salary - -	190	0	0†
Second master's ditto - -	100	0	0‡
Third (or English) master's ditto -	100	0	0
Minister of Newport - -	60	0	0
Examiner's fee and other examination expenses - - -	36	14	2

* Apparently they were to be catechized in the larger and shorter Westminster Catechisms, the foundation having been made in 1656.

† Besides 10*l.* for teaching French and 10*l.* as secretary to the visitors.

‡ Besides 10*l.* for teaching French. The head and second master have good houses, the third has none.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Four almspeople - - -	78	0	0
Poor of Haberdashers' Company -	75	0	0
Three apprentice fees - -	54	0	0
School books, coals, advertisements -	32	10	0
Clerk's salary - - -	65	0	0
Surveyor's ditto - - -	65	0	0
Woodreeve's ditto - - -	33	0	0

It will then be seen, that of this large income only 420*l.* goes in salaries to the teachers, and only about 500*l.* upon educational purposes of every kind; the greatest part of the residue being consumed in expenses of management. The Haberdashers' Company, however, receive no profit from the foundation (other than that just stated), and have, according to the statement of the Newport people, managed it and the school with as much diligence and taken as much interest in it as can be expected from a body quite unconnected with the place. They occasionally visit it, and have, as I understand, usually shown themselves anxious to promote its welfare.

III. The financial management of the school rests solely with the governors, but in the supervision of it, as a place of instruction, they are, according to the founder's directions, assisted by a body called the Visitors, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, chosen by the governors, all resident in the neighbourhood, and of whom the minister of Newport is always to be one. Their function is to visit the school, watch over its actual conduct by the masters, examine into the admission and proficiency of the scholars, settle disputes, and certify anything which they find amiss to the governors. The masters are appointed by them and the governors jointly. William Adams seems to have bestowed much thought upon the constitution of the trust as well as on the management of the school generally; but, if I may trust what I heard in Newport, this double system of government has not been found to work very well. The visitors, partly perhaps because their powers are limited, have not been active on the discharge of their duties, and the haberdashers, though well intentioned, have been too far away and known too little of the place to exercise an efficient control.

IV. The statutes and orders made by the founder, 2nd February A.D. 1656, deserve perusal as illustrating pleasantly the customs and notions of the time in matters pertaining to education. The school is to be "for ever free for the teaching of the "Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, or any of them, unto four-"score scholars," those born in Newport or Chetwynd are to have the first right of admission; next, those born within three miles of Newport; next, those within five miles; "and if yet those last "appointed shall not make up so many, then likewise so many "more children who now are or afterwards shall be born and live "elsewhere in the said county (of Salop) shall be also admitted "to the like freedom of the school, to compleat and make the full "number of fourscore free scholars, respect being always had for "the preferring of the poorer sort, and of those that live at least

" distance from the said school." Over and above these 80, other (pay) scholars may be taken, but when the total number shall have reached 130, the visitors are to require the master to provide a second usher at his own charge, in order that the free scholars be not neglected. The school is to consist of six forms; the master is to have full authority over the usher, and is directed from time to time to examine the proficiency of the scholars under the usher's teaching, and take course for the regulating of what shall be amiss.

These rules are supposed to be still in force,—at any rate they have not been abrogated,—but they are not in all respects observed. The school consists of three departments, taught in the same room, but kept quite distinct from one another, and the two lower of which are not supervised nor in any way interfered with by the head-master. He takes the upper school, consisting of 13 boys, in classics, mathematics, and English; the usher, or second master, takes the middle department (26 boys) in Latin and all other subjects (except writing), and the third or English master, takes the lowest department (25 boys) in all subjects, as well as the writing of the two higher schools and the arithmetic of the highest. This third master was first appointed in 1784, at a salary of 30*l.*, to teach writing and arithmetic. There is no social distinction between these schools, the rule being for a boy to enter the lowest, and pass on through the middle to the highest. But as promotion depends on proficiency in Latin, it constantly happens that there are boys in all three at exactly the same stage of advancement in arithmetic (or, it may be, spelling) who, owing to this plan of keeping the three distinct, have to be taken separately. Such a waste of teaching power is as needless as it is intolerable; and no one who sees the school can doubt that the three departments ought to be fused in one, and the boys re-classified for arithmetic according to their proficiency in it.

The full number of 80 boys has not for a long time past been reached (the average of the last ten years has been $46\frac{1}{2}$); hence there are no pay scholars, and it is not found necessary to inquire where candidates for admission have been born. Most of them are sons of shopkeepers in the town or farmers close by; a few of solicitors, doctors, and clergymen. Almost all, it would appear could pay a fee of 4*l.* a year, some of 8*l.* or 10*l.* There are no boarders, the head master not caring to take any, and the second master, according to his own account, finding it impossible in the present unsatisfactory state of the school to procure any.

V. I examined all three departments, partly by paper and partly *vivâ voce*. The 13 boys of the upper school (average age $14\frac{3}{4}$, one being 19, two 17, and one or two under 13) were not very successful in turning an unseen piece of Ovid into English; nor did the two or three who tried their hands at Latin prose show much proficiency. Six (ages 17 to $12\frac{1}{2}$) translated Homer *vivâ voce* (a passage previously read), one who was shortly to proceed to Oxford was really good, the others passable. Three boys who had been at Greek six months read the Greek Testa-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ment; their knowledge was most scanty. Eight who were taken in Cæsar translated with some fluency, but did not seem well grounded in syntax. Neither English history nor geography is taught in the upper school, the boys being supposed to have mastered these subjects at an earlier stage of their progress.

The geometry of the upper school was fair, though only five boys (ages 17, 16, 16, 14, 12) undertook a moderately easy paper on the earlier part of Euclid; their algebra (four papers done) was less good. Ten boys did papers in arithmetic, two were good, working by good methods as well as correctly, four were middling, four bad.

In the middle school no mathematics are at present taught. Eighteen boys (out of 21 present) did papers in arithmetic; 11 (ages 12 to 16) worked correctly; five were poor, two worthless, the methods employed were mostly clumsy and circuitous. These boys read pretty well in a Latin exercise book, and showed some knowledge of the period of English history over which they had been worked in anticipation of the examiner's annual visit. They spelt very fairly well, but wrote what struck me as a rather cramped hand.

Of the lower school boys, 25 in number, fourteen did papers in arithmetic, whereof seven were creditable. Although the methods, as in the middle school, were round-about, still, considering the age of the boys, the arithmetic both of the middle and lower school is above the average of Shropshire grammar schools. The lower school boys were at my request questioned by their teacher in the elements of Latin grammar; they answered sufficiently well, and were also pretty good in English history and in spelling. The results of the examination generally did not differ much from those stated in the report presented some months before to the governors by their annual examiner. He bestows a commendation which I believe to be just upon the teaching of the third master.

VI. The school buildings seem, when seen from without, sufficiently spacious, but at present all the teaching goes on in one schoolroom, which is not large enough for the number of boys. The head master has an excellent residence provided for him in the same pile of building, and might if he pleased receive boarders in it. The playground is small, and a cricket ground is much wanted.

VII. Some dissatisfaction has of late been expressed in Newport with the condition of the school, and several plans for raising its efficiency have been debated by the governors and the visitors. The complaints which have been made are the following:—

(1.) That the instruction given is too classical and not sufficiently commercial in character.

(2.) That in both branches, but especially in the classical, it is not as vigorously given as could be wished.

(3.) That the head master's unwillingness to receive boarders prevents the school from holding as good a social position as it might otherwise reach. This was especially urged by the second

master, who said that as he found he was thus prevented from being able to procure boarders for himself, he must quit a post where so little was to be made, there being no income save the fixed stipend.

(4.) That the present system of organization, according to which the three departments of the school are managed entirely without reference to one another, the head master taking no oversight over the two lower, is wasteful and altogether undesirable.

The head master thinks that the chief obstacle to the welfare of the school is the agitation which has been got up about it. He points to the recent increase in numbers as a proof of efficient teaching, and thinks that the constitution of the trust is much too complicated. It is right to say that although many criticisms are passed on his manner of teaching, no one accuses him of neglecting his duties, and everyone professes a sincere respect for his character.

VIII. It is not necessary to state and discuss the various suggestions that have been made for the improvement of the grammar school and of the Royal Free English school which, as has been said above, was the grammar school of the town until the time of William Adams. There being no Privy Council school in the time, this is virtually the public elementary school of Newport. Its master has an income of about 62*l.* from the endowment, and has at present some 33 pupils under his charge. All are free, and the attendances consequently very irregular, and the efficiency of the school inferior to what one would expect from the capacity and reputation of its master. It has been proposed to turn this school into a National school under Government inspection, but as this involves the necessity of sacrificing part of the grant which might be obtained from the Privy Council, it may be doubted whether it would not be better to make it a preparatory school for the grammar school, placing it under the supervision of the grammar school master. As regards the grammar school itself, the changes which seem mainly called for in its management seem to be these:—

(1.) The visitors ought to have more power given to them, and they should, if possible, be made a more active body. It has been suggested that any visitor not attending a meeting for a whole year shall ipso facto vacate his office.

(2.) The school should be reorganized, the distinction of three departments abolished, a new arrangement of subjects made, and the head master required to exercise control over the whole school.

(3.) Provision should be made for the teaching of drawing.

(4.) Fees should be imposed of from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a year, and the second master, whose salary is now too small, should be allowed a per-centage upon the fees paid. The visitors are strongly in favour of the imposition of fees, and many of the leading inhabitants of Newport agree with them.

(5.) A better playground should be procured.

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(6.) A boarding house or hostel should be established, and steps taken to attract the sons of Shropshire farmers. Many of the farmers in this part of the country could pay 25*l.* or 30*l.* without difficulty for the board and instruction of their children, who are now for the most part very poorly taught in private commercial academies.

(7.) When such a hostel has been erected, and the school has become, as it may under an energetic master become, popular among the farmers of the county, it may perhaps be proper to provide for the teaching of natural science, and especially of agricultural chemistry. There is no part of England where the need of such teaching is greater than in Shropshire.

It seems almost a paradox to say that, with this superb grammar school foundation, Newport should be no better off for education than many another town where there is not a penny of endowment. This, however, seems to be the truth. Elementary education, according to all that I heard, is in a low state, there being not so much as one inspected school for boys, and the classical and commercial education given is, taking it all in all, nowise above the average. If more money were wanted, it would be easy to procure it from the other charities of the town,* many of which are said to be productive of no good (as it would in any case be desirable to abolish the payment for apprentices, which absorbs a part of the grammar school funds). But William Adams' foundation has already more money than it knows what to do with; certainly far more than it uses well.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 416. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment—By William Adams, by deed, 27 November 1656, who gave premises at, and lordship of, Knighton, and at Adbaston, in Staffordshire, and directed master and wardens of Haberdashers' Company to pay out of profits certain yearly sums, amongst others, 40*l.* to master, 20*l.* to usher, 20*s.* to each of two boys for ring bell and sweeping school, 5*l.* for repairs, and 20*l.* for four exhibitioners for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Foundation confirmed by act of Parliament, A.D. 1660 and 1661. Deeds at Haberdashers' Hall.

Charity Property.—Besides landed estates, there is also a sum of 3,046*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, three per cent. consols, purchased with proceeds of sales of timber and surplus income. Present income of whole charity, 1722*l.* gross; 1315*l.* net; about 570*l.* applied to school. No probable increase.

Four Adams' exhibitions of 22*l.* 10*s.* each for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Exhibitioners are appointed on recommendation from visitors and head master. Four Careswell exhibitions at Christ Church also appropriated to this school. Average annual value 40*l.* a year, see p. 337. The same boy may hold a school as well as a Careswell exhibition.

Buildings and site good. Houses of head master and usher adapted for the reception of a small number of boarders.

Objects of Trust as regards Grammar School.—Free Grammar School, to be for ever free for teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, or any of them, unto 80 scholars. Children of parents inhabiting town of Newport or Chetwynd End preferred, or, in case number be not made up, of parents in-

* 115*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* is now annually spent in charities in Newport.

habiting within three or five miles, or county, so as poorer children and those living nearest have always preference (founder's statutes, A.D. 1657).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Assembly's lesser and larger catechisms, classical authors (founder's statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes framed by founder, 2 February 1657. Application of charity's revenues from time to time re-arranged by Court of Chancery; last time 25 July 1835.

Master and wardens of Haberdashers' Company, upon certificate of majority of visitors, and after six months probation, appoint, and for negligence or scandalous conduct, remove master. Usher appointed after three months probation, and removed in same manner as master. Ten visitors appointed by governors.

Master must be M.A. and usher B.A. of Oxford, Cambridge, or elsewhere.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 190*l.*, besides 10*l.* for teaching French, and 10*l.* as secretary to visitors; from admission fees, 1*l.* 1*s.*; house; no boarders; of usher from endowment, 100*l.*, from fees about 14*s.*, besides 10*l.* for teaching French, profits of boarders, and house; of writing master, from endowment, 100*l.*; no fees or house.

Day Scholars.—74; nearly three-fourths between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to five miles. No payments beyond small statutable admission fees to master and usher. All, except dissenters, required to attend church.

Boarders.—One, in second master's house. Four meals a day.

Instruction. Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and spell.

School classified uniformly. School course not systematically modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction on Monday. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from Prayer Book and other sources.

Promotions at discretion of master, guided by examination.

Examination twice a year by an examiner (at present a barrister and distinguished graduate of Cambridge) chosen by governors with confirmation of visitors. Prizes given from endowment.

Punishments: caning and impositions, the former publicly.

Playground, from one to two-thirds of an acre, with swing pole, &c.

From A.D. 1846 to May 1866, 16 boys went to Oxford. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 41 or 43 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS for year ending 24th November 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	*s.*	*d.*
One year's rents on Lady Day 1867 and interest (less 6*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* arrears)	1,519	10	3
Dividends on funded property (less 3*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* expenses)	193	4	1
	1,712	14	4

EXPENSES.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Fire insurance	21	6	3
Fee farm rent (three years)		17	0
Expenses in receiving rents and tenants' dinner	13	15	3
Repairs and labour on estate	194	12	6
Surveyor, woodreeve, accountant clerk, banker's commission	176	7	0
Repairs of school and almshouse	47	12	8
Almspeople (four)	78	10	0
Poor of Haberdashers' Co.	75	0	0
Apprentice fee (three of 18*l.*)	54	0	0
Minister of Newport for catechising parish children	60	0	0
Subscriptions to Adbaston and Woodseaves Schools	10	0	0
Masters' salaries (three)	420	0	0
Examiners' fee and expenses of examination	38	1	6
Exhibitioners (2½)	56	5	0
School books, prizes, stationery, advertising agents, and coals	101	2	4
Schoolsweepers, beadle and porter	9	0	0
Balance	356	4	10
	£1,712	14	4

N.B. The balances previously accumulated were invested in stock April 1867. (Included in stock named above.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor, dead -	Newport.	
" " - 2	Solicitor, dead -	Do.	
" " - 3	Head Master, D.D.	Do.	
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Kinnersley - -	5 miles.
" " - 5	Ironmonger - -	Newport.	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Chetwynd - -	2 miles.
" " - 7	*Australian* - -	Newport.	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Donnington Wood	5 miles.
" " - 9	Grocer - -	Newport.	
" " - 10	Miller and Farmer.	Sutton - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Upholsterer -	Newport.	
" " - 2	Civil Engineer -	Preston - -	5 miles.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Brineton.	
" " - 4	Saddler - -	Newport.	
" " - 5	Butcher - -	Do.	
" " - 6	Clergyman - -	Church Aston -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	Newport.	
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Adley - -	6 miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Caynton - -	4 miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Newport.	

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1856. J. Harper gained a Careswell exhibition, open to Shrewsbury and other schools.
" Alfred Bright, Do. do. do.
" Bartley Fell, exhibitioner at Christ Church, Oxford, after taking his degree elected to a competitive government appointment.
1857. Hartshorne, elected to an open Careswell exhibition.
1859. W. C. Lindop, elected to Careswell exhibition.
1860. T. C. Lindop, elected to do.
1861. Lewis Herbert Jones, elected to an exhibition at St Mary Hall, Oxford.
1862. C. Clifford Saxton, first at the competitive examination for entrance to the senior department of the Civil Engineering College at Madras.
" Basil Jones, second class at moderations, Oxford. Commended at examination for Powis exhibition at Jesus College.
1863. W. H. Lander, first place at the sessional examination Agricultural College, Cirencester, &c.
" C. C. Saxton, first at examination in Civil Engineering College, Madras, with prize for chemistry.
1864. B. N. Jones, 4th class honours in mathematics at Oxford.
" A. Bright, gained prize at examination as solicitor. Fourth among 122 candidates.
1865. T. J. Derington, elected to Careswell exhibition.
1866. Alfred Keeling, elected to a Careswell exhibition.

Head Master:
Rev. C. W. Saxton, D.D.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.	M.	H.		H.			Y.	M.	H.		H.			Y.	M.	H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	—	—	—	16	Fourteen.	1	30	Most of the Exercises are done in School.	$\frac{1}{4}$	A return cannot be made under this head, as the head boy in a manner constitutes the 1st class. He and predecessor have been obliged to be taught a good deal separately, as they are much more advanced than the 2nd boy. The books read by the present head boy were those in preparation for the Careswell Exhibition, which he got this Easter: Virgil and Homer. The 2nd class read the 5th and 6th books of Cæsar. All the boys did Arnold's History of Rome, Euclid, and Colenso's Algebra, and some Greek Testament. Geography is done from maps.	22	"	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Old and New Testament.	25	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Old and New Testament.
Greek	—	—	—	10		5	40		10		"	"	5	1	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Hist. Antiq. Epit.; Arnold's 1st Latin Book; Collectanea Latina.	—	—	5	1	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Arnold's "Henry's 1st Latin Book," and Ellis's Exercises.
Latin	—	—	—	16		5	40		8		"	"	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Delille's Book for beginners. Various	—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Colenso's Arithmetic to Decimal Fractions.
French	—	—	—	16		—	vrs.		1		"	"	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Arithmetic Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	16		3	30		$1\frac{1}{5}$		"	"	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Collier's History of British Empire. Goldsmith's Geog.	—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Collier's "History of British Empire," Hogarth's "Outlines of Geography." Hiley's "Abridgment of English Grammar.
History	—	—	—	16		5	60		5															
Geography	—	—	—	16		1	30		$\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$		—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—		—	—		—		—	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	
Reading	—	—	—	—		—	—		—		—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Various	—	—	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Various.
Writing	—	—	—	14		2	30		1		—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	"	—	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	"
Drawing	—	—	—	5		1	120		2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

OSWESTRY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The grammar school at Oswestry is one of the oldest foundations of its kind in England, having been endowed by David Holbeache and Guinevere his wife in A.D. 1408. It is not known whether any trustees were then appointed, nor, if so, what persons. Any how, the bailiffs of the town of Oswestry drew the management of the school to themselves, and handled it so dishonestly that in 1635 they were deprived of it, and the right of choosing the master transferred to the Bishop of St. Asaph, the diocese in which Oswestry is situated. A great part of the school lands had been in course of time appropriated by neighbouring landowners, when the head master last but one succeeded, by a series of actions of ejectment, in establishing his right to them, and greatly improving the school revenues. A few years ago a piece of land was taken by the school in exchange for another piece given to Sir W. W. Wynne; and the Charity Commission on this occasion requiring the land so acquired to be conveyed to trustees, certain persons were named for that office. With the general management of the school, however, they do not interfere, and the freehold of by far the largest part of the school estate would appear to be vested not in them, but in the head master.

Oswestry is a thriving town, having a direct communication by the Great Western Railway with Shrewsbury and Birmingham on the one side, Chester and Birkenhead on the other; and by the London and North-Western system with Crewe and Manchester, as well as with Llanidloes, Aberystwith, and the whole south and centre of Wales. Being the most considerable town in North Shropshire, and on the very borders of Wales, it is the emporium not only for the lowland country adjoining it on the east side, but also for the shires of Denbigh and Montgomery, whence the farmers come to attend its market, and to purchase agricultural implements, groceries, and so forth. The scenery near the town is exceedingly pretty; and, altogether, few places can be found better fitted to be the site of a superior school. Under the head master, who had managed the school for more than half a century until about 1860, the school having been at one time prosperous, had latterly fallen into decay, the instruction being almost wholly classical, and as such disliked by the townspeople, while the boarding establishment had also dwindled. Its revived prosperity dates from the coming of the last head master, about seven years ago, under whom, and under whose brother and successor, the head master, it has risen to be, along with Whitchurch, the best grammar school in the county, after Shrewsbury. The course of studies is still mainly classical; but the commercial subjects not being neglected, and the confidence of the inhabitants having been won by the energy of the last and present head masters, and their evident desire to make the school useful to the town, the bulk of the shopkeepers and professional men now send their sons. Making

enquiries from various people in the town, including some of the leading Nonconformists (who might be supposed to represent the opposition party, if there was any), I heard nothing but satisfaction expressed with the state and prospects of the grammar school. The so-called lower middle class,—the small shopkeepers, publicans, and mechanics,—do not send their children; partly on account of the fee (4*l.* 4*s.* a year); partly, I suppose, because they object to Latin, and think the school socially above them. They seem to go, some to the elementary Government schools, some to a private school, kept by a gentleman whose connection lies among the Welsh Dissenters. The grammar school boarders are mostly from the adjoining county,—sons of professional men and small landowners. They are thus socially in a higher position than the great majority of the day scholars. But the masters assured me that they did not find the least difficulty arise from their association with the town boys; and the townspeople declared that they did not think any favour was shown by the masters to the boarders.

Besides the head master, a graduate of Oxford, and clergyman of the Church of England, there are three under masters; two of them Oxford graduates; the third, to whom the arithmetic and writing and a good deal of the English work is committed, from a Government training college. Latin is taught throughout, Greek to the fourth and higher forms; while a sort of modern department, in which no Greek is learnt, and more time given to modern languages, is constituted by a second fourth form, the boys in which are called *extranei*.

I examined the school by papers and *vivâ voce*. The classical work was in general good. The sixth form translated (orally) Virgil and Homer (pieces read in class) with some ease, and showed a good knowledge of grammatical forms, although not much at home in the higher parts of syntax. On paper they made a very fair attempt at turning English into Latin. The fifth form knew Greek enough to read the New Testament fairly, and translated an unseen piece of Ovid with a correctness which, considering that their average age was 13½, might be pronounced distinctly creditable.

The Latin of the lower classes, and indeed their work generally, including English grammar, seemed to me not so good in proportion to their age as that of the seniors. Many of them, however, had been but a short time in the school, and seemed to have been ill prepared before coming. 39 of them (average age 12) wrote from dictation; the average of errors was high, and the spelling altogether much inferior to that of the boys in the upper forms. Their reading, however, was good, and history and geography were respectable. Euclid was done by six boys, most of whom worked well. The six papers done in algebra were by no means so good, nor could the arithmetic of the middle and lower parts of the school (26 boys) be prounonced satisfactory. The sixth form were also tested in English composition by having a short essay on a historical subject given them to write. Their

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knowledge did not seem great, but several showed some thought, and their sentences were free from grammatical errors.

The school stands among fields a little way out of the town. It has three class-rooms; one large, the two others small; they are sufficient for the present number of boys, but nowise handsome. The sleeping apartments are not big enough, and in particular have roofs quite too low. The head master hopes, so soon as money can be raised for the purpose, to prolong the present building towards the north, where there is a piece of vacant ground, and at the same time to raise the roof of the existing dormitory. The head master has a good dwelling house with a garden; and apartments, much like college rooms, are provided for the under masters. There is a large grass playground close to the school, and a cricket field on the other side of the high road, close to the spot where Oswald King of Northumbria was killed by Penda and the Mercians. A neat school chapel, standing detached from the other buildings, was erected by the late head master at a cost of 1,400*l.*, raised by subscription. Here the town boys as well as boarders attend daily; and the masters consider that a cordial feeling between the two different sets of boys is thereby promoted, and that the boys generally become more attached to the school.

Of the moral tone of the school, it is difficult to speak from an observation during two days only; all that I saw, however, seemed to evidence good discipline, and a great deal of kindly feeling between boys and masters, which, no doubt, is increased by the practice which the masters make of joining freely in cricket and other sports.

Respecting the state and prospects of the school generally, the following remarks and suggestions may be made :—

(1.) The prosperity of the boarding establishment, and the satisfaction of the parents of day-scholars, show how little difficulty there is in mixing town boys and boarders together when the head master is conscientious, and at the same time conciliatory. If there were no boarders, the day-scholars would receive a much lower sort of education, and they would not have the advantage of being refined by contact with boys who come from more cultivated homes. On the other hand, the presence of the sons of tradesmen has not prevented, as schoolmasters so often declare that it must prevent, parents of good social position from sending their sons to board.

(2.) The circumstances of the school also go to show that the hostility of the mercantile class to Latin is less determined than one might be disposed, from the failure of so many grammar schools in small towns, to believe it. Several of the townspeople to whom I talked expressed a desire that Latin should by no means be dropped, saying that it gave their boys the opportunity of getting on in the world if they showed talent; and that even if the boy did not enter a profession, they could perceive in after-life

the difference between him and one who had never learnt any classics. This is not usually the view of tradesmen in country towns; but in most country towns classics have been made a pretext for neglecting the "practical" subjects. In this case the inhabitants had confidence in the head master, and concluded that arithmetic and English would not be lost sight of.

(3.) That which strikes one as lacking to the school is, that it does comparatively little for the poorer middle class. The masters are probably right in thinking that such boys—boys now in the Government schools—could not be brought in in large numbers without injuring the educational as well as the social standing of the grammar school. But some means might be devised, by entrance scholarships or otherwise, of opening up a superior education to the best boys from the Government or other elementary schools.

(4.) The classical work of the school is at present relatively better than the arithmetic and mathematics, and seems to occupy somewhat too great a share of the working time. It would probably be better to drop Latin verse altogether, and to devote somewhat more attention to arithmetic all through the school, and in particular to the modern department and its mathematics.

(5.) It would be proper to add to the natural history, which is now taught with good results, some teaching of natural science, particularly of chemistry, with a special view to its utility for agriculture. The Shropshire farmers, with scarcely an exception, know nothing about soils, or how to treat them; and though little could be done at school to give them a knowledge of agricultural chemistry as a distinct branch of science, something might be done to give them a taste for chemistry, and fit the more promising pupils to follow out the study for themselves.

(6.) The mention of the farmers suggests the importance of endeavouring to draw their sons to the grammar school from the wretched cheap boarding schools where they are now to be found. They cannot, it need hardly be said, afford to pay the charges of the head master's house; it would be better, therefore, either for one of the other masters to take charge of a boarding house at a lower fee, or to carry further the plan, which has already been tried with good results, of letting boys lodge in the town with persons authorized by the head master. The day school fee for boys not permanently resident in the town is 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum; it would be necessary, therefore, that the charge for board should not exceed 25*l.* Around Oswestry there is a large district with no endowed grammar school; and although many of the farmers, especially in the hill country, are not rich enough to give their children a better education than that of the elemen-

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tary Government schools, there are also many who could well afford, and in course of time would learn to appreciate, the superior instruction which Oswestry might give them at 30*l.* a year.

(7.) In a school whose course leads up to the Universities, and where most of the scholars are sons of persons of limited means, the want of exhibitions is seriously felt. At Wem, Bridgnorth, and Donnington, where there are no boys to take them, exhibitions exist; at Oswestry, where a tolerable competition might be looked for, there are none, nor would the present state of the funds justify an outlay upon them.*

(8.) It would be desirable, as has been said above, that the whole property of the foundation should be vested in a regular board of trustees, and its financial affairs managed by them. The connection of the present board with the school is too slight to give them much interest in its welfare; it is doubtful whether it devolves upon them any right to exercise that general superintendence which commonly belongs to trustees, and which, if the trustees are men of public spirit and of cultivation, a head master is himself found to desire.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 424. A.D. 1830.)

[For some evidence about this school given by the then head master, Rev. W. F. Short, see Vol. iv., p. 426.]

Foundation and Endowment.—By David Holbeche, A.D. 1408, who gave lands in parish for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and reparation of school house. Deeds in custody of head master.

School Property.—Present rents 282*l.*; net income from endowment, 258*l.*; whole received by master, who manages school property. No probable increase.

Site very good, buildings not so good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders. One exhibition lately established, a fund of 1000*l.* being raised by subscription.

Objects of Trust.—Stated to be for children born in town and parish.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated to be Greek, Latin, composition, accidence, and spelling.

Government and Masters.—Management of school property regulated by decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 10 April 1635.

Bishop of St. Asaph, vicar, and mayor, with six others, trustees of a small piece of land acquired A.D. 1859.

Master appointed by Bishop of St. Asaph.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Total income from endowment 165*l.*, from fees 225*l.* (End. Gr Ret., A.D. 1865), besides house and profits of boarders. Assistant masters appointed and paid by head master.

* Since the date of my visit (April 1866), a sum of money has been raised by subscription, the interest of which, amounting to 5*l.*, it is proposed to give away once in two years as an exhibition.

Day Scholars.—23, more than half under 14 years old; all but one from town. Pay for French, 4*l.* 4*s.*; library, 4*s.*; drilling, 15*s.*; general work, foundationers, 4*l.* 4*s.*; non-foundationers, 10*l.* 10*s.* Attend on Sunday, and go twice to chapel.

Boarders.—Forty-six in masters' houses, nine in houses other than masters'. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board, 50 guineas. Washing. 3*l.* 3*s.* Mending, 10*s.* Same fees for instruction as day scholars. School, bills: highest, 114*l.*; average, 91*l.*; lowest, 69*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house, 410 feet per boy. Hours, 7 a.m., 8 to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin and Greek chiefly, and mathematics subordinately. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction by reading Bible or Greek Testament daily, besides a Sunday lesson. Morning prayers in chapel, consisting of prayers and a psalm from Prayer Book, with a hymn; in evening, a prayer used at Winchester.

Promotions by marks and examination; in some cases by seniority.

Examination half-yearly by examiners invited by head master. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: corporal punishment, impositions, &c.; first privately, and by head master only.

Playground, three acres, besides cricket field. Drilling taught as part of system.

Five boys gone to Oxford since A.D. 1862. [Five at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week, besides time for preparation of about one half of lessons. Play time, about 25 hours per week.

Head Master:
Rev. Ambrose Short, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School 1	Surgeon	Oswestry	¼ of a mile.
" " 2	Gentleman's butler	Do.	200 yards.
" " 3	Clergyman	Do.	50 "
" " 4	Watchmaker	Do.	½ of a mile.
" " 5	Surgeon	Do.	200 yards.
" " 6	Master in the school	Do.	Do.
" " 7	Surgeon	Do.	Do.
" " 8	Solicitor	Do.	Do.
" " 9	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " 10	Do.	Do.	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Cabinet-maker.		
" " 2	Surgeon.		
" " 3	Banker.		
" " 4	Master of the workhouse.	Near Oswestry	¼ of a mile.
" " 5	Gunsmith	Oswestry	1 mile.
" " 6	Clergyman	Do.	½ of a mile.
" " 7	Lawyer's clerk	Do.	50 yards.
" " 8	Miller	Near Oswestry	¼ of a mile.
" " 9	Proprietor of lime works.	Do.	1 mile.
" " 10	Hatter	Oswestry	Do.
			½ a mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School 1	Clergyman	Marchwiel, Wrexham	Head master.
" " 2	Do.	Eyton Lodge, Leominster.	Do.
" " 3	Surgeon	Aberystwith	Do.
" " 4	Merchant	Erbistock, Ruabon and Liverpool.	Do.
" " 5	Brewer	Kelsterton, Flint	Do.
" " 6	Foreign merchant	Llantysilio, Oswestry	Do.
" " 7	Private gentleman	Coed Cefn, Monmouth	Do.
" " 8	Lawyer	Derwen, Oswestry	Do.
" " 9	Private gentleman	Llwyn, Dolgelly	Do.
" " 10	Do.	Blessinton, Dublin	Do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Engineer	Todmorden, Yorkshire	Mr. Leah, master.
" " 2	Do.	Do. do.	Do.
" " 3	Do.	Bury, Lancashire	Do.
" " 4	Railway engineer	Montgomery	Head master.
" " 5	Solicitor	Welshpool	Do.
" " 6	Surgeon	Rhyl	Do.
" " 7	Private gentleman	The Cottage, Wynnstay.	Do.
" " 8	Do.	Pentrehobin, Mold	Do.
" " 9	Indian officer	Welstead Rectory, Bedford (grandson).	Do.
" " 10	Colonel	Machynlleth	Do.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			s. d.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	98	5	—	29	14	7	½	—	4	¼ Gospel of St. Mark in Greek; Ruth; Samuel; Kings, I., II.	20	13	7	½	—	4	Blunt's Reformation; and Bible.	14	10	7	½	—	4	Scripture History and Bible reading.
Greek	64	4	—	11	16	5	1	1	3 & 2	Electra, Sop.. 600 lines; Thucydides, 50 chap.; Medea, 500 lines.	38	13	6	¾	2	4½	Gk. Test., Xenophon, Anab.; Gk. Delectus.							
Latin	98	5	—	11	16	6	1	4	2	Virgil Æn., Book VI.; Hor. Od. Book I.; Cicero; Catil.; Livy, Book III., 30 chaps.	48	14	7	¾	4	6	Cæsar; Ovid	24	10	8	½	5	4	Jacob's Latin Reader; Kennedy's Latin Primer.
			£ s.																					
French	73	5	4 4	10	16	4	1	1	4	Echo de Paris; Wattez Idioms; Noel et Chapsal's Exercises; De Fivas' Grammar.	48	14	4	¾	2	3	Bavardages de pension; De Fiva's Grammar.							
German	21	2	—	10	16	1	1	1	1	Ahn's German Course, parts 1 and 2.	10	15	2	¾	1	1½	Ahn's German Course, part 1.							
Arithmetic	98	4	2 2	20	15	2	2	—	4	Barnard Smith's Arith.	30	13	2	1½	—	3	Chambers's Arithmetic	24	10	3	1½	—	5	Chambers's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	10	1	—	10	15	2	1½	—	3	Nesbitt's Mensuration														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	40	2	—	20	15	2	2	—	3	Algebra (Hall); Trigonometry; Conic Sections; Euclid; Differential Calculus.	10	13	1	1½	—	1½	Colenso's Algebra; Euclid.							
History	98	6	—	29	14	2	1½	—	3	Smith's Greek History.	30	14	3	¾	2	2½	White's and Smith's History of England.	24	10	2	½	—	1	English Hist., S.P.C.K.
Geography	85	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liddell's Roman Hist.	30	14	1	1	—	1	Cornwell's and Anderson's Geography.	24	10	2	½	—	1	McDougall's. Geog.
English Composition.	21	2	—	11	16	1	1	—	—	• • •	10	14	—	—	2									
Reading	All classes read.																							
Writing	70	2	2 2																					
Music	8	none	6 6																					
Drawing	18	1	6 6																					

* To Day Boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Dec. 19, 1856. Powis exhibition, held at Cambridge.
June 25, 1857. Sizarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
A change of master took place January 1861.
Oct. 1862. An open scholarship at New College, Oxford.
April 1864. A first class in moderations at Oxford.
Oct. 1863. Proximè accessit to a Balliol Scholarship, Oxford.
April 1864. A first class in moderations at Oxford.
Oct 1863. An exhibition at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
April 1864. A small exhibition at Westminster.

SHIFFNAL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The origin of the free school at Shiffnal, a quaint little country town between Wolverhampton and Wellington, is not known, but we find it mentioned as early as 1595, when a sum of money was given to it on condition that eight poor scholars should be taught free in it. Subsequently it received several other small benefactions, (one by John Careswell in 1652, another by Eliazer Careswell in 1675,) and in 1689 Edward Careswell made it one of the five Shropshire schools from which boys were to be sent to Oxford upon the exhibitions which he founded. In the course of the eighteenth century, but at what precise date I do not know, it seems to have become separated into an English or elementary and a classical or superior school. In 1819, when the original Charity Commissioners visited Shiffnal, these two schools were quite distinct, and the classical school, which was held in the master's own house, in a different part of the town from the old school building, was virtually a private establishment. Its master had nothing to do with the English school, except that he was expected to work up in classics any boys from it who might intend to proceed to Christ Church on the Careswell foundation (and these were, of course, extremely few), and he received no salary except a sum of 4*l.* 10*s.*, the interest of a legacy of 100*l.* bequeathed in 1794 by a Mr. Bennett, for the benefit of the "free school." The rest of the endowment, amounting to 13*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, was paid to the master of the English school, who, after 1816, when the school was united to the National Society, received a salary of 30*l.* in all. In 1819 the English school contained 75 boys and 55 girls. This state of things has continued, with very little change, until now. There are still two schools; that which was the English school is now an elementary school under Government inspection, with separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. The wretched old building in which it was formerly held was destroyed in 1854, its site sold, and a new and commodious schoolhouse erected at a little distance. It contains at present about 63 boys and 40 girls, and received in 1866 a grant of 43*l.*, in 1867, of 32*l.* This is all common enough; it only adds one more to those numerous cases in which petty grammar school foundations have become places of elementary instruction. The curious thing is that the claim of Shiffnal to share in the Careswell exhibitions has kept up a sort of shadow of the grammar school as well. The private classical boarding school kept by Mr. Dean, the master whom the Charity Commission examined in 1819, passed from his hands into those of a Mr. Wood, then of a Mr. Matthews, and lastly, in 1856, into those of the present master, a clergyman, who has about 40 boarders and 15 day scholars, paying respectively 40*l.* and 8*l.* 8*s.* a year. All

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

this time it has continued to be called the grammar school, and yet in 1857 its present master was by the trustees formally appointed to be "master of the Shiffnal grammar school," although they have never exercised, and indeed disclaim any jurisdiction over it. It is taught in the master's own house, and is, to all intents and purposes, a private adventure school. Of late years, however, a difficulty has arisen, which makes it desirable to ascertain its exact legal position. The interest of Mr. Bennett's legacy of 100*l.* (which, by the way, has never been invested according to the founder's directions) had, previously to 1819, been paid to Mr. Dean, the classical master. Of this the Charity Commissioners expressed their disapproval, holding that the English school was the true representative of the free school for which this legacy was intended. Nevertheless, the interest, now 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, seems to have continued to be paid to the classical master, and was received by Mr. Matthews until about the year 1853 or 1854. It was then transferred to the national school, and the present "classical master" was appointed on the understanding that he should not have it. In 1859 two of the then trustees proposed to the classical master that he should open an "English and commercial" school, to give a plain cheap education at 12*s.* a quarter to the sons of the farmers and tradespeople, engaging in return to pay him this 4*l.* 10*s.*, and for two years only 25*l.* 10*s.* additional. This was done. The commercial school did not succeed and was dropped after a while, but the 4*l.* 10*s.* was paid to the classical master until 1866, when the trustees, thinking that they ought, according to the view expressed long before by the Charity Commissioners, to consider the national school and not the nominal "grammar school" as the true "free school," discontinued the payment. At the same time the gentleman in whose hands the 100*l.* had lain died, and his executor has not made the payment since, not disputing the liability, but requiring proof that the trustees have a right to receive it. Thus the matter stands. The classical master who wishes to assert the claim of his school to be the true grammar school, submitted the question to the board of Charity Commissioners, but they have as yet pronounced no opinion.

For a long time, 25 years at least, no Shiffnal boy has taken a Careswell exhibition, but the right of the school is fully recognized by the new scheme, and the present (classical) master is at present preparing two boys to enter themselves as candidates. In behalf of his claim to be head of the "Shiffnal Grammar School," it may be noticed that he was treated as such by the Attorney General and the authorities of Christ Church when they drew up the scheme, and that there is no dispute as to the fact of his appointment by the trustees.*

The trustees are at present five in number. They manage the national school, and apply to its support the endowment fund of

* He has been successful as a private schoolmaster, and the trustees speak highly of him.

17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, appoint and dismiss its teachers, and raise subscriptions in aid of it. With the so-called grammar school they have not interfered, except as aforesaid, in appointing the master, and paying him from 1860 till 1866 the sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* yearly.

There are other charities of some value in Shiffnal, now spent in doles to the poor, which, in the opinion of those who dispense them, do nothing but harm. A wish that they could be applied to educational purposes was earnestly expressed to me, and it seems possible that some steps may be taken to obtain permission to make this change.

Master of the Grammar School:

Rev. Samuel Clark, of Trinity College, Dublin.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WEM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Wem is one of those very few cases in which an endowment that was once useful seems, from the want of boys to profit by it, to have become nearly useless. It is a sleepy little town in a flat, peaceful country; no trade, no manufactures, not a creature in the streets, except a stray fowl and the loungers at the public-house door.

The management is vested in three visitors, who do not interfere in any way, and in nine trustees, who meet on Easter Tuesday to audit the accounts, and appoint a master when there is a vacancy. Otherwise they leave the school to itself. They are all members of the Church of England, although, as they told me, at least half the people in Wem are Dissenters. Even apart from this they do not seem fairly to represent the town, and although personally highly respectable, do not as a body enjoy its confidence.

Their management of its financial concerns has not been successful. Although the revenue in 1830 amounted to 327*l.*, the school was suffered to get into debt, and the property to become depreciated in value, partly for want of repairs on the farms, partly because leases had been granted at a premium, and each lessee exhausted the land so much during his tenancy that when the lease expired and the farm was let afresh, so good a rent could not be obtained. It was therefore found necessary some years ago to borrow a considerable sum, reducing thereby the head master's salary from 170*l.* to 100*l.* a year.* Part of this is still owing on mortgage, but a good deal has been cleared off, the property having been better handled lately, and the land beginning to increase in value. Even now, however, out of a gross rental of 277*l.*, only 153*l.* are applied to school purposes.

The schoolhouse is an oblong building on the verge of the town. The room on the ground floor, in which the lower school is taught, is 66 feet by 19, by about 14 high, and therefore more than large enough for the 11 boys whom I found in it; but it is a dingy place, with an ugly stove in the middle, whose smoke is carried off by a big pipe running across to the wall. One end of the room is partitioned off and filled by rifles and theatrical properties, there being no other room in the town large enough for the volunteers to drill in, or for dramatic representations to take place.

An external stair leads to the upper story, where the upper school meets in a room as long and broad as that below, but only 10 feet high, and very dismal, with its bare whitewashed walls,

* A subscription was at the same time raised, by which some buildings that lay near, and injured the school, were purchased and destroyed.

and lack of all furniture, except one or two clumsy and battered old desks. The head master's house (with garden attached) adjoins the school; it is well built, and would be well suited for boarders, if it were not for two skin yards close by, the smell from which is sometimes very offensive. Being out of health, the present head master does not receive boarders. The playground is a small piece of land close to the school. There is no cricket ground.

Thirty or forty years ago Wem grammar school had three masters, and was (except possibly some private adventure schools) the only place of instruction in the town for rich and poor. When the National and the British schools were founded the great bulk of the poor went there, and a good many of the lower tradespeople, more especially to the British school, which is supported by the Nonconformists. At the same time the boarders, who had once numbered 30, began to dwindle away; the school staff was reduced to two masters, and a French master coming on stated days from Shrewsbury. When his pupils were reduced to one he too ceased to attend. At present the school is divided into an upper and a lower department. The upper is taught on the first floor by the head master. It consisted on the day of my visit of three boys (aged 15, 15, and 13) all learning little but classics, and all, I was told, contemplating a university course. Two of them translated Virgil (a piece which they had done at school) fairly well. They made an indifferent attempt at an unseen piece of Ovid. The questions set in arithmetic were not well done.

Their answering on other subjects was poor, and the head master told me what I could readily believe, that he found it hard to get boys wakened up where the number was so small, or to make them throw any spirit into their work.

In the lower school there were 11 boys present, several others, and of course the best, being reported to be absent. They passed an extremely bad examination. The higher ones were given arithmetic on paper, and proved unable to deal even with easy questions.

The less advanced pupils, whether from timidity or ignorance, could not take down a sum in addition, and showed no knowledge of the multiplication table. Not a boy in the school knew what a florin was. Their Latin grammar was equally poor; no one could get beyond the present tense of *rego*. English grammar was very scanty. History and geography were not good; Italy, they said, was the capital of Spain; Middlesex the largest county in England; the earth goes round the sun in 24 hours, and the Severn falls into the Black Sea. Bible history was not much better, dictation equally poor.

One cause assigned for the small number of pupils in the lower school * is the enforcement by the head master (who for the most part leaves the lower school to its own master) of the Church

* The largest number of pupils that has been in the lower school for the last eight years is 22.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Catechism upon all pupils. Half the people of Wem are Nonconformists, and though some submit, and send their children, others object to let them come on condition of learning the catechism. The authority for this practice is supposed to be found in the statutes of the founder, Thomas Adams, once Lord Mayor of London; but as he speaks only of "the principles of the Christian religion," and as his statutes were framed in the time of the Commonwealth, it is hard to see how they justify the conduct of the governors and master in excluding half the inhabitants of the town from the benefits of the foundation.

The school is entitled to a share in the exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, founded by Edward Careswell, and it has generally provided a candidate when its turn came round. The head master is, I believe, a very good scholar, and several of his boys have done well at Oxford. At the same time it is obvious that an exhibition which does not attract more than three boys to a school is practically thrown away.

The measures which may be recommended for the improvement of the school are these:—

(1.) A fusion of the upper and lower schools. The lower school has at present no functions at all, there is no room for it between the Privy Council schools on the one hand and the upper school on the other. As for the upper school itself, it is ridiculous to keep a head master engaged on teaching three boys only.

(2.) The transference of the right to appoint the second master (if a second master be retained at all) from the trustees to the head master.

(3.) The admission of Dissenters to the benefits, such as they are, of the school and its exhibitions.

(4.) A revision of the statutes of 1650, which are still nominally in force, although many of their provisions, those for instance about the hours of opening school, the vacations, and so forth, have for a long time been neglected.

(5.) A refurnishing of both school rooms.

(6.) The sale of the head master's house, and purchase of another on a site better fitted for the reception of boarders.

These suggestions proceed on the hypothesis that it is necessary to maintain the school in its present site with the whole of its present endowment. It may be necessary to do this, but it is not clear that it is desirable.

The result of this 277*l.* per annum is to give 11 boys in the lower school a most indifferent English education, and three boys in the upper school a moderately good classical one. If the teaching had been more energetic, no doubt these boys would have acquitted themselves better. But under no circumstances can I fancy a prosperous school likely to arise in Wem. The trustees and the master agreed in declaring that the farmers in the country round were indifferent to all education, and especially disliked Latin; while in the town itself there were no boys of a class to use the grammar school. Absurd as it may seem, I believe, from a list which the master showed me, that it is literally true that

there are no boys; and that, as a trustee remarked, it is the number of bachelors in Wem that depresses its school. In ten years time there may possibly be more children of school age than there are now, but I doubt if there will ever be enough to induce a good master to come to the place, or make the educational result worthy of the money spent upon it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 328. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Adams, A.D. 1650, who gave lands in parish for maintenance of a school master. Statutes have been printed.

School Property.—16la.1r. 16ps. of land. Income 272*l.* gross, 218*l.* net; 150*l.* applied to school. No probable increase. Two Careswell Exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford, appropriated to this school. (See p. 343.)

Buildings and site adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school. (Thomas Adams' surrender, 1651.) School to be free for all men's children within parish, except children of those parents and their heirs who, being of ability, had not contributed towards advancement of school. (Founder's Statutes, A.D. 1650.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin, Greek, and writing. (Statutes).

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by founder, 4 May 1650.

Rectors of Wem, Whitchurch, and Hodnet, visitors.

Nine residents in parish are trustees, and elect to fill vacancies in their own body. Majority appoint, after trial by visitors, head master, and for scandalous conduct or negligence, with quarter's warning, remove him. Second master appointed, after trial, by visitors and head master.

Head master must be orthodox; and pious, learned, and able to instruct in Latin and Greek languages. (Statutes.)

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment 100*l.*, from fees 28*l.*, besides house. Of second master from endowment 50*l.*, from fees 30*l.*, and profits of three boarders; no house.

Day Scholars.—21, nearly half between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Classics free. English instruction: upper school, 4*l.* 4*s.*; lower school, 2*l.* 10*s.* Fires, 5*s.* and 3*s.* Stationery, 3*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three, all in second master's house. School bills, 30*l.*, 20*l.*, and 16*l.*

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission to lower school must be able to read; on admission to upper school must know Latin accidence.

Boys classified in upper school by classics until recently. School course not modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in upper school in Scripture history and Thirty-nine Articles. School opened with prayers and reading a few verses of Bible.

Promotions by proficiency.

No examination, save that for Careswell exhibitions.

Corporal punishment rare.

Playground, about 28 perches.

Three boys gone to Oxford within last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School-time, 39 weeks per annum. Study, 24 hours in upper school, and 20 in lower school, per week.

Abstract of Balance Sheet, A.D. 1865:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in treasurer's hands, Lady-day, 1864	23	10	9	Use of room for meetings, dinners to tenants, &c.	3	3	0
One year's rents	272	7	6	Repairs	15	5	2
				Masters' stipends	150	0	0
				Poor rates	0	4	3
				Insurance	5	8	3
				Land tax	0	10	10
				Interest on debt	15	10	7
				Receiver's commission, &c.	14	3	5
				Balance	91	12	9
	£295	18	3		£295	18	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Edward Gwynn, Surgeon, Wem.
J. Henshaw Walford, Esq., J. P., Wem.
Henry John Barker, Solicitor, Wem.
Rev. John Steward, Wem.
Joseph Green Wilson, Surgeon, Wem.
Thomas Dickin Browne, Solicitor, Wem.
Richard Kilvert, Esq., Wem.
John Platt, Esq., Belle Vue, Wem.
Samuel Ryley Esq., Edstaston House, Wem.

Head Master:
Rev. William Boulton.

Other Foundation Master:
E. Randall.

School Instruction.

The school is divided into two classes, with an upper and lower division to each.

23 boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic (Colenso's), history (Lord's History of Europe), geography (Butler's), and writing; two learn Greek grammar; 11 Latin (Virgil, Cornelius Nepos, and grammar); two French; five book-keeping and English composition; 14 English grammar and reading. Euclid is also taught.

There are seven boys in the first class, average age 15.

WHITCHURCH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Whitchurch is a brisk little market town in the north-east of Shropshire, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Crewe railway, where it joins the line from Crewe to Llanidloes and Aberystwith. The grammar school is governed partly by the rules contained in a trust deed of A.D. 1570,* partly by chancery decrees of 1725 and 1748. The heads of a new scheme were drawn up by one of the inspectors of charities on a recent visit, and discussed by the trustees and townspeople, but apparently no steps have yet been taken to have its details settled and approved by the Charity Commission.

I. Under the provisions of the decree of 1748, fixed salaries are paid to the master and the usher out of the rents of the chief estate,† which is situated near Chester, the surplus income, after deducting sums for repairs and other incidental expenses, being invested in consols. This surplus is now a large one, something like 100*l.* per annum; and the dividends on the consols purchased from time to time with it are, according to the decree, distributed in the proportion of two thirds to the head master, one third to the usher. Thus the trustees have no power to set apart any sum for prizes or exhibitions. At present, however, the dividends, by an arrangement made between the trustees and the master, go to paying off the debt incurred in building the school. In making this agreement and in selling off upon their own responsibility a portion of the invested funds to pay for the rebuilding of the school, the trustees are aware that they exceeded their powers. They seem to have thought it better to do this than to incur the expense of an application to the Court of Chancery. As no purpose is served by these constant accumulations, and as there are several objects of consequence for which it is now impossible to provide, the payment of an examiner, for instance, and the institution of prizes and exhibitions, it would probably be well to consolidate the various school funds, and have a new scheme for their application to the various purposes of the foundation.

II. The number of feoffees is at present nine, the full number being twelve, and of these nine, two, as I am informed, cannot from their advanced age attend the annual meeting. I heard complaints made in the town that the trust was kept in a close family or business connexion, the feoffees choosing only their own friends to sit on the board. But no one brought any accusation against their management of the school concerns. By a rule of the foundation, the rector of Whitchurch is to join with the feoffees in electing a head master; and it is considered doubtful whether this does not

* Apparently repeating the rules contained in the foundation deed of 1550, now lost.

† The profits of two other estates of less value are divided by the trustees between master and usher, according to the decree.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

give him an absolute veto on the election. If the head master s not chosen within six weeks from the occurrence of the vacancy the right of nomination lapses to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Six weeks is felt by the feoffees to be too short a time.

III. The schoolhouse is a handsome new building in the outskirts of the town, with one large and airy room, and one or two small classrooms attached. Its erection, I was told, has done a great deal to raise the school in public favour. There is a good playground, and the head master rents a cricket field for his boarders, to which the day boys are at present admitted. The head master's house adjoins the school; it has sufficiently good accommodation for 20 or 25 boarders, the bedrooms being well ventilated, although somewhat too low in the roof.

IV. The school seems to have been originally, and was in 1725 authoritatively declared by the Court of Chancery to be, a place of gratuitous instruction. Latterly when writing and arithmetic as well as classics were taught, a fee was paid by the scholars to the third master, who took these subjects. At present the practice is to charge all boys 4*l.* 4*s.* a year, which covers all they learn except drawing. Some of the townspeople grumble at this, and say that they are robbed of their birthright; but I could not learn that any substantial injury is inflicted upon the middle class, for the private commercial academies charge an equal or higher fee, and the grammar school education is certainly cheap at the price. The school is chiefly used by the professional men and richer shopkeepers of the town, but this is rather because the small tradesmen and farmers dread its classical system, and because some of the Dissenters look on it as a Church of England school. The fees do not put it out of the reach of minor shopkeepers, some of whose sons I found in it.

The school curriculum is mainly classical, Latin being made compulsory, though the head master sometimes exempts particular boys. Greek is at present learnt by about one third of the total number; those who do not take it when they get into the upper classes being allowed to have extra arithmetic instead. I was told that these boys do worse, even in arithmetic, than those who learn Greek. The school is examined yearly at Midsummer by an Oxford or Cambridge examiner, named and paid by the head master, who told me that he had some difficulty in finding a university examiner (having himself left Oxford a good while ago), and that a system by which regular examiners should be provided for endowed schools would therefore be to him a great boon.

V. I examined the school throughout on paper and vivâ voce. The Latin was good, both the Ovid of the highest class (previously unseen) and the oral translations of the younger boys. Three boys in the highest class read fluently a piece of Homer (previously done); and of nine boys (average $14\frac{1}{3}$) in the first class, tried with a piece of French (unseen), nearly all gave creditable renderings. In history and geography all the classes acquitted themselves on the whole well, though their knowledge of mathematical geography was confused and scanty. The spelling of the middle and lower

classes was respectable, their writing good. In arithmetic the senior division of the upper half of the school appeared to advantage, eight boys out of 15 doing accurate work, and very few breaking down altogether. The methods, however, were circuitous and clumsy. The junior division, consisting of 11 boys, was much weaker, and made little of any questions requiring thought. Hardly any scholars were at Euclid, and these not sufficiently advanced to make it worth while to examine them. The behaviour of the boys was good, and the tone of the school, so far as I could judge, highly satisfactory. No difference is made in school between day boys and boarders; and although the townspeople grumble at the presence of so many boarders, muttering that the school should be only for Whitchurch boys, they did not allege that full justice was not done to the day boys. A considerable proportion of the boarders leave at 14 or 15 for big schools, such as Rugby or Winchester; and thus, although the course of instruction is mainly directed to prepare boys for Oxford, it seldom happens that a boy goes straight to the university.

VI. The following observations may be made respecting the state and prospects of the school:—

(1.) With Oswestry and Ludlow, and after Shrewsbury, Whitchurch is the most prosperous grammar school in Shropshire. It seems a pity, therefore, that while such schools as Donnington, with no scholars, and Wem, with four or five*, have a share in the great Careswell foundation for exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, Whitchurch school should have no exhibitions whatever.

(2.) In a country town people grumble for want of anything better to do; no great store need therefore be set by the complaints made about the capitation fee. At the same time it would be satisfactory that it should rest on some other basis than on unauthorized custom; and it might be proper, in lieu of the ancient freedom of the school, to have a certain number of free places or foundation scholarships open to the town.

(3.) Although the education given is good in its way, it is not sufficiently strong in the commercial and scientific subjects. Mathematics are at a low ebb, and arithmetic does not receive as much time nor teaching as thorough as its importance requires. Latin verse might with advantage be dropped.

(4.) The head master's terms for boarders are too high for Shropshire farmers. By establishing a cheap boarding house something might be done to induce them to send their sons, who are now badly educated in cheap private academies.

(5.) The usher or second master is not dismissible either by the head master or by the feoffees. On one occasion the head master had to give a large sum of money to induce an intractable usher to resign.

(6.) The feoffees have managed the school property with care and success, but they do not seem quite fairly to represent the

* In the upper school, which for this purpose need alone be regarded.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

whole town, and they incur some suspicion by choosing their colleagues solely from a circle of personal friends.

(7.) There are charities of considerable value in the town. It was not my business to inquire into them, but what I heard made it appear probable that some at least of them were not well applied.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 336. A.D. 1830.

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Talbot, rector of Whitchurch, who gave 200*l.*, and others, A.D. 1550. to found a free school for the good education and bringing up of youth in virtue and learning. William Thomas, by deed, 10 Jan. 1662, gave 16 acres of land at Ubley in Somersetshire, and directed two-thirds of rents to be paid to master and one-third to usher. Endowment augmented by Edward Beddow and his wife, A.D. 1671, and others. Deeds in parish church.

School Property.—Caughall estate (Sir J. Talbot, &c.), 153A. 3R. 7P.; Ubley (Thomas's Gift), 16A.; Beddow's estate (part remaining), 16A. 3R. 12P.; total land 186A. 2R. 19P. Consols 5,685*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* (including 345*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* purchased with money derived from sale of part of Beddow's land). Income 474*l.* gross, 389*l.* net (in 1865). 341*l.* applied to school, residue invested in consols for augmentation of master's and usher's salaries and relief of superannuated master or friendless scholars, as directed by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1748. No probable increase except from funds so accumulated.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Children of all countries, except such as are infected with any contagious disorder, to be taught in school (statutes). Intention of donor that all people's children should be taught gratis (decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1725).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Authors to be read, referred wholly to master, trusting he will read and teach best authors and finest and purest in Latin tongue (statutes).

Government and Masters.—Donor's intentions declared by decree of Court of Chancery, 16 Dec. 1725, and scheme established, 17 Oct. 1748.

Trustees; 12 inhabitants of parish, with consent of rector, appoint, within six weeks of vacancy, and remove master.

Master must be, preferentially, an unmarried man, and be presented for admission to diocesan or his chancellor. Usher appointed by head master, and has a preference in election to his office.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 235*l.*, besides house and 450*l.* profits from all other sources. Of usher, from endowment, 111*l.* Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

Day Scholars.—26, chiefly-between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to 2 or 3 miles. Pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, music, and dancing, 6*l.* 6*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—26, all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Meat once. Terms for board and lodging, 46 guineas; washing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Instruction; same fees as day boys. School bills: highest, 79*l.*; average, 62*l.*; lowest, 53*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms, 492 feet per boy. Hours, 6½ to 7 a.m., 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write on their slates and know multiplication table.

School classified by classics mainly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Scripture to all. Church Catechism not

compulsory on those whose parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers; various forms used.

Promotions by examination generally, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Midsummer by graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed and paid by head master, and prizes given by him; at other times examination by masters.

Punishments: impositions, confinement, and, rarely, caning; the last publicly and by head master only.

Two playgrounds, each 50 feet square, respectively open to day boys and boarders, besides a field of four acres half a mile off, which, with boarders' playground, is rented by head master. [Boarders' play ground since purchased by trustees.] A master always present at games. Boys, except monitors, not allowed to walk out by themselves. Drilling twice a week.

Not more than five boys gone direct to any university within the last five years. [One at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time, about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 34 hours in summer and 27 in winter per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour a day for boarders. Play time, about 27 hours in summer per week.

SUMMARY of Receipts and Expenditure for year ending 25 Oct. 1863.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance 26 Oct. 1864	98	19	10
Rent 1,314*l.*, less 7*l.* allowance to tenant for land taken by railway	307	0	0
Dividends	167	0	2
Donations from A. Worthington, Esq., to purchase land	100	0	0
	673	0	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance of buildings	6	9	6
Repairs to buildings, &c.	69	18	3
Surveyor's bill	3	2	6
Expenses of management	4	14	0
Property tax	7	13	6
Salaries, Master 232*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*			
do. Usher 108 13 10			
	341	11	4
Balance, 25 Oct. 1865	239	10	11
	673	0	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John Lee, Solicitor.
Archibald Worthington, Esq.
William Corbet Kent, Esq.
William Lee Brookes, Solicitor.
George Brookes, Solicitor.
Henry Morris, Banker.
James Joyce, Maltster.
Edward Beck, Druggist.
John Faulkner Wood, Esq.

All of Whitchurch.

Clerk to Trustees:

John Faulkner Wood, Trustee and Treasurer,

Head Master:

Rev. J. R. Peake, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:

Rev. J. H. Green, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject per Term.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer, 1865.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	58	3	—	16	15	2	*	1	4	Acts of Apostles, 18 chapters; Pinnock's Analysis of O. T. History, 60 pages.	16	14	2	*	1	4	Acts of Apostles, 18 chapters; Pinnock's Analysis, 50 pages.	26	12	2	*	1	3	Acts of Apostles, 18 chapters.
Greek	18	3	—	4	14	4	¾	2	9	Homer, 200 lines; Xenophon's Anab., 6 chps.	6	13	*4	¾	2	9	12 pages of Wilkin's Gk. Delectus; Xenophon's Anab., 2 chaps.							
Latin	56	6	—	7	15	4	¾	5	12	Cæsar, books 4 and 5; Virgil, 520 lines.	11	14	*4	¾	4	12	Ovid, 2 epistles; Cæsar, 1 book.	6	11	*8	½	8	12	Kennedy's Lat. Primer, the Accidence; and first 10 pgs. of Smith's Principia Latina.
French	35	5	—	10	15	2	¾	2	4½	Geraldine and ½ Gustave Vasa; French Plays; Schneider's French Grammer.	11	13	3	¾	2	4½	Gasc's Fables, 6 pages; Schneider's French Grammar.	11	11	2	*	2	4½	Schneider's French Grammar.
Arithmetic	58	4	—	9	15	3	1½	—	4½	Colenso's and Barnard Smith's Arithmetic; Colenso's Algebra.	17	14	4	1¼	—	6	Colenso's Arithmetic	15	11	4	1½	—	6	Colenso's Small Arith., and the Irish Society's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	2	—	2	14	2	½	—	2	Euclid, book III.	3	14	2	½	—	2	Euclid, book I.							

* Besides four Grammar lessons each week, and more in the lowest class.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
					Y.		H.					Y.		H.					Y.		H.			
History Geography	58	3	—	11	15	2	1	—	4	100 pages Roman Hist., Chambers's course. Anderson's Modern Geography, Europe.	22	14	2	2	—	4	80 pages Roman Hist., Anderson's Geography, Europe.	23	11	2	1	—	4	80 pages of Smith's History of England. Anderson's Geography
English Grammar.	6 instead of Latin.	1	—	6	—	4	¼	—	3	Allen and Cornwell's Eng. Gram., 70 pages.														
English Composition.	56	2	—	27	—	1	1	—	1	Easy Essays and Dictation.	29	—	1	1	—	1	Dictation.							
Reading	16	1	—	16	—	4	½	—	2	Smith's History of England.														
Writing	35	1	—	35	—	3	½	—	1½															
Music	4	—	6 Gs.	—	—	2	½	—	4															
Drawing	8	—	6 Gs.	—	—	1	2	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Farmer	Hadley near Whitchurch.	1 mile.
„ 2	Solicitor	Ash	3 miles.
„ 3	Gentleman's servant	Whitchurch.	
„ 4	Farmer	Tilstock	Between 2 and 3 miles.
„ 5	Timber merchant	Whitchurch.	
„ 6	Physician	Do.	
„ 7	Supervisor (retired)	Do.	
„ 8	Solicitor	Ash	3 miles.
„ 9	Magistrate's clerk	Whitchurch.	
„ 10	Actuary	Do.	
Boys lowest in School 1	Magistrate's clerk	Do.	
„ 2	Brewer	Do.	
„ 3	Physician	Do.	
„ 4	Solicitor	Ash	3 miles.
„ 5	Farmer	Marbury	Do.
„ 6	Bookseller	Whitchurch.	
„ 7	Dead	Do.	
„ 8	Coal merchant	Whixall	6 miles; boards in the town.
„ 9	Watchmaker	Whitchurch.	
„ 10	Cheesefactor	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Boys highest in School 1	Solicitor	Middlewich.
„ „ 2	Clergyman of Establishment	Penkridge, Staffordshire.
„ „ 3	Gentleman	Haston, near Shrewsbury.
„ „ 4	Clergyman of Establishment	Wybunbury, Cheshire.
„ „ 5	Grocer	Shrewsbury.
„ „ 6	Clergyman of Establishment	Milton, Northamptonshire.
„ „ 7	Physician	Chester.
„ „ 8	Solicitor	Middlewich.
„ „ 9	Country gentleman	Abergavenny.
„ „ 10	Engineer	Shrewsbury.
Boys lowest in School 1	Gentleman	Usk, Monmouthshire.
„ „ 2	Clergyman of Establishment	Bridgmere, near Nantwich.
„ „ 3	Do. do.	Yolyn, near Ruabon.
„ „ 4	Manufacturer	Birmingham.
„ „ 5	Cotton spinner	Rochdale.
„ „ 6	Gentleman	Derbyshire.
„ „ 7	Manufacturer	Nottingham.
„ „ 8	Clergyman of Establishment	Milton, Northamptonshire.
„ „ 9	Country gentleman	Youlgrave, Derby.
„ „ 10	Do.	Ruabon.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

List of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universites; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The most promising boys go to public schools, and are generally lost sight of. Two of my pupils, who went to King's College school, have gained scholarships at Trinity, Cambridge, within the last three or four years. Another of my boys gained a scholarship at Rugby, the year before last. Another of my boys, now at Rugby, gained a mathematical studentship at Christ Church, in the spring.—(Note by Master.)

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WORFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Worfield is a parish about four miles from Bridgnorth, lying in the midst of a quiet and very pretty country, across whose fields one sees in the distance the smoke of the Black Country rise by day, while at night the blaze of its furnaces quivers on the clouds just above the horizon. Its school, which had fallen quite into decay, has been restored to life and usefulness mainly by the exertions of the present vicar, who has procured an intelligent and zealous master, and has succeeded in persuading a fair number of the farmers to send their sons here instead of to the commercial academy. The income from the endowment is about 50*l.* a year, and not likely to increase, part of the property consisting of old cottages. Formerly (before the new Poor Law) three fourths of the revenue was expended in doles to the poor, a discretion having been left in the trustees to dispose of it in this way if they thought fit; now all that can be made available, after paying for repairs and so forth, goes to the master. Being a bachelor, and having no residence provided for him, he does not take boarders. The day scholars are nearly all sons of farmers: most of them come from beyond the limits of the parish, and pay 8*l.* 8*s.* a year; those within the parish, among whom there are a few labourers' children, paying 4*l.* 4*s.* All the scholars have school books provided for them.

Latin is taught to those who desire it, as well as some little algebra and mensuration, together with an occasional lesson in agricultural chemistry from Johnson's Manual.

On the day of my visit 16 scholars were present, arithmetic was given on paper to five of the higher boys, who acquitted themselves with credit. The younger ones know the multiplication table well, and did passably several easy sums in addition and division. Their dictation was not good—in fact, this is a thing which country boys, unaccustomed to the sight of written words, generally do very ill. The answering in English grammar was sensible, and showed that this subject, as well as history and geography, had been carefully taught. The one boy who learnt Latin was absent; and of those present only one had gone far enough in mathematics to make it worth while to examine him. His work (done on paper) was extremely good, and proved that the master is a competent teacher of geometry.

The schoolhouse consists of one room, which, though small, is quite large enough for the present number of scholars. The playground is only a scrap of ground at the school door, but, as the farmers allow the boys to play cricket in the fields round about, the want of a larger ground is not seriously felt.

The great difficulty under which the school, like others similarly placed, labours is that the farmers are so indifferent to their children's education as to let them run wild for the first 10 or 12 years of their life. When they come to school they have learnt absolutely nothing but their letters, and when after three

years their minds are just beginning to expand they are taken off to help in the farm, and remain for the rest of their days as obtuse and narrow-minded as their sires. Thus, as the vicar of Worfield remarked, one can often make more of a labourer's son than of a farmer's, because the former can be caught younger, and his regular attendance can more easily be compelled. Considering these difficulties, and the fact that the master here has no assistance, the state of Worfield school may be pronounced, if not satisfactory in the abstract, yet certainly creditable both to its master and to the vicar on whom the management practically devolves. Small as the endowment is, a very substantial service is rendered to this and the adjoining parishes by a school which gives a plain, sound education to those farmers' sons who used go to the National school, and to the most promising boys of the National school, who may here be carried further in their studies, and given a chance of rising in the world. These are the two objects at which a rural grammar school ought to aim; and the chief suggestion which it occurs to me to make respecting Worfield is, that it should devote itself more strenuously to the latter than it has yet done.

Girls were at one time taught in the Worfield school, but since its resuscitation as a place of superior instruction they have been excluded, and now go either to the elementary school of the parish or to private boarding schools. The education which they receive in the former is necessarily so narrow in its range, and that given in the latter so lamentably bad in its quality, that it is greatly to be wished some provision were made for them similar to that which is made for their brothers at Worfield, and ought to be made in all the larger parishes throughout the country.

A word may be said on the charities of this parish. Until 1844 what is now the grammar school was the only public school of the parish, and a very bad one it was. At that date power was obtained to apply part of the funds of a charity called the Brierley Charity (which had previously been given in doles to the poor) to the establishment of an elementary school. This school is now supported by 120*l.* from the charity and by the children's pence. The rest of the charity income goes to apprentice six children from the school, and to gifts in money to the poor, gifts which those whom I conversed with at Worfield, like every experienced person everywhere else, held to be useless, if not injurious. As the Brierley Charity was expressly founded for the poor, the grammar school has no claim upon it. But the 40*l.* or thereabouts which go in doles and such like would benefit the poor far more if applied to pay the fees at the grammar school of the most promising boys from the elementary school. And a part of the surplus at present in hand (arising from sales of land in the Black Country) might be devoted to the building of a place of superior instruction for girls.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iii. 249. A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Probably by Thomas Beech, who by deed, 26 May 1618, conveyed premises in Worfield and Bridgnorth to trustees towards the maintenance of a school and schoolmaster in parish. Deeds in parish chest.

School Property.—Ten cottages and gardens, one (dilapidated) house and premises, and one meadow, 1A. 2R. 29P.; also 272*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* new three per cent. Consols. Total annual income 50*l.* gross, 40*l.* net.

No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—For the instruction of children and youths of parish, or to the use and maintenance of the poor, at discretion of trustees (foundation deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading and writing English, the accidences and principles of grammar and the Latin tongue (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—At present six trustees, who appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of master from endowment 35*l.*, from fees 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—16, chiefly between 10 and 14 years old, from distances up to four miles. Pay, if resident in parish, 4*l.* 4*s.*; if non-resident, 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sundays.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read.

School classified separately for every subject or group of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in principles and duties of Christianity. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination half-yearly by vicar, who is a trustee.

Punishments: corporal punishment, and impositions; former publicly.

Playground, 650 square yards.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours in summer and 25 in winter per week. One-third of lessons prepared at home.

ACCOUNTS for year 9 Oct. 1863 to 13 Oct. 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	69	9	8
Rents	45	19	6
Dividends	7	19	0
	123	8	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax	0	9	8
Rates	3	2	9½
Repairs	4	9	2
Sundries	0	3	9
Salary (collector)	3	0	0
Law charges	14	11	0
Schoolmaster	50	0	0
Commissionon transfer of stock	1	16	1
Balance	45	15	8½
	123	8	2

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

W. S. Davenport, esquire, Davenport.
J. Pritchard esquire, M.P., Broseley.
Rev. C. F. Broadbent, vicar of Worfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, Hilton.
G. M. Kettle, esquire, Dallicott.
T. Smith, esquire, Bromley.

Head Master:

Isaac Hoppett.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from Schoolhouse.
Boys highest in School 1	Landowner	Ackleton	2½ miles.
,, 2	Publican	Worfield	
,, 3	Landowner	Do.	
,, 4	Farmer	Roughton	1 mile.
,, 5	Do.	Ewdness	3 miles.
,, 6	Landowner	Worfield	
,, 7	Farmer	Hilton	1½ mile.
,, 8	Do.	Do.	1½ mile.
,, 9	Miller and Maltster	Sutton	2½ miles.
,, 10	Servant	Wyken	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School 1	Miller	Chesterton	3 miles.
,, 2	Bailiff	Hilton	1½ mile.
,, 3	Miller	Chesterton	3 miles.
,, 4	Farmer	Rougton	1 mile.
,, 5	Servant	Wyken	½ mile.
,, 6	Farmer	Stockton	3½ miles.

[All these places in the parish of Worfield.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of the whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week to given each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the SECOND Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge	16	2	—	6	14	5	½	—	2½	" " " " "	10	11	5	½	—	2½	
Latin	1	—	—	—	15	2	½	—	1	Eton Grammar; Arnold's 1st Book; Dr. Smith's Principia Latina; Anthon's Cæsar.							
Arithmetic	16	3	—	6	14	5	1	—	5	Barnard Smith's and Colenso's	6	12	7	1	—	7	Crossley's.
Book-keeping	2	—	—	—	13	2	1	—	2	Relfe's.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	—	—	4	13½	2	1	—	2	Nesbit's.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	—	—	4	13½	5	½	—	2½	Pott's Euclid and Colenso's Algebra.							
Chemistry	4	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	½	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.							
History	11	2	—	4	13½	2	½	—	1	Ince's and one by Committee of Gen. Liter. and Education.	7	12	3	½	—	1½	Elementary.
Geography	13	2	—	8	13	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Geography	5	12	3	½	—	1½	Elementary.
English Grammar	15	2	—	7	13	2	½	—	1	Morell's Gram. and Analysis	8	11	3	½	—	1½	Douglas's.
English Composition	8	—	—	8	13	2	½	—	1								
Reading	16	2	—	6	14	5	½	—	2½	British Poets and McCulloch's Course.	10	11	5	¾	—	3¾	
Drawing	16	2	—	6	14	5	1	—	5	" " " " "	10	11	5	1	—	5	

The lowest Class contains 4 boys of the average age of 10 years.

CARESWELL EXHIBITIONS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 230, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment—By Edward Careswell, of the Blackland, in the parish of Bobbington, Staffordshire, by will, 3 Feb. 1689, disposing of the reversion after a term of 500 years dating from his death, and of the residue of the term after certain life interests created by indenture of 9 Jan. 1689 should have expired, in all his landed estates in Staffordshire and Salop. By codicil, 24 Feb. 1689, he gave 10*l.* annually out of the same to the minister of Bobbington. Charity established by decree of Court of Chancery, 6 July 1741. Property increased by accumulations.

Property.—1,075a. 2r. 23p. land, with some houses on it. Rent 1,191*l.* (Ch. Com. Rep. A.D. 1820.) In 1867 income from land (apparently the same properties) 894*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, dividends 365*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; together 1,260*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* gross; 933*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* net. 888*l.* 10*s.* paid to exhibitioners.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of 18 scholars in the College of Christ Church in Oxford, or in default of accommodation there in some other college or hall of Oxford. Each scholar to have yearly for four years while an undergraduate 18*l.*; for three years while B.A. 21*l.*; for three years as M.A. 27*l.* The said 18 scholars to be chosen from and out of the most ingenious and deserving scholars, either natives of the several parishes where the estate lay, or elsewhere of the county of Salop, and of the least ability to maintain themselves, of the six free schools of the said county after mentioned, whether the said scholars should be free or not free of the said schools; viz., *four* from Shrewsbury, *three* from Bridgnorth, *four* from Newport, *three* from Shiffnall, *two* from Wem, and *two* from Donnington, in the parish of Wroxeter. Any vacancy to be supplied by a new election from the same school, and not from any other of the said schools. Any increase of produce of endowment to be applied to the maintenance of a greater number of scholars, to be chosen proportionally from the said six free schools. The electors to be the master of the college to which the exhibitioners are to be sent, or his delegate, and the justices of the peace inhabiting or acting within the hundreds of Bradford, Stottesden, and Brimstree. (Careswell's will.)

The latest order of the Court of Chancery is dated 11 Feb. 1861. By this (or by previous orders) the following alterations have been made.

The minister of Bobbington to receive 40*l.* annually. The payment to each exhibitioner is raised to 60*l.* a year while an undergraduate or if resident as a B.A., but if non resident as a B.A. the sum remains at 21*l.*, and after M.A. it remains at 27*l.*

On failure of a sufficiently qualified candidate who is a native of Shropshire, any other boy from the same school is eligible; in default of such, any native of Shropshire from any of the other schools; in default of such, any one being a native of any other place or county whatsoever, including any foreign country, from any of the six schools.

A Careswell prize of 100*l.* is also to be given annually by competition to one of the scholars of the six schools without any preference of any kind. Gaining an exhibition does not disqualify for the prize.

All candidates for prize or exhibitions must have been for at least 2½ years next preceding the election educated at the free school from which he is sent up.

The election is to be held once every year at the particular school to which the exhibition belongs; but for the Careswell prize, and for any exhibition thrown open, the election shall be at Shrewsbury. The electors are to be the Dean of Christ Church or his deputy, and any two or more justices of the peace inhabiting or acting within the hundreds of Bradford, Stottesden, and Brimstree, who may attend the election.

The scheme fixes the notices to be sent, the certificates of residence, good conduct, &c. to be given, and the fees to be paid to the receiver, &c.

The receiver states (4 March 1867) that "the contingency contemplated by "the scheme, viz., that a school may fail to send duly qualified candidates "frequently occurs. At present Donnington, Wem, Shiffnal, and Bridg-

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

"north are not in a position to send any candidates for the vacancies soon to "be filled up. Newport sends one candidate; the remaining vacancies will "thus all fall to Shrewsbury boys."

As to the mode of election, the receiver states (16 Feb. 1869) that "it has "been the custom to obtain the attendance of two justices at the examination. "They sit as assessors, as it were, the dean or his deputy conducting the "examination. In practice the elections are determined entirely by the results "of the examination, due consideration having been given to the privilege "clauses.

The following statement is furnished by the receiver (2 Dec. 1867.)

CARESWELL EXHIBITIONS.—Actual Elections from 1857 to 1867 inclusive.

Exhibitions appropriated to Shrewsbury.	Exhibitions appropriated to Bridgnorth.	Exhibitions appropriated to Newport.	Exhibitions appropriated to Shiffnal.	Exhibitions appropriated to Donnington.	Exhibitions appropriated to Wem.
1857. Shrewsbury.	1857. Bridgnorth.	1859. Newport.	1857. *Newport.*	1861. *Wem.*	1863. Wem.
1858. Shrewsbury.	1860. *Shrewsbury.*	1860. *Wem.*	1858. *Bridgnorth.*	1866. *Shrewsbury.*	1865. *Shrewsbury.*
1861. Shrewsbury.	1862. *Shrewsbury.*	1861. Newport.	1861. *Shrewsbury.*		
1864. Shrewsbury.	1864. Bridgnorth.	1864. *Shrewsbury.*	1865. *Shrewsbury.*		
1865. Shrewsbury.	1867. *Shrewsbury.*	1865. Newport.	1867. Candidate from Newport rejected.		
1867. 2 Shrewsbury.		1866. Newport.			

Careswell Prize (annual) open to Candidates from all the privileged schools.

1861.	Shrewsbury.
1862.	Shrewsbury.
1863.	Wem.
1864.	Shrewsbury.
1865.	Shrewsbury.
1866.	Shrewsbury.
1867.	Shrewsbury.

Thus from 1857 to 1867.—

	Appropriate.	Open.
Shrewsbury has gained	- 6	8
Bridgnorth "	- 2	1
Newport "	- 4	1
Shiffnal "	- 0	0
Wem "	- 1	2
Donnington "	- 0	0

(Signed) JOHN BURD.
Receiver.

December 2nd, 1867.

ACCOUNTS for the year ending 1 July 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Mansion house, two cottages, and lands in parish of Bobbington, Staffordshire	208	18	0
Two messuages and farms in parish of Stottesden, Salop	270	0	0
A messuage and farm in parish of Priors Ditton, Salop	146	3	3
Two messuages and a farm in parish of Quatford, Salop	220	0	0
A messuage and farm in parish of Alveley, Salop	49	2	0
Dividends on 12,403*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities	365	17	10
	£1,260	1	1

EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.
Chief rents and land tax				27	3	9
Moiety cattle plague rates				4	4	8
Repairs and drainage				94	10	9
Surveyor's bill and inspector of estates				9	12	6
Insurance				5	9	0
Costs of passing receiver's first account				31	3	0
Costs of receiver's appointment				65	17	7
Receiver's salary, at 1*s.* in the pound on rents and 6*d.* on dividends				53	17	0
Receiver's fees for attending election, paying salaries, and engrossing memorials of new elections				24	4	4
Bill at hotel for entertainment of justices				9	4	0
Railway fare and expenses					10	6
Parcels, postages, and stamps				1	1	0
						326 18 1
Minister of Bobbington				39	13	4
Donation to Quatford School				4	0	0
						43 13 4
Examiner						21 0 0

EXHIBITIONS.

Shrewsbury School.						
One M.A.	27	0	0			
One B.A.	21	0	0			
One undergraduate	60	0	0			
One undergraduate (half a year)	30	0	0			
				138	0	0
Bridgnorth School.						
One B.A.	21	0	0			
One undergraduate	60	0	0			
				81	0	0
Newport School.						
One B.A.	21	0	0			
Three undergraduates	180	0	0			
				201	0	0
Shiffnal School.						
One M.A.	27	0	0			
One B.A. (resident half-year, non-resident half-year)	40	10	0			
One undergraduate	60	0	0			
				127	10	0
Donnington School.						
One B.A.	21	0	0			
One undergraduate	60	0	0			
				81	0	0
Wem School						
Two undergraduates	120	0	0			
Careswell prize	100	0	0			
				220	0	0
						848 10 0
Balance						19 19 8
						£1,260 1 1

Receiver (appointed by Court of Chancery, 14 Sept. 1866).
Rev. John Burd, M.A., Vicar of Chirbury, Salop.

COUNTY OF SALOP

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[For Explanatory Note, see p. 133.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	CONSTITUTION AND ENDOWMENT. Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Bridgnorth—	6240	Farming	Town Hall	Yes	None	Fair	Corporation.	47	46	46	Stat.
Ludlow	5178	Farming	With corporation.	Yes	Scheme	Fair	Municipal Charity Trustees.	*	*	420	Stat.
Newport	3051	Mixed	Haberdashers' hall.	No	Scheme A.D. 1797.	Good	Governors.	1,576	954	553	Stat.
Oswestry	5414	Agricultural.	With head master.	No	Partly obsolete; partly still observed.	Fair	Master	280	260	All	Stat.
Shrewsbury.	Information supplied to the Nine Schools Commissioners.										
Whitchurch	5986	Agricultural.	Church	No	Court of Chancery, A.D. 1725 and 1748.	Good	Trustees	469	409	339	Inc.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bitterley	972	Farming	—	—	—	Bad	Master	40	34	34	Stat.
High Ercal	1969	Farming	Parish chest	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1829.	Good	Resident trustee.	106	97	93	Stat.
Market Drayton	5242	Farming	?	—	Varied by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1816.	Bad	Rent-charge.	32	—	—	Stat.
Wem	3802	Farming	Not known	—	—	Good	Treasurer	277	153	150	Stat.
Non-classical and elementary Schools—											
Donnington (par. Wroxeter).	616	Agricultural.	With patron's agent.	—	—	—	Tolerable	Rent-chrge. 27	26	—	Stat.
Shiffnal	2046	(Income paid to National School.)									
Worfield	1785	Agricultural.	Parish chest	With consent of trstss.	—	—	Trustees	50	40	—	Stat.

* *See digest.*

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.							
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.	
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.												
3	£ abt. 150	None	£ 0	Mayor and Council ex. off.	—	H.M.	No	Sons of freemen.	Boys	Ability to read and write.	By being the son of a freeman.	Dim.	Classical -	None	
3*	150	Four	21	Municipal Charity Trstees.	—	Trstees.	No	Unrestricted	—	Residence; abs., within 10 miles.	Payment of capitation fee.	Dim.	Grammar	Alms-houses, &c.	
Four†	82	None	0	Haberdashers' Comp.	Fitness for Coll.	Governors.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Poor children; pref.	By exnmination.	Inc.	Class	Alms-houses, &c.	
Only lately established	30	None	0	2 ex. off., rest local.	—	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	Inc.	Class. -	—	
None	0	None	0	Twelve, local.	Residence.	Master	No	Unrestricted	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	None	
None	0	None	0	? ex. off.	?	Master	—	For parish	Boys	- - -	- -	—	- - -	—	
None	0	None	0	Local	None	Master	Yes	Parish -	—	Residence; abs.	- -	Stat.	Semi-classical.	—	
None	0	None	0	Churchwardns. ex. off.	Knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Grammar	None	
2	80	None	0	Local	Residence.	Master	No	Parish -	Boys only.	- - -	- -	Dim.	- - -	None	
2	—	—	—	One; hereditary.	—	—	—	Parishes of Wroxeter and Uppington.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None	
None	0	None	0	Local	—	Trstees.	—	Parish -	—	Residence; abs.	- -	—	Semi-classical.	None	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Bridgnorth	Only one	Mayor and council.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	1 B 11 D	- -	1 or 2
Ludlow - -	H.M., usher, writing M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M. and usher.	12 B 34 D	No great change.	10
Newport -	H.M., usher, & writing M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	M.A. - -	H.M. and usher.	1 B 74 D	No particular change.	5
Oswestry -	Master and assistants.	Bishop of St. Asaph.	- - -	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	43 B 43 D	Increased in number of scholars.	3
Shrewsbury.	Information supplied to the Nine Schools Commissioners.									
Whitchurch -	Master and usher and assistant.	Rectr. & trstees. with ordinary's apprvl.	Rector and trustees.	H.M.	H.M. (by special agreement).	Unmarried pref.	H.M.	26 B 26 D	No change.	2 or 3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bitterley -	Master -	Rate payers with consent of trstees.	- - -	- -	- -	- -	Master.	B D	No change.	1½
High Ercal -	Master and usher.	Trstees. with approvl of H.M. of Shrewsbury.	Trustees after admonition.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	17 B 40 D	- -	4
Market Drayton	Master -	Govrns. with advice of vicar & lord of manor.	Governors, with advice of vicar and lord of manor.	H.M.	H.M.	- - -	H.M.	10 B 15 D	No change.	3 to 5
Wem - -	H.M. and under M.	Trstees. after trial by visitors.	Trustees, for scandalous conduct or negligence, after trial by visitors.	Trstees.	Trstees.	Orthodoxy, &c. -	H.M.	3 B 21 D	No change.	1 to 4
Non-classical and elementary Schools—										
Donnington - (par. Wroxeter).	Master -	Duke of Cleveland.	Not known - -		-	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge.	H.M.	Neither	Population is dim.	4
Shiffnal.	(Income paid to National School.)									
Worfield -	Master -	Trstees.	- - -	- -	-	- - -	None	16 D	No change.	—

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent.	per cent.							£	£	£				
- -	30 A 70 B	·2	—	No authority necessary.	H.M. -	—	Yes	—	66	—	(*a*) 7–8 (*b*) 9–10	- - -	—	None
100 A	50 A 50 B	?	?	Trustees under scheme.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 9	Eldest boy	436	None
- -	31 A 64 B 5 C	1	Unkn.	No authority necessary.	Second M.; or first, if he chooses.	Private.	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	—	None
100 A	55 A 45 B	1	4 or 5	H.M.	H.M. and 2 assistants.	H.M.	Yes	114	91	69	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8–10	Master -	410	—
95 5 B	25 A 75 B	1		None necessary.	H.M.; three boys board in town.	—	Yes	79	62	53	(*a*) 6½–7 (*b*) 8½–10	Masters -	492	None
- -	- -	—	1	- -	Master -	—	Yes	28 gns.	—	26 gns.	(*a*) 6–7 (*b*) 9	Præpostors	288	None
10 A 90 B	50 B 50 C	—	·1	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	35	32	27	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 9	Master -	612	—
30 A 70 B	100 B	—	—	- -	H.M. alone	—	Yes	31	22	17	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 8	- - -	—	None
20 A 80 B	35 A 65 B	·6	·4	? None necessary.	Second M. alone.	—	—	30	20	16	- -	- - -	—	—
—	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
—	19 A 81 B	—	·6	No boarding houses.	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction: Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Instruction: Number of School Hours per Week.	Instruction: Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Instruction: Classification Uniform; *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Instruction: Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Instruction: Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Bridgnorth	About 40.	25 or 26.	Reading and writing at least.	No regular classification.	—	Nearly all out of school, no supervision.	All	5	9	—	—
Ludlow	About 37.	26	Reading and writing.	Mixed	Examination	None in school, boarders supervision; rest at home.	44	26	35	—	—
Newport	41 or 43.	30	Reading and spelling.	Uniform	Examination	Principal lessons learnt in school.	All	9	47	3	—
Oswestry	38	32	Reading and writing.	By classics chiefly, and mathematics subordinately.	Marks and examination, in some cases by seniority.	One half in school, rest out.	98	64	73	21	—
Shrewsbury.	Information supplied to the Nine Schools Commissioners.										
Whitchurch	40	34 to 27.	Reading, writing, and multiplication table.	By classics mainly.	Examination generally.	All, except morning lessons in school.	56	18	35	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bitterley	40 or 41.	50	No standard	By group of subjects.	Marks and examination.	Two thirds out of school, no supervision; rest in school.	All	6	All	—	—
High Ercal	40	33	Reading	Uniform	Examination	Nearly all in school.	14	—	—	—	—
Market Drayton	41	37	Nothing	—	—	One hour a day out of school.	5	1	2	—	—
Wem	39	24 to 20.	Upper school Latin accidence, lower school reading.	—	Proficiency	—	11	2	2	—	—
Non-classical and elementary Schools—											
Donnington (par. Wroxeter).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiffnal.	(Income paid to National School.)										
Worfield	About 40.	25 to 27½.	Reading	Separate	Half-year's work and examination.	Two thirds in school, one third out, no supervision.	1	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Bookkeeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Without aid -	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Chiefly short sentences.	All		Text books -	—	3	—	—	—	Not taught -
Advanced pupils (*a*).	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	46	35	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	No direct instruction.
Without aid -	P. & V.	P. & V.	P.	P.	All save original composition.	All	½	Text books chiefly.	Occasional	Occasional	Occasional	None	Occasional	Not at present taught.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three -	98	40	Text books chiefly, but other ways also.	3	10	—	—	—	Hardly taught at all.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	All three -	58	5	All three -	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught -
Without aid -	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three -	All	2 upper classes.	Text books and orally.	2 upper classes.		All	All	All	In each way, but chiefly (*d*).
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences	54	2	Text books usually.	5	4	—	—	—	—
Generally without aid.	P.	P.	P.	P.	Various - -	21	4	Text books -	1	2	—	6	—	Text books -
(*c*) - - -	P.V.	—	—	—	Exercise books	23	—	Text books -	5	—	—	—	—	Not taught -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without aid -	—	—	—	—	- -	16	4	All three -	2	4	—	—	4	Text books and orally.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn								Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Bridgnorth	All	All	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught		H.M.	None.
Ludlow	46	46	23	—	23	23	23	46	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; P.M.; and T.M.			Once a year; by trustees.
Newport	All	All	⅛	—	⅛	⅛	All	5	—	None as part of system.	None	None	Twice a year; by Governors.
Oswestry	98	85	—	—	21	All	70	18	8	G.D. sometimes; P.; D.F.; C., as an extra; P.M., as an extra.	Singing to all who can learn.	Yes	Half yearly: by H.M.
Shrewsbury.	Information supplied to the Nine Schools Commissioners.												
Whitchurch	58	58	6	—	56	16	35	8	4	G.D.; P.; D.F.; D.M.; and C.		Yes	Midsummer; by H.M.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bitterley	All	All	All	2 upper classes.		All	All	All	All	All, except C.		Half yearly	
High Ercal	40	40	22	—	—	54	54	—	—	G.D.; P.; D.F.; and C.	Dictation		
Market Drayton	22	22	25	—	21	25	25	7	1	Geometrical and architectural drawing.			
Wem	23	23	14	—	5	14	23	—	—	Not taught			
Non-classical and elementary Schools—													
Donnington (par. Wroxeter).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiffnal.	(Income paid to National School.)												
Worfield	11	13	15	—	8	16	16	—	—	Not taught at present.			Half yearly; vicar.

Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.								
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
No	Yes	Partially	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Chosen by H.M.; before and after school.	Al	At option of H.M.	Questions set to be answered in writing.	Boarders, 2
The scheme of the School prescribes without liberty to modify. Modifications practically take place.			46	Open to all.	H.M., scnd. M.	Prayer Book, before and after school.	All	H.M. for boarders; clergy day boys.	Boarders, 2.	Boarders.
Occasional.	Occasional	Occasional	All	Open to all.	Each master.	From various sources, before and after school.	All	Incumbent	None	Whole school, except Dissenters.
Yes	Yes	Yes	98	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morning; elsewhere evening.	All	H.M.	All, 1	All twice (except some dissenters).
Yes	Yes	Yes	58	Ch. of Eng., but open to all.	H.M.	Various forms, before and after school.	All	Boarders, H.M.; day boys, H.M. and clergy.	Boarders	No regulations.
No	No	No	All	Open to all.	Master.	Prayer Book, before schl.	All who belong to Ch.	Master	All, 4	Foundationers & boarders.
No	In some measure.	No	54	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Before and after school.	All	Vicar	Boarders	Boarders twice.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere, before and after school.	All	H.M. with aid of vicar.	Boarders only.	Twice or three times.
No	No	No	23	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before schl.	Upper schl.	H.M.	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yes	Yes	Yes	16	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar	—	—

(Continued on next page.)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H. M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools— Bridgnorth	Yes	Publicly, but seldom.	All; only one master.	—	—	16 or 18.	Quarter of an acre.	Close	Both
Ludlow	Except in cases of expulsion.	Public	Caning	None at present.	Little boys under mastr's. eye.	30	38 yds. × 9 yds.	Close	Both
Newport	Yes	Public	None	No regulations	When in playground.	All week, 30 hrs.	About half an acre.	Close	Both
Oswestry	Yes	Private	Corporal punishment.	General supervision; can set impositions.	Masters slightly, and monitors.	About 25	Three acres.	Close	Both
Shrewsbury.	Information supplied to the Nine Schools Commissioners.								
Whitchurch	Yes	Public	Caning	General supervision.	Master generally present.	27 in summer.	Two, each 50 feet square.	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools— Bitterley	Yes	Private	All	Have limited powers of fagging.	Yes; keep order.	35 or 40.	30 yds. × 20 yds.	Close	Both
High Ercal	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	No monitors	Master generally near.	30	300 sq. yards.	Close	Free boys only.
Market Drayton	Yes	Rarely used	Expulsion, with acquiescence of trustees.	No monitors	—	—	Small	Close	Both
Wem	Yes	Public, but rare.	None	No monitors	—	—	28 perches.	Close	Both
Non-classical and elementary Schools— Donnington (par. Wroxeter.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shiffnal.	(Income paid to National School.)								
Worfield	Trustees can interfere.	Public	—	—	—	—	650 sq. yards.	Close	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H. M.	Parents.			
None	No; fives court.	None	None	Latin, math., Eng. subjects.	Latin, mathematics, English subjects.	By Universities.	Possible inexpedient except for legal or medical examination.	Small number of scholars and small income.
None	Drilling sometimes.	Yes	Yes, on payment of a small subscription.	Classics, French, &c.	Some prefer English, especially writing.	Expedient	To a certain extent, both.	Parents cannot see value of time and method
Swing pole, &c.	No	None	All are lent books.	Those in use.	Generally those in use.	By Government.	Inexpedient	Want of uncontrolled power.
None	Drilling	Yes	On payment of 4*s.* a year.	Latin, Greek, and math.	Parents of day boys seldom care for Greek or algebra.	If possible, by a particular society at Oxford or Cambridge.	Possible with clever boys, but rarely expedient.	No special ones.
None	Twice a week.	No	On payment of 5*s.* a year.	Thorough class. and math. education.	Many care for nothing but writing and arithmetic.	By H.M. and trustees.	Not easy but expedient in some cases.	To give both classical and commercial education.
Yes	Yes, both	No	On payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum.	Classics, French, math., nat. phil.	Classics, French, mathematics, natural philosophy.	Expedient	Inexpedient	None.
None	Drilling and dancing in winter.	Yes	Boarders and pay boys only.	For free boys, those in use.	For free boys, those in use.	Inexpedient	Possible	None in free school, insufficient emolument in other school.
None	No	Yes	None	Plain commercial education.	Plain commercial education.	Inexpedient	To a certain extent.	None.
None	No	—	None	Commercial education.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Inexpedient		Want of a supply of scholars.
		—			English subjects.	—	—	—
None	No	—	None	Those in use.	Those in use.	Not expedient	Neither possible nor expedient.	Ignorance of boys when they first come; irregularity of their attendance.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[For Explanatory Note see p. 159.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ALVELEY	882	J. Grove	1616	73	73		(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
ASTON (par. HOPESAY	676)	Mr. Perkes	1729	1*l.* 12*s.*	1*l.* 12*s.*	—	Yes	None	Farm labourers	10	
BARROW	365	John Slaney	1621	21	21	—	Yes	1*d.* (family)	Agriculture chiefly.	27	35
BASCHURCH	1,321	Eleanor Harris	1720	354	183	148	Yes (both).	None	Artisans and labourers.	95	71
„ Dame's School	„	Unknown	—	4*l.* 11*s.*	4*l.* 11*s.*		(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
BISHOPS CASTLE	1,778	Mary Morris	1787	48	47	—	Yes	(1*l.* a quartr).	Farmers, shopkeepers, and mechanics.	43	—
BRIDGNORTH Blue Coat.	7699	A. Weaver	1709	144	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)						
CALVERHALL	279	Hon. Mrs. K. Kerr.	About 1724	10	10	—	Yes	None	Labourers and small farmers.	30	30
CARDINGTON	768	W. Hall	1720	33*l.* 10*s.*	33*l.* 10*s.*		(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
CHESWARDINE	1,159	Unknown	—	4	4	—	Yes	None	Chiefly labourers.	45	35
CHIRBURY	1,538	Edwd. Lewis	1675	90	20	—	Yes	(Girls 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.* a qrtr.)	Chiefly farm labourers.	29	13

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min. and churchwardens.		Neither	No	One dame.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Lord Forester.		A hired teacher and mist. not cert.	No	Mist.
47	32	—	—	7 boys M.B.	Sixteen	Three (V. and churchwardens).	Trustees	Mast. cert., mist. not.	No	Four.
—	—	—	—	12 L., 12 F., 13 E.A., 3 M.B.	None	Bishop.		B.A.(Lond.) and LL.D.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Owner of Cloverley Estate.	Mist. not cert.	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	4 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

* Incumbent of parish is considered the master.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CHURCH STRETTON.	1,695	Subscription	1779	49	49	—	Yes	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	65	65
CLAVERLEY	1,667	R. Dovey	1659	38	38	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
CLEOBURY MORTIMER.	1,619	Sir Lacon W. Childe.	1720	526	300	40	Yes	2*d.* (non-parishioners.)	Tradespeople, artisans, and day labourers.	113	109
„ Fox's School	„		—	1	1	(Incorporated with Sir Lacon W. Childe's school					
CLUNBURY	1,029	Fras. Bayley and others.	1669	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*, (majority).	Farm labourers chiefly.	72	56
CLUNGUNFORD	647		1658	48	48*	—	Yes	1*d.* to 5*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	32	38
DUDDLESTON (par. ELLESMERE)	—	F. Edwards	1719	16	12†	—	—	—		—	—
GREAT NESS: Ness Cliff School	573	Rev. W. Parry and others.	1754	39	39	—	Yes	1*d.*	Small farmers, tradesmen, and labourers	50	40
HADNALL	456	Dame M. Hill	1787	15*l.* 13*s.*	15*l.* 13*s.*	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
HODNET	1,714	— Price and others.	Unknwn.	17	17	—	Yes	—		None	

* Information from Charity Commissioners. † 4*l.* 10*s.* a year paid to a former mistress.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Nine	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
12	12	—	—	4 boys E., 16 boys A., 16 boys M., 8 boys B., 16 boys N.Sc.	Three	Ten	Visitor	Cert.	No	Six.
about 10 years ago.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	-	-	-	Com. of management.	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	-	None	?	R. & churchwardens.	Neither	No	Mast.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
LLANYBLODWELL	1,008	M. Bridgman	1713	9	7	—	Yes	(1s. 7½d. to 4s. a quarter).	Agriculture	27	22
LOPPINGTON	575	J. Kynaston	1694	13	(as returned in 1830).		Property sold about eighteen years ago.				
LUDLOW: National School.	5,178	Unknown	Unknwn	75	75	—	Yes	1d. usually.	Mechanics and labourers.	269	218
LYDBURY, NORTH	1,025	John Shipman and others.	1662	15	15	—	No	1d., 2d., 4d., 6d.	Agriculturalists.	40	35
NEEN SAVAGE	452	Rich. Edwards	1732	36	36	—	Yes	None	Agriculture	24	—
NEWPORT: English School.	2,856	Letters Patent, 23 Eliz.	Before 1553	63	53	—	No	(1s. entrance).	Labourers	39	—
NORTON IN HALES	309	Unknown	—	8	8	—	Yes	(2s. 6d. a qrtr).	Farmers and labourers.	38	34
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
ONIBURY	375	W. Norton	1593	6 13 4	6 13 4	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
OSWESTRY*	5,414	E. Goff									
PONTESBURY*	3,466	" "	—	3	3†						

* Goff Charity is no longer applied to a school in Pontesbury or Oswestry. (See Pownhope in Herefordshire.)
† Share of rent of Hene Farm representing charities formerly absorbed by parish vestry.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	8 boys M.B.	None	Two	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
by order of Court of Chancery, to pay costs of a suit (Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Committee.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	(Committee.)	Parishioners.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	Seven (by another charity).	None	Crown	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Rector	Neither	No	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
				£	£	£					
PRESTON ON THE WILD MOORS.	228	Lord and Lady Torrington.	1726	2637*	*	*	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers generally.	—	25
RUSHBURY	576	Benjamin Wainwright.	1821	22 (Mixed charity)	11	—	Yes	(1s. to 6s. a qurter.)	Chiefly farmers and agricultural labourers.	36	32
S. MARTIN Bryngwyla School.	2,351	E. Phillips	1705	School discontinued. (Information from Charity Commissioners.)							
SELATTYN	1,118	Chas. Morris and Bishop Hanmer.	1750	80 (Mixed charity)	37	1	Yes	1d.	Farmers and farm labourers.	41	35
SHIFFNAL (Blue Girls.)	2,040	B. Jobber	1716	10	10	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
SHREWSBURY: Allatt's School.	22,163	John Allatt	1796	438 (Mixed charity)	115	180	Yes (both)	None	Chiefly mechanics.	40	40
„ Millington's Hospital.	„	James Millington.	1748	1187 (Mixed charity)	169	200	Yes	None	Small shopkeepers, artisans, and labourers.	25	25
„ Bowdler's School	„	Thomas Bowdler.	1724	140	83	†	Yes (both)	None	Husbandry or artificers' work.	15	15
STANTON ON HINEHBATH.	648	Sarah Baddeley	1721		5	—	Yes	(Writing, 2s. a qrter).	Labourers	7	5

* Returned as exceptionally large; usual amount stated to be 2,398*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Charity comprises almshouses; no separate account as to education kept; children taught by matron and her assistant.
† No clothing given in 1866.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	25	—	25	None	(Four received 5*l.* each on leaving).	Three	Earl of Bradford.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy M.	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist. for needlework
1	1	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
40	40	—	—	40 boys M.B.	Four (5 boys and 8 girls rewarded).	Fourteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist.cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
25	25	—	—	12 boys M.B.	Two (3 boys and 3 girls rewarded).	Fourteen	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	Two.
—	15	—	—	1 boy M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	? Three	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
STOKE S. MILLBOROUGH.	535	Subscription		3	(as returned in 1820). School supported entirely by voluntary						
STOKESAY	559	Roger Powell	1616	7	7	—	No	10s. to 2s. a quarter.	Mostly agricultural labourers.	61	46
TONG	532	Duke of Kingston.	1725	59	30	24	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
UPTON MAGNA	452	T. Blakeway	1767	34	34	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
WELLINGTON	5,576		Unknwn	6	6	—	Yes	2d.	Principally labourers and small artisans.	188	170
MUCH WENLOCK	2,494	Rev. F. Southern.	1558	11	11	—	—	Ten free.	Labourers mostly.	10 in Nat. Sch.	—
WENTNOR	664	Rev. E. Rogers	1788	7	7	—	Yes	1d., 2d., 4d., 6d.	Labourers and artizans.	29	25
WESTBURY	1,655	Rev. — Earle Rev. Thomas Parr.	1732 1852	27 10	37	—	Endowment applied towards support of				
WHITCHURCH: Wesleyan School	3,704	Thomas Benyon.	—	23	23	—	Yes	3d. (average).	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	116	68
WHITTINGTON: Nat. School.	1,895	Robert Jones Griffith ap Hugh.	1679 1706	43*	43	—	No	4s. 6d. to 1s. a quarter.	Agricultural	98	66

* Will be increased by dividends on 190*l.* 15*s.* 3*l.* per cent. stock purchased with proceeds of sale of two old cottages.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
annual subscriptions (return in 1867)										
—	—	—	—	1 boy L., 2 boys and 1 girl F., 15 boys E.A.	None	None at present.	Manager	Mast. cert.	Yes	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and committee.		Mast. and 2 mist. cert.	Yes	Three cert. and two pupil teachers.
—	—	—	—	4 Boys M.B.	None	(Ch.Com.)	—	Mast. cert.		
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two (besides ch.-wardens).	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
Nat. school.										
—	—	—	—	3 boys L., 7 boys E.A., 16 boys and 2 girls M.B.	None	Four	School comm.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	School comm.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and monitors.

† Roger Powell's will appoints three churchwardens and six of the most substantial parishioners trustees. The practice is to pay the amount to the clergyman (Vicar's return).

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

ABBOTS BROMLEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

This is a large lifeless village, calling itself a town, having at one time had a market. The population about is sparse; the middle class consists almost wholly of farmers, holding generally from 100 to 200 acres. Before the days of National schools and large boarding schools of easy access, the grammar school is said to have flourished. The then master used to get a good many boarders, and there were commonly (I was told) some 40 boys in the school. It came to be closed owing to circumstances connected with the late master, and after having been some years in abeyance, had only been reopened about a year previously to the time of my visit. During the interval an elementary school under Government inspection had been established, to which the neighbouring farmers, who are seldom wealthy or ambitious of gentility, generally sent their sons. In such cases elsewhere I have generally found the endowment of the grammar school applied to the elementary school, but here the trustees thought it better to keep it separate. The reason which I heard given for this by one of them, who is also the agent of the principal landholder, was, that though the farmers might not refuse to send their sons to the same school with the sons of their labourers, such mixture was undesirable.

Judging from the state of the school at the time of my visit, I doubt the possibility of its being made to serve a useful purpose on the present system. It was the so-called "short quarter," from Midsummer to Michaelmas, when farmers are apt to keep their boys at home. There were only 12 professedly in attendance, and that profession and practice do not correspond was clear from the case of two brothers, one of whom had been absent 34 times, another 21, out of 48. Of the 12, all but four had been previously at the mixed elementary school of the village, and I understood that the farmers still generally used the same schools as the poor, except in a few cases where they preferred a boarding school.

The produce of the fees of 12 boys at 15*s.* a quarter each, in addition to 20*l.* a year from endowment, is clearly not enough to give the master (who was bred as a National schoolmaster, and holds a Government certificate, but is now a B.A. of St. John's, Cambridge,) much interest in his work. Last autumn he had

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

only one complete boarder, besides two weekly ones. He supplements his income by giving private instruction to the children of Lord Bagot and the son of the vicar, whom he visits for the purpose. These engagements, he told me, alone keep him to the place. As it is, he only stays where he is till he can obtain holy orders and a suitable curacy. He said frankly that he thought the school of no use; he could not hope to get boarders against the competition of the grammar schools at Rugeley on one side, and Uttoxeter on the other, each only six miles distant, with two or three private schools, of repute with farmers, only a little further off. His day boys, he thought, for the most part had better be at a good National school; those whose more wealthy parentage made this undesirable would do better at a boarding school, where they might be kept regularly at work.

On examination of the boys, I found their condition to be what the master had led me to expect. It was such, with perhaps one exception, that practice in the correct reading and writing of English and in arithmetic was clearly the only thing suitable for them. Four professed to learn Latin. I set the two best of these to look over a few of the simple "miscellaneous sentences" in the Delectus, which they had already learnt, but after a considerable interval of preparation I found that they had seldom been able to find the nominative case, and that a relative puzzled them hopelessly. The same boys had been pushed by tht master in algebra as far as quadratic equations, but they did not seem very expert in some arithmetical sums of the higher sort which I set them, though acquainted with the rules. I tried two or three other boys with sums in fractions, and the rest, who were very young, with sums in the simple rules. They were very slow in doing them, and did them oftener wrong than right. Understanding from the master that I should not elicit much by an examination in history, I set all but the two best on to read. In this several were very deficient. One, a well dressed boy of 14, the son of a principal farmer of the neighbourhood, was generally baffled by a word of three syllables. Of geography they seemed to know very little. On the whole, the elder boys were not so well up in elementary subjects as those of the same age in a good National school. This the master ascribed to early neglect, irregular attendance, and natural dullness; while the younger ones were in that state in which they would be much better taught in a large class, where they would be kept alive, than one by one. The master, who seemed superior to his work, evidently felt that his time was wasted, and the boys were only half awake in what they did.

The building, which is new, is very sufficient for a small school. It was supplied with a blackboard and a few maps, but the board was the property of the master, and the maps were borrowed. There is a very small space for the boys to romp about in, and the master's house is not attractive for boarders.

The only copy in the place of the new scheme, under which the school is managed, was in the hands of the vicar, who was

away at the time of my visit. It contains, as I was told, a provision that the school shall be open to the Government inspector of elementary schools; but this being understood by the trustees to be a permissive, and not a compulsory provision, the inspector on his last visit was not allowed to examine the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. viii. 650, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Clark, who, by will, 28 Sept. 1606, gave 300*l.* to the parishoners to buy land of the yearly value of 20*l.* or more in fee simple towards the erection and maintenance of a free school within the town of Bromley for ever. Land worth, in 1822, 137*l.* a year, purchased with this sum, but shortly afterwards (1608) let for 1000 years at a rent of 20*l.* per annum. Rentcharge of 4*s.* a year left by E. Hickson.

School Property.—Income, gross 20*l.* 4*s.*, net 20*l.*, all applied to purposes of the school. Master has to repair schoolhouse and premises. School buildings good, but house old. Master's house adapted for receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The erection and maintenance of a free school for the instruction of the children of the town and towns within seven miles in grammar or other good literature for ever.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and other good literature. (will.)

Government and Masters.—The trustees 11 in number, self-acting, the vicar of Abbots Bromley and the rector of Blithfield being *ex officio*, appoint and dismiss the master and regulate the school, subject to the scheme established by the Charity Commissioners, 1863. Masters required to be members of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master, B.A. of Cambridge. [Present master (1868) M.A. and clergyman.] Net income from endowment and fees, 95*l.*

Day Scholars.—13, sons of farmers and shopkeepers, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. Pay 15*s.* for general school work; 2*s.* 6*d.* for lights.

Boarders.—Three in the master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, from 25*l.* 10*s.* to 31*l.* 10*s.* Each boy has not a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—For admission, free boys are draughted from the national school by examination.

School classified separately. School course modified to suit particular cases. No lessons on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible and Catechism.

Promotion by examination held every Midsummer and Christmas, by examiners appointed by masters and trustees. Prizes of books and money given.

Punishments: impositions, and in extreme cases flogging, inflicted in public.

Playground, 400 square yards close to the school. No gymnasium. Bowling played. Master required to be present at games. No school bounds.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 26 hours per week. Play, two hours per day.

The school, was only re-opened in the autumn of 1864, having been in abeyance for five years. It was closed again in 1865 for a year and a quarter. Present master appointed in January 1867.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees (1865):

The Right Hon. Lord Bagot.
H. F. Meynell Ingram, Esq., Hoar Cross.
T. Pickering, M.A., C.C.C. Cambridge.
Edward Batkin.
John Batkin.
J. Heath.
Thomas Hill.
Thomas Brown.
S. Sowter Shipton.
Vicar of Abbots Bromley. } Ex officio.
Rector of Blithefield. }

Head Master (1867):

Rev. Thomas F. Day, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Abbots Bromley.	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Blithefield -	4 miles.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Do. - -	Heatley - -	2 "
" " - 6	Chemist and Druggist.	Abbots Bromley.	
" " - 7	Shopkeeper -	Do.	
" " - 8	Butcher - -	Do.	
" " - 9	Pig Dealer -	Do.	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Carmarthen, S. Wales.	Head Master.
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Pwllheli, N. Wales	
" " - 3	Butcher - -	Hadley End, Staffordshire.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.		Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.	
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	1	—	—	Bible.		
Greek	1	1	—	—	Greek Grammar.		
Latin	5	2	—	—	Latin Grammar and Delectus.	5	Grammar.
Arithmetic	All	2	—	4	Colenso's Arithmetic	12	Colenso's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	4	1	—	—	Colenso's Algebra and Euclid.		
History	All	2	—	4	S. P. C. K. History	12	S. P. C. K. History.
Geography	All	2	—	4	Cornwell's Geography	12	Cornwell's Geography.
English Grammar.	6	1	—	—	Murray.		
English Literature.	All	2	—	4	Thompson's Seasons	12	Thompson's Seasons.
English Composition.	All	2	—	4			
Reading	All	2	—	—	Irish Books	12	Irish Books.
Writing	All	1					
Music	All	1	—	—	Hullah's Manual.		
Other Subjects	2	1	—	2	Welsh Grammar.		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ALDRIDGE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The endowment here is applied entirely to an elementary school for boys, which is under regular Government inspection. In consequence, I did not examine it. The clergyman of the place was quite satisfied with the working of the school. The farmers of the place, he told me, sent sons to it, if they had any of a suitable age, which none appeared then to have. They send their daughters often to the national school for girls. This latter school, which takes infant boys as well, is supported by voluntary subscriptions to the amount of 55*l.* a year, and generally earns a grant of 40*l.*

I do not see that much objection could be made to the present application of the endowment here if the school were more used than it seems to be by the farmers about. It is within easy walking distance of Walsall, and if the grammar school there were elevated in character, and opened at a moderate fee to the neighbourhood, an affiliation of the Aldridge school to it would be very desirable.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 328, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of feoffment, 6 August 1718, by which Thomas Cooper granted a site for a school in Aldridge, and deed of 21 March 1718–9, by which Reverend John Jordan gave lands for its maintenance. Deeds in custody of trustees.

School Property.—11A. 1R. 6P. Average annual income 140*l.* gross, 140*l.* net, all applied to school; no increase expected. Buildings good; site confined.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching and instructing youth (deed). For boys, the sons of all resident inhabitants of the parish of Aldridge, from 7 to 16 years of age (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The English and Latin tongues, the Church Catechism, and to write English (deed). Reading, writing, spelling, English and Latin grammar, arithmetic, and such subjects of general knowledge as may from time to time be directed by the trustees. Religious instruction to be in accordance with Church of England, but with a conscience clause (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Charity Commissioners, 1856.

Trustees: one ex officio, the rector of Aldridge, and twelve others, freeholders in the parish, and resident in that or a neighbouring parish, appoint, and dismiss master, and are usually present at annual examinations, and regulate the school subject to scheme. Trustees, when reduced to five, elect to fill vacancies in their number. Master must be a member of the Church of England. He is allowed to take 15 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary, under Government inspection.

Master.—One, who holds a Privy Council certificate. Has not as yet a residence capable of taking boarders. Income from endowment 80*l.* Late master receives pension of 50*l.* per annum.

Day Scholars.—46 [54 in May 1867]; about two thirds under 10 years of age. They chiefly reside within one mile; their parents are one half engaged in farming, one quarter in brickmaking, and the rest in trade, &c. Pay 1*s.* 6*d.* per quarter for learning to write, from which sum books and stationery are provided. Out-parishioners also pay from 2*d.* to 4*d.* weekly for general education. Attend school on Sundays, also the parish church, unless non-conformists.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No entrance qualification. School classified by knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. School opened and closed by prayers drawn up under direction of the Bishop of Oxford. Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by merit, separately for each subject.

Examinations from time to time, and annually in the presence of trustees by examiner appointed by them. Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks and corporal punishment.

No playground or gymnasium.

School library to which boys have access on payment of 1*s.* per year.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 30 to 32 hours per week, besides preparation of two lessons each evening at home.

Playtime 18 to 20 hours per week.

No boys gone to University at any time.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Mr. Edward Tongue, Aldridge.
Mr. Randal F. Tongue-Croxall, Shustocke, near Coleshill.
Mr. Isaac Lea, Handsworth, near Birmingham.
The Rev. H. Bayley Williams, Pentafon, near Carnarvon.
The Rev. J. Finch Smith, M.A., Rector of Aldridge.
Mr. Francis Cooper, Wolverhampton.
Mr. Thomas Marlow, Aldridge.
Mr. W. M. Eglington, Aldridge.
Mr. Edward Strongitharm.
Mr. Joseph Hart, Birmingham.

Master:

William Proffit (certificated).

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.		Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.				Y.		M.		H.				Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	46	3	—	15	10·7	7	40	3	4¾	Bible, Bks. of Joshua to 2 Samuel inclusive; New Test., St. Mark, St. John, and Acts to Chap. XV.; Ch. Catechism and Moral Lessons.		15	9	7	40	3	4¾	Same as 1st Class		16	7·8	7	40	—	4¾	History of Our Saviour, with oral Lessons on Old Testament, &c.
Latin	3	1	—	3	12½	6	30	3	3	Valpy's Delectus and Grammar.															
Arithmetic	46	3	—	15	10·7	10	30	6	5	Colenso, Davis and others from Compound Rules to Practice, Interest, &c.		15	9	10	30	6	5	Simple and Compound Rules.		16	7·8	10	30	6	5	Simple Rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	12½	3	30	—	1½	Euclid, Book I.															

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week done at home.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
History	—	1	—	15	10·7	4	30	4	2	Kings of England from Henry VIII. to William IV.														
Geography	30	2	—	15	10·7	6	30	—	3	General Phys. Geo., and Geo. of Europe; Oral Lessons and Cornwell's Geography.	15	9	6	30	—	3	N. S. Geo. of England and Wales; Oral Lessons on Europe.							
English Grammar.	30	2	—	15	10·7	4	30	4	2	Oral Lessons and Morell's Gram.; Goldsmith's Traveller.	15	9	4	30	4	2	Definitions and simple Parsing.							
English Literature.	15	1	—	15																				
English Composition.	30	2	—	15	10·7	4	30	—	2	- - - -	15	9	6	30	—	3	Writing from Dictation or describing common Objects.	16	7·8	6	30	—	3	
Reading	46	3	—	15	10·7	6	30	—	3	N. S. and S. P. C. K. Reading Books.	15	9	10	30	—	5	S. P. C. K. and N. S. Reading Book and Bible, &c.	16	7·8	14	45	—	10½	S. P. C. K. and N. S. Reading Books.
Writing	46	3	—	15	10·7	6	30	—	3	Darnell's Copy Books	15	9	6	30	—	3	Darnell's Copy Books	16	7·8	10	30	—	5	Slates and Darnell's Copy Books.
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	15	—	—	—	—	2	Mental Arithmetic, Spelling, &c.	16	—	—	—	—	2	Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, &c.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

AUDLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, Vol. VIII. p. 218.)

In the parish of Audley, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, almost the only people of a class above the common labourers are the "putty colliers" and the farmers, and a few village shopkeepers. Besides these, I heard of an exciseman and an attorney as having sons of an age to send to school. The "putty colliers" are the foremen of gangs in the collieries. The farmers are not wealthy, in some cases not holding more than 25 acres. Very few of them keep gigs.

In such a place the demand for the education proper to a grammar school is necessarily very small, if indeed it can be said to exist. The character of the school is expressed in the fees paid by the boys, which consist of weekly pence, the rate being twopence, threepence or sixpence a week, according to attainment. The only social restriction is one imposed by the master, to the effect that no boy must come to school in "clogs" (wooden shoes). In August 1865 there were only two boys in the school learning Latin. These were sons of farmers. In the following October, when I examined the school, one of them had left, and no one had taken his place.

At this time there were 26 boys in general attendance, of whom 25 were present. I heard all the boys read, and examined the upper half of them in arithmetic, dictation, English grammar, and English history of the period which they had been getting up. The reading of the lower half was poor. In a very easy piece most of the boys stumbled, mumbled, and made mistakes. Two of them, sons of farmers and aged 12, could hardly read at all. The upper half read fairly, and with a few exceptions did dictation fairly. In examining them on the grammar of the passage which they had written down for me (the first stanza of Cowper's "Alexander Selkirk"), I only got intelligent answers from one boy, aged 16, the same who learns Latin. He alone could answer questions in English history, nor did he answer well.

In arithmetic the standard did not seem high. Only four could do sums in fractions, but what they did they did correctly on the whole, though slowly.

The one boy learning Latin was doing Cornelius Nepos; he also learnt Euclid, and was doing the 3rd book. I had not time to examine him in these subjects.

The complaints of the master referred chiefly to the scattering of his time by the necessity of teaching so many things without an assistant to boys of such various degrees of attainment; and to irregularity of attendance on the part of the boys. This irregularity was due to the boys being kept at home, if sons of farmers, to work on the farm; if sons of colliers, to mind the babies.

The old school building, which adjoins the churchyard, is now only used as a shelter to the parish bier. Its outside walls seem sound, but otherwise it is wholly dilapidated. The playground has been taken into the churchyard. The grammar school is now held in a room under the same roof as the infant school, which the vicar lets for the purpose to the trustees, and which seems sufficient for a single master. Its educational equipment consists of a blackboard, nor has it any separate class room. There is nothing to be called a playground, and the master has to rent a house. He proposed at one time to take four boarders, all that he has room for, at 20*l.* a year each, but this was objected to by the trustees.

I could not ascertain, either from the master or from the vicar of the parish, though they would naturally object to any alienation of the endowment, that the school had any definite place to fill. The instruction given in it, setting aside the one boy who learns Latin, is not above the level of a good National school, nor are the boys in it superior socially to those who may elsewhere be found in National schools. A parent who does not object to his son sitting side by side with a collier's son in a grammar school can scarcely object to the same juxta-position in a school called by another name. As it is, there are three elementary schools, besides an infant school, in the parish of Audley under Government inspection, two of these being in connexion with the Establishment, one a British school. Of 97 boys who within a given period had entered the grammar school, I found that 54 had been previously in the mixed National school in Audley town, to which in fact the grammar school acts as an upper boys' department. In short, with an endowment of over 150*l.* a year, the grammar school is not acting as a middle school at all. It neither attracts boys who would be above an elementary school, nor is it used to give the pick of boys from the elementary schools a higher education than they could receive in them. It is simply doing their work under another name.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 244, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed of Edward Vernon, 23 Jan. 1611–12, and executors of William Johnson, who gave respectively 120*l.* and 100*l.* to buy land for maintenance of a free grammar school and a schoolmaster. Subsequent endowment (1671–2) by John Stonier, Thomas Lovatt, and John Middleton, amounting to 160*l.* In 1744 land purchased with accumulations of rent, aided by gifts of Dorothy Smith and others, partly for relief of poor, amounting to 45*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, and bequest by Lady Bellot in 1754 of 100*l.* and by Charles Wickstead in 1856. Schoolmaster entitled to portion of rents of an estate purchased in 1723 on account of contributions by Thomas Vernon and others.

School Property.—Average annual income 171*l.* gross; 137*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* net. Of this 15*l.* paid to poor, and 20*l.* to mistress for young children, according to scheme of Chancery 1852. No house for master. There are mines on the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

trust property, from the produce of which it is hoped a residence may eventually be built.

Objects of Trust.—Maintenance of a learned and sufficient schoolmaster to teach and bring up children and scholars at the parish of Audley only (deed of foundation). Instruction of children of tenants of estates in Wolstanton, not more than eight in reading English, or four grammar scholars (Lady Bellot). Poor of Audley (other benefactors). Schoolmaster to teach freely all children inhabiting within parish of Audley, and children of those born within said parish, and not elsewhere, without giving money or money's worth (orders of school, 1 May 1816).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning and knowledge of good arts (foundation deed). English and grammar (will of Lady Bellot). For such boys as desire it, the elements of Latin; and for all boys the English language, history, geography, writing, arithmetic, and such other useful branches of learning as the trustees shall direct (scheme).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, 15 in number, all required to be resident within 15 miles, or possessed of an estate in Audley, the vicar being *ex officio*, govern the school, appoint and dismiss masters, and manage the estates, subject to scheme of 1852. The trustees, when reduced to eight, elect to fill vacancies in their own body.

Master required to be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master. Total income from endowment 100*l.* (limited to this sum by scheme). Power to pension is given by scheme.

Day Scholars.—31, of whom 13 are under 10, and 13 above 10, and under 14 years of age. Boys not admitted if under six years of age. Pay 2*d.* or 3*d.* a week for general school work. Latin 3*d.* a week extra.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School separately classified, except for arithmetic. School course modified to suit boys intended for particular lines of life. Scripture lessons given to be learned at home on Sunday for Monday. School opened and closed with prayers from Prayer Book. Vicar or curate superintends religious instruction, but school is open to children of all religious denominations (scheme). Promotions by merit. School examined at Midsummer by head master, or examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes of books given.

Punishments: impositions, and caning sometimes inflicted.

Playground about 130 square yards, close to school.

No gymnasium. No school bounds.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ to 30 hours per week according to time of year. Most lessons learned in school. Play, 10 minutes at each meeting.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864—5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance of last account	2	18	0
School fees 2½ years	24	10	8
Cheques drawn	81	10	0
Rents received as per rental	85	10	0
Cheques drawn	69	18	5
Rents	85	10	0
	£349	17	1

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To 2½ years' incidental expenses, cleaning school &c.	11	7	5
„ Rent of school, half year	5	0	0
„ Salaries	130	0	0
„ Prizes	1	10	0
„ Repairs	19	1	8
„ Tithe rentcharge	3	7	0
„ Cash paid into bank	160	0	0
„ Insurance	2	18	2
„ Clothing for poor	15	0	0
„ Postage	1	2	6
„ Taxes	0	10	4
	£349	17	1

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

Lawrence Armitstead, Esq., Cranage Hall, Cheshire.
The Right Hon. Hungerford Baron Crewe, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.
Ralph Sneyd, Esq., Keel Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Charles Wicksted, Esq., Shakenhurst, Worcestershire.
Sir Thomas F. F. Boughey, Bart., Aqualate Hall, Audley.
J. E. Heathcote, Esq., Apedale Hall, Audley.
Smith Child, Esq., Stallington Hall, Stone.
Randle Wilbraham, Esq., Rhode Hall, Lawton, Cheshire.
N. P. Wood, Esq., Bignall End, near Newcastle-under-Lyme.
The Rev. C. P. Wilbraham, Vicar of Audley.
The Rev. W. H. Jackson, Chesterton, Staffordshire.
Thomas F. Twemlow, Betley Court, Crewe.
John Booth, Esq., Hall-o-wood, Crewe, Cheshire.
Mr. J. Hudson, Audley.
The Rev. C. A. Tryon, Alsager, Cheshire.

Head Master:

Rev. T. Darby, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardians' Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer - -	Hallowood House	2 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	2 "
" " - 3	Butcher - -	Audley - -	100 yards.
" " - 4	Joiner - -	Do. - -	60 "
" " - 5	Collier - -	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 6	Publican - -	Do. - -	100 yards.
" " - 7	Exciseman -	Do. - -	50 "
" " - 8	Commission Agent	Do. - -	150 "
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 10	Collier - -	Do. - -	¾ "
Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer - -	Audley - -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Gardener - -	Do. - -	½ "
" " - 3	Widow - -	Do. - -	10 yards.
" " - 4	Exciseman -	Do. - -	50 "
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 "
" " - 7	Collier - -	Do. - -	¾ "
" " - 8	Collier - -	Do. - -	¾ "
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1 "
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ "

AUDLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							SECOND Class.							LOWEST Class.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	32	4	—	5	14	5	½	—	2½	Bible and Watts' Script. History.	9	12	5	½	—	2½	Bible and Watts' Script. History.	10	10	5	½	—	2½	Bible and Church Catechism.
Latin	2	1	3*d.*	2	16	5	½	3	3½	Cornelius Nepos and Ellis's Exercises.														
Arithmetic	Not classed.		—	—	—	8	1½	—	12	Darby's Arithmetic	Not classed		8	1½	—	12	Darby's Arithmetic	Not classed		8	1½	—	12	Darby's Arithmetic.
Mensuration and Surveying.	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	10	Nesbit's Mensuration.														
History	10	2	—	7	14	1	1	1	1	Goldsmith's History of England.	3	12	1	⅓	—	⅓	Pinnock's Catechism of English History.							
Geography	13	2	—	4	14	1	1	1	1	Guy's Geography	9	11	1	⅓	—	⅓	Guy's Geography (small edition).							
English Grammar.	10	2	—	5	14	3	1	3	3	Murray's English Gram.	5	12	3	1	—	3	Murray's English Gram.							
Reading	32	3	—	9	14	9	20m	—	3	Hist. of England, Joyce's Scientific Dialogues and Bible.	11	12	9	20m	—	3	Bible, National Society's 2nd Book.	12	10	9	½	—	4½	Bible and National Society's 2nd Bk.
Writing	32	—	—	Not classed		5	¾	—	3¾	- - - - -	Not classed		5	¾h	—	3¾								
Other Subjects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dictation, Letter Writing, Butter's and Carpenter's Spelling.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dictation, Carpenter's Spelling Book.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dictation, Carpenter's Spelling Bk.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD FREE SCHOOL (Parish of Tatenhill).

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. p. 215.)

Here I found 80 boys having their names on the books, of whom 36 were present. Six of these were sons of village tradesmen, and paid 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. The rest were free. I examined the first class, which contained all the paying boys. They all did decently, one rather well, in easy sums. They also wrote an easy piece from dictation fairly. In reading they mumbled, and blundered a good deal. Such of the other boys as I examined were very inferior,—not up to the mark of a good rural school under inspection. The master has no assistance; the school is sometimes examined by the diocesan inspector. The farmers about don't use it. Most of them send their sons to cheap academies, either at Tamworth or at Lichfield.

The master ekes out his income by land-surveying, and by getting an occasional lodger in one of the two parlours belonging to the house.

The buildings are in bad condition. Such repairs, as have been made of late years, have been made by subscriptions raised by the managing committee of inhabitants. Perhaps a decent schoolroom might be made by taking in the room above that now used, so as to make one lofty room, and by adding one of the parlours as a class room. The school, however, cannot rise in character, unless (1) pence are paid by the poor; unless (2) provision is made for the early teaching of the boys, so that none may be admitted till they can read well and write a little; and unless (3) assistants or pupil teachers are employed.

No boys come to the school from Tatenhill, and only two from Dunstall, which places are within the privilege. At Dunstall is a school under a mistress; at Tatenhill one (I think) under a master.

I was told that 20 years ago the Drapers' company had a scheme for improving the school at considerable expense, but this not being approved in the vice-chancellor's court, they have since been indisposed to do anything for it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 302, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Russell, who by deed poll 6 July 1593, gave a rent of 21*l.* 10*s.* out of lands in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in trust for a master, usher, and visitors of a school in Barton, and by will of July 1593 gave 50*l.* to build a schoolhouse. Two allotments made (about 1806, 1816) to the school, 1A. 36P. from Needwood Forest, the other a garden (32 perches) from Lincroft Common, both in the township of Barton.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—The two pieces of land named above (one worth 4*l.* 5*s.* per annum), and the rentcharge 21*l.* 10*s.*: 1*l.* of above-named rent to be for repairs. Total income, 25*l.* 15*s.* gross, 24*l.* 15*s.* net. Drapers Company contribute 11*l.* 10*s.* additional; all paid to the master. Head master's house good, but out of repair.

Objects of Trust.—For the schoolmaster, usher, and visitors, and repairing of a school to be erected in Barton-under-Needwood.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Nothing prescribed by the founder, but classics were taught formerly.

Government and Masters.—The Drapers' Company in London are the trustees and appoint the master, but have entrusted the management of the school to a committee of 12 of the inhabitants, who recommend a master when a vacancy occurs.

The incumbent of Barton and rector of Tatenhill are the visitors.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master.

Day Scholars.—About 88, of all ages.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—This school is conducted as an elementary parochial school for boys, but it is not under Government inspection.

BRADLEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 215–218.)

I have little to add to what I have said about this school in my General Report. It is in two parts, one consisting of about 25 boys taught by the master, the other of about the same number of girls and little boys, taught by his wife. 100*l.* a year from endowment is paid to master and mistress jointly. No fees are charged. The rule is that boys do not go into the master's department till they can read the New Testament, but this is not observed; if it were, said the master, many would never reach his department at all. Only one boy in the school had advanced to vulgar fractions. The master holds a Government certificate. The school is frequently examined by the diocesan inspector, who happens to be one of the trustees. The building is good. There is no other school in the place. The clergyman is well satisfied.

At the time of my visit (in the second week of September) the school was having harvest holidays.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 525, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By an inquisition under a commission of Charitable Uses, 20 April 1726, it was found that certain lands in Bradley belonged to the free school, and other charitable uses in value about 29*l.* 8*s.* per annum; and of this 24*l.* yearly was ordered to be applied towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster and the remainder to the repair of the school.

School Property.—Income from houses and lands, 196*l.* gross, 164*l.* net; all applied to purposes of the school. Buildings good, but proposed to erect a new girls' school. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The teaching the children and youth of the parish freely, the relief of the poor and such other purposes as the trustees should think fit (inquisition, 1726). The instruction of all children (boys and girls) of the inhabitants of the parish (scheme, 1836).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and classics (Resolutions of trustees, 1802). Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, and geography. Girls to be taught knitting, needlework, reading, and writing (rules made by Court of Chancery, 4 Oct. 1836).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of the Court of Chancery of 1836.

The trustees, self electing, of whom the Bishop of Lichfield and the churchwardens of the parish are *ex officio*, appoint and dismiss master, manage the school property and school.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. Separate school for girls.

Masters.—Income fixed by scheme, 70*l.* Schoolmistress (wife of master), 30*l.*, with house rent free. Conducts girls' school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—25; 16 of whom are under 10, and nine above 10 and under 14, all taught free; required to be under 16 at admission, and not to remain after reaching that age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission must be able to read the New Testament.

School classified by group of subjects. School course not modified. Scripture lessons on Sundays previous to attending church. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by examination conducted once a year by trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: extra lessons and caning, publicly or privately, all inflicted by the head master.

Playground, 15 yards by 15, close to school. No gymnasium. Drilling taught. Master sometimes joins in games.

School time, 45 weeks per annum. Study, 27 hours per week. Most lessons prepared in school. Play, two hours a week.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864-5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents of estates	196	0	0	Paid balance due to bank	110	14	9
Balance due to bank	57	2	1	Coals (two years)	8	6	5
				Salaries of master and mistress	100	0	0
				Income tax	3	15	6
				Rate	0	1	0
				Repairs	9	10	9
				Audit expenses	2	18	0
				Bank interest	5	10	2
				Christian Knowledge Society	2	5	6
				Clerk's salary, Easter 1864	10	0	0
	£253	2	1		£253	2	1

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
The Honourable and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot.
Thomas Edward Whitby, Esq.
The Rev. Charles Smith Royds, Haughton.
The Rev. James Alexander Fell, Penkridge.
Thomas Blurton, Esq., Penkridge.
Charles Keeling, Esq., Penkridge.
Mr. Charles Byrd, Farmer, Bradley.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, Farmer, Billington.
The Churchwardens of the Parish of Bradley, ex officio.

Clerk to Trustees:

R. W. Hand, Stafford.

Head Master:

R. P. Watkinson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardians Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Farmer	Green Fields	2 miles.
" " - 2	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 3	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 4	Do.	Littywood	1 mile.
" " - 5	Lady	Bradley	Near.
" " - 6	Farmer	Do.	Do.
" " - 7	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 8	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 9	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 10	Do.	Do.	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Farmer	Bradley	Near.
" " - 2	Butcher	Apeton	2½ miles.
" " - 3	Labourer	Almore Green	3 "
" " - 4	Shoemaker	Do.	3 "
" " - 5	Farmer	Rhull	3½ "
" " - 6	Labourer	Bradley	Near.
" " - 7	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 8	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 9	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " - 10	Do.	Do.	Do.

Bradley Free School. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	10	Y. 11	6	H. ½	1	H. 2	The usual text books of a village school.	All	Y. 8	6	H. ½	—	H. 2	The usual text books of a village school.	10	Y. 6	6	H. ½	—	H. 2	Books published by the National Society.
Arithmetic -	All	3	—	10	11	5	1	5	DYS 2	- - -	All	—	5	1	—	DYS 2	- - -	10	6	5	½	—	10	
Book-keeping	4	1	—	4	13	2	1	2	H. 2	- - -	None.													
History - -	12	1	—	12	11	1	1	1	1															
Geography -	12	2	—	6	11	2	1	2	3															
English Grammar.	12	2	—	6	11	1	1	1	2															
English Literature.	4	1	—	4	12	1	1	1	1															
English Composition.	6	1	—	6	12	1	2	1	1															
Reading -	All	3	—	10	9	6	1	6	6	- - -	All	—	6	1	—	H. 8	- - -	10	6	10	½	—	10	
Writing -	All	1	—	30	9	5	½	5	5	- - -	All	—	5	½	—	6	- - -	10	6	10	½	—	10	
Music - -	4	1	—	4	12	1	1	1	1															
Drawing -	12	1	—	12	11	1	1	1	1															

BREWOOD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 147, 148, 150, 161, 174, 175, 178, 189, 195.)

This school was nearly empty when about the year 1862 it was taken by the present head master, who had previously had a flourishing private school at Birkenhead, and brought 50 boarders with him. As these passed away, their places were mostly taken by Staffordshire boys, especially from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the grammar school there at that time, a good boarding school within six miles was very acceptable to the more wealthy inhabitants. At the time of my visit to Brewood, about half the boarders were from the surrounding district, and the proportion seemed likely to increase. Of the day scholars a few belonged to families that had settled at the place for education; the rest were chiefly sons of the better sort of farmers, of whom eight came a distance of five miles every day. The smaller farmers about, and the smaller tradesmen of Brewood, seemed generally not to use the school, the obstacle to them being the genteel or semi-genteel character of most of the boys, and the general style of the instruction given, in which the attention given to English and arithmetic, though full, is not exclusive. Some of them, I understood, sent their sons to national schools, some to a small private school in Brewood. No one, probably, now using the grammar school, would be excluded by a fee of 4*l.* or 6*l.* a year. If this were charged it might be possible to establish an elementary school which should give to all its pupils the education necessary for business, and teach Latin in its highest class to boys who might go on to the grammar school. This would prevent the possible evil of boys, who might ultimately profit by the education given in the grammar school, being virtually excluded from it by the presence in large numbers of boarders of a different class. A separate building would be required for the proposed school, but if a yearly fee of 2*l.* a head were paid by the boys in it, the diversion to it of the 129*l.* a year, now paid from the foundation to the second master, would amply suffice for its establishment and maintenance. As the second master now only teaches the lower boys in the grammar school, most of whom, if the elementary school existed, would naturally be in it, this diversion would practically take nothing from the teaching power of the grammar school, which, on the other hand, by the institution of an inclusive capitation fee of 6*l.* a year, would gain on an average an additional 3*l.* a year from each day boy in it. Such an arrangement, however, could scarcely be made till the occurrence of a vacancy in the second mastership.

At present, in addition to the head master and second master, there are engaged in the school a Cambridge graduate, who does the principal teaching in classics (the head master being specially a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

mathematician), an English master who holds a certificate from the "normal college" at Edinburgh, and a master for modern languages. The salaries of these masters must be regarded as mainly paid out of the profits on boarders, as the fees on day boys, extras included, would scarcely reach 50*l.* a year. The classical assistant has 10 boarders, handed over to him by the head master, who pay the same terms as those in the head master's house, but of this 10*l.* per boy goes to the head master. The mode of paying the French master is worth notice. In addtion to a fixed salary, he receives a certain sum on every boy who passes the "local examinations," and a further sum on every one who is placed in the first class in French at the same.

I ought to mention, as affording a basis for calculating the cost of possible new schools, that the head master reckoned his profit on each boarder, after salaries of teachers with all other expenses were paid, at 15*l.* a year; or, putting it in another form, he reckoned the full cost of each for teaching, victuals, and attendance, to be not more than 35*l.* a year. At the cheap commercial academy, with an equal number of boarders, the cost of each for the same purposes would not, I believe, be more than 20*l.* a year (see General Report, p. 196).

The general character of the instruction given in this school has been described elsewhere. Since the present master took it, it has been laid out chiefly with reference to the "local examinations," especially to those held by the university of Cambridge at Wolverhampton. While the examination there is going on, the candidates from Brewood are driven in and out daily in an omnibus. The master has generally contrived to have one whole class reading for the examination for "seniors," and another for that for "juniors," at the same time. Attention to these examinations has not been found incompatible, as I have explained, with the acquisition of considerable mathematical success at Cambridge. When I was there, the school was tending to give more attention to classics than it had previously done, and the boys in the second class, though some of them were promising to become good scholars, were scarcely going through the drill best adapted to win success at the examination of juniors, for which most of them were of an age to go in.

The regular alternative for Greek was German, but some boys omitted both. The study of German, I understood, was not generally found to flourish, and the rising generation were likely to learn Greek almost uniformly. French is begun early—almost as early as Latin. The head master, I found, scarcely approved this arrangement in itself, but offered it as a sop to a certain class of parents (see Report on Oundle, vol. xii., p. 356.)

Of the boys in the highest class, when I was there, several did not learn Greek, and with those that did learn it the knowledge of Greek was relatively inferior to that of Latin. Not more than two of them, I think, taking their classical knowledge as a whole, would have been fit for the upper fifth at Rugby. The better boys in this class were likely to stay another two years at least at school. In

the classical direction there was much more promise among the boys of the next class, many of whom would probably stay another four years at school, and some five. Several of them in a year's time would be well up to the level of the fifth at Rugby. They could turn "oratio recta" correctly into "oratio obliqua," and understood the proper use of moods and tenses in conditional sentences in Greek. Their translation *vivâ voce* was generally good; that on paper, from books done three or four months before, disappointing. This was perhaps to be expected. On the whole I should have reckoned this second class a good first class in an ordinary provincial grammar school. In Euclid about 12 boys did propositions from the first three books, four others propositions from the fourth and sixth books, very correctly and well on the whole. One or two of these, I understood, had gone as far as conic sections, and from what I saw, I should not doubt that they knew well what they professed to know. The arithmetic of the boys below the first class was generally good. All the upper boys had an excellent knowledge of geography and of the outline of English history; many apparently had a very intelligent interest in history. The divinity papers of 12, that I saw, showed that they could express themselves readily and correctly in English. The boys in the first class could, without a dictionary, translate an ordinary piece of French into English with fair correctness.

There are three general examinations on paper every half-year, and an examination in arithmetic and algebra every fortnight. The good effect of this on the boys was noticeable.

The building and premises are good, being, for the most part, new since the appointment of the present master.

SUPPLEMENTARY Note on the BREWOOD Grammar School.

During the present month (June 1868) I have, at the head master's request, again examined this school. The number of boys in it is now 98, about one third of these being still day scholars. The general character of the instruction is very much what it was in 1865, but it has certainly reached a higher level. Latin and arithmetic are carefully taught throughout the school, and, with the necessary supplement of English, form the backbone of the instruction. About two-thirds of the way up the school a distinction is virtually made, though without any "hard and fast line" being drawn, between those who are meant for business and those who show promise for the University. The former, being a considerable majority, do not learn Greek, but continue their Latin. Six of them I found able to make out Cicero "Pro Milone," which they had prepared for examination, pretty well. Another 14 could do the same with the 7th Æneid. All or almost all of these 20 boys had learnt to write English correctly, and most of them had an intelligent knowledge of geography and English history. They all learnt French, and some could translate unseen French into English, and English into French, very fairly. On the whole, as much had been made of them as can well be

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

made of boys of that sort, and the school is clearly popular with the commercial and farming population of the district. The most gratifying thing, however, that I observed was that since my previous visit about seven boys had emerged, all of them likely to go to Oxford or Cambridge, and to do very well there. The oldest of these, who would go up to Cambridge next October, though a sufficient scholar, was chiefly eminent in mathematics. So far as I could learn, he was likely, at any rate, to be a Wrangler. Then came five boys of ages between 17 and 15, of whom two might be reckoned tolerably safe, when their time came, of getting open scholarships at Oxford, nor would the others be without a fair chance of doing so.

Of the remaining boy, who was only 13, it could as yet only be said that he was very promising.

Of the select seven, three were from the place itself or the near neighbourhood, and of these one at least, but for the existence of the school, would have had no chance of reaching the higher education.

This second visit has confirmed my impression of the great usefulness of the Brewood School in combining classes usually kept apart in education, and in maintaining a high standard of instruction without loss of popularity. It is able to do this from having two masters, one specially skilled in classical, the other in mathematical and English teaching; and it is able, again, to retain the services of two such men from its success as boarding school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 552, A.D. 1821. End. Gr. Ret. 188.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Supposed to have been founded by Dr. Knightley, who is mentioned in a bill of complaint in Chancery, 1628 A.D. as having conveyed lands for the maintenance of a grammar school in Brewood stated to have existed from time immemorial. Subsequent endowments of land and a schoolhouse in 1801 by the Bishop of Worcester and Sir Edward Littleton, and of Richard Hurd in 1827.

School Property.—96A. 1R. 10P., land in Brewood with 17 cottages standing on it; 16A. 0R. 31P., land in Bushbury (not built on). Stock, 3,881*l.* 2*s.* consols; 740*l.* 13*s.* new 3 per cents. Income, 505*l.* gross, about 439*l.* net; all applied to purposes of the school. Buildings well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house well adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a schoolmaster to instruct youth, as well foreigners as parishioners, free (bill of complaint).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—The trustees, 19 in number, self-electing, appoint and dismiss master, make rules, and manage the school property by means of a receiver. Head master controls the school itself. He is required to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and may undertake other Sunday duties, but not cure of souls.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master is M.A.; receives on average from endowment 273*l.* 18*s.*, from fees 25*l.* Head master required to find a writing master.

Second master, from endowment 129*l.*, from fees nil. Also, paid by head master, one assistant classical master, one Foreign master, one English master, and visiting masters for chemistry, drawing, music, and drilling.

Day Scholars.—26; of whom 17 are above 10 and under 14 years of age. Pay, 1*l.* for general school work; drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 6*l.* 6*s.*; French, German, and chemistry, 2*l.* each, all extra. Use of library, 1*l.* 1*s.* entrance fee.

Boarders.—65; of whom 62 are in the houses of the head master, second master, and assistant classical master, and the other three board with friends with head master's sanction. Sons of clergymen, solicitors, iron masters, and merchants. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 52*l.* 10*s.* for boys under 12, and 58*l.* 16*s.* above that age. School bills: highest, 84*l.*; lowest, 55*l.*; average, 62*l.* Cubical contents of bed-room, 450 cubic feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed. Monitors maintain discipline in bed-rooms.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by groups of subjects. School course modified to suit particular cases to some degree. Slight religious instruction on Sundays, and attendance at church twice, for boarders only, once at parish church and once at school service. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by merit depending on work done half-yearly, and in examinations conducted every half-year by master and by university examiners alternately. Prizes every year.

Punishments: impositions, detention in play hours, and caning in public. Birching, very rarely and in private, the latter by the head master only.

Playgrounds, one of two acres, the other nearly four, close to the school. Cricket and football played. Masters join in games sometimes. Drilling taught.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 33 hours per week, besides two-thirds of lessons learnt out of school.

Play, 25 hours per week.

During last five years three boys have gone to university. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 25 NOVEMBER 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	0	15	9
Rents	351	4	6
Dividends	138	13	0
Dividends of stock (Hurd's fund)	15	0	0
Sundries	0	8	6
Loan (¼ to be repaid every year)	30	0	0
	£536	1	9

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of management	27	18	5
Rates and taxes	3	13	10
Property tax	14	13	1
Repairs and drainage	40	19	3
Insurance	6	17	9
Annuity to tenant for building	1	15	0
Repayment of loan (first instalment)	7	10	0
Payment to head master	293	9	11
Payment to second master	139	4	6
	£536	1	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Ingestre.
The Earl of Bradford, Weston.
The Earl of Dartmouth, Patshull.
The Earl of Lichfield, Shugborough.
The Baron Hatherton, Teddesley.
The Baron Wrottesley, Wrottesley.
Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Ingestre.
Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield.
Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, Ingestre.
Hon. and Rev. G. O. Bridgman, Wigan.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Walter P. Giffard, Esq., Chillington.
Henry C. Vernon, Esq., Hilton.
William F. Chetwynd, Esq., Brocton.
P. Fowke Hussey, Esq., Wyrley Grove.
W. T. C. Giffard, Esq., Chillington.
Augustus L. Vernon, Esq., Deansfield, Brewood.
The Rev. J. A. Fell, Penkridge.
The Rev. John Rate, Lapley.

Clerk to Trustees:
John Hay, Brewood.

Head Master:
Rev. Richard Wall, M.A.

Other Foundation Master:
Rev. William Rushton, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855. Bridgman Exhibition, Queen's College, and 1st Class Mathematics, Oxford.
Scholar and Exhibition, Sidney Coll., Cambridge, and 25th Wrangler.
1858. Do. St. John's Coll., do., and 24th do.
1859. Do. and Fellow, do. do., and 12th do.
1865. Do. do. and Senior Optime.
1864. Do. Open Scholarship, do. and Exhibition, 1865.
1864. Do. do. do. do.
2nd Class General Examination, Trinity Coll., Dublin.
Prizeman do. do.
Scholarship, Jesus Coll., Cambridge.
1857. Sandhurst Military Academy, Commission within two years.
1859. Commission for Cavalry, East India Coll., Addiscombe.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Oxford.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1858. Seniors	1	5	—
Juniors	—	2	3
1859. Juniors	1	1	—
1860. Seniors	1	1	1
Juniors	3	4	6
1861. Juniors	1	—	—

Cambridge.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
1858. Seniors	—	—	—	1
Juniors	—	1	2	—
1861. Seniors	3	—	1	—
Juniors	—	2	1	5
1862. Seniors	1	—	—	—
Juniors	1	2	2	4
1863. Seniors	1	1	1	—
Juniors	—	5	—	12
1864. Seniors	1	—	2	2
Juniors	1	2	2	6

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Clergyman	Brewood	200 yards.
„ 2	Captain of cavalry	Hurst, Ivetsey Bank	4½ miles.
„ 3	Agent of estate	Brewood	150 yards.
„ 4	Indian civil service	Do.	250 „
„ 5	Clergyman	Codsall	4 miles.
„ 6	Agent of estate	Chillington	3 „
„ 7	Officer, Indian army	Brewood	250 yards.
„ 8	Farmer	Near Brewood	½ mile.
„ 9	Late merchant of Chili	Brewood	250 yards.
„ 10	Maltster	Do.	270 „
Boys lowest in school 1	Farmer	Shareshill	5 miles.
„ 2	Do.	Ivetsey Bank	4 „
„ 3	Merchant's widow	Brewood	250 yards.
„ 4	Merchant	Bushbury parish	4 miles.
„ 5	Captain of cavalry	Ivetsey Bank	4 „
„ 6	Farmer	Near Brewood	½ „
„ 7	Coachman	Brewood	240 yards.
„ 8	Farmer	Near Brewood	¾ mile.
„ 9	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 10	Do.	Do.	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in school 1	Farmer	Trysull	Head master.
„ 2	Do.	Shufnall	Second do.
„ 3	Architect	Wolverhampton	Head do.
„ 4	Ironmaster	Do.	Do.
„ 5	Late Governor West India Islands.	London	H.J.Chaytor, asst. master.
„ 6	Actuary, savings bank	Ormskirk, Lancashire	Head master.
„ 7	Manager, railway	Chester	
„ 8	Solicitor	Birkenhead	
„ 9	Ironmaster	Wolverhampton	
„ 10	Farmer	Near Bridgnorth	
Boys lowest in school 1	Iron broker	Near Wolverhampton	Head master.
„ 2	Civil engineer	Mitcham, London	
„ 3	Metal broker	West Bromwich	
„ 4	Ironmaster	Trysull	
„ 5	Gentleman	Cannock	
„ 6	Merchant, Shanghae	Liverpool	
„ 7	Merchant	Do.	
„ 8	Gentleman	Near Stafford	
„ 9	Merchant	Birkenhead	
„ 10	Captain, Indian army	Do.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	81	4	—	26	14½	3	½	—	1½	Judges and 1st Book of Samuel; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ; Catechism, &c.	20	13½	3	½	—	1½	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Catechism.	21	11	6	½	—	3	Genesis, 30 chaps.; Matthew, 25; Mark, 7; Catechism.
Greek - -	18	3	—	6	16	5	1	*	7½	Euripides, Phœnissæ, 1600 lines.	8	13½	5	¾	1	3¾	Xenophon, Anabasis, 5 chapters; Arnold's 1st Greek Book, all.	4	13	5	½	1	2½	Arnold's 1st Gr. Bk., Ex. 1-35. Wordsworth's Gr. Gram.
Latin - -	79	7	—	8	16	5	1	†	7½	Cicero, Phillippic II. Georgic IV.; Horace, II. Book, Odes.	12	13½	5	¾	‡	6	Æneid V., 1-600, repetn. 300; Cicero, De Amicitia, chap. 19.	12	11	6	1	6	6	Smith's Principia, 1-32.
French -	61	6	2 0	10	16	3	¾	3	2¼	Molière, Misanthrope; Mignet's French Revolution, 1-89 p.	13	13½	3	¾	3	2¼	Picciola, chap. 10 - -	7	11	3	¾	3	2¼	Delille's Beginners Own Book, Ex. 1-52.
German -	17	3	2 0	3	16	5	1	—	5	Piccolomini, 1st half. Pauli's Eng., 1 cl. Gellert's Fables, 1st Bk., 1st half.	4	15	5	¾	3 ex.	3¾	Undine, chap. 6 - -	9	13	3	¾	3	2¼	Arnold's 1st Ger. Bk., 1-12, recently begun.
Arithmetic -	81	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10½	6	1	—	6	Simple and compound rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	2	—	Taught individually or in small groups, which are in different stages in Trigonometry, Euclid, and Algebra.																				

* Arnold's Exercises, 3. † Bradley's prose, 3; verse. ‡ 1, Latin prose; 1, verse.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.[1]	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.										Y.		H.		H.	
Physics	36	1 lecture.																						
Chemistry	18	1	2 0																					
History	81	4		—	—	3	1½	1½		Subjects, Roman History, from beginning of 2nd Punic War to death of Gracchus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	11	2	1	—	2	Arthur's History, Wm. I. to III.
Geography				26	14½					Geography. Countries round the Mediterranean, ancient and modern.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	11	2	1	—	2	Hughes' Geog., beginners, 1–55 pp.
Reading	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10½	3	¾	—	2¼	The reading of every lesson in Script. Hist. and Geog.; with spelling *viva voce*.
Writing	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	11	2	1	—	4	Dict. from Æsop's Fables (James').
Music*	—	—	6 6																					
Drawing	22	2	4 4																					

* 17, vocal; 16, instrumental.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

BURTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 158, 160, 171, 175, 185, 189, 223, 231.)

The grammar school at Burton consists of two departments. At the time of my examination (September 1865) there were 26 boys in the upper department, 48 in the lower. All the boys in the upper department were learning Latin, and more than half of them Greek. English grammar and analysis, French, geography and English history, as well as arithmetic, are attended to. Considering the number of subjects taught and the age of the boys, I thought the standard of this department satisfactorily high. There were only four boys turned 14. These together formed the 1st and 2nd classes. Two of them translated for me on paper 20 lines from the First Iliad, which they had been reading, with only one serious mistake each, and with considerable general neatness and accuracy. Exactly the same may be said of a translation which the same boys did from the First Æneid. Two others did a very fair translation from Cæsar. The 3rd class, however, forms the hope of the school, consisting mostly of boys about the age of 12. These did translations from Ovid's Heroides for me, both on paper and *vivâ voce*, in a way that showed a very careful grounding.

In arithmetic six boys of the upper department did the most difficult sums I could set them quickly and correctly. The rest were not so advanced, but what they did was generally done correctly.

I examined the upper four boys also in history and the analysis of Goldsmith's "Traveller." In history they were not positively deficient, but their knowledge did not seem fresh. In English analysis they seemed as well up as need be.

The whole upper department, I understood, did a written examination every Saturday morning. The result of this appeared in the neatness with which they did work on paper. Their writing I thought generally good, and their spelling and grammar were correct.

The lower department seemed inferior all round. Many of the boys in it were very young, and apparently of very humble parentage, who had scarcely yet learned to read properly. The upper classes did decently in history and geography, and both their ordinary writing and their writing from dictation were pretty good. The arithmetical standard I thought scarcely so high as it ought to be. Very few of the boys attempted the more difficult sums that I set them; what they attempted, however, they generally did correctly. The general tone of the school, so far as I could see and hear, was good.

The school building is very unsatisfactory for the purpose. It consists of two long, low rooms, the upper of which is used as

the ordinary schoolroom, the lower as a class room. The ventilation is bad, and the offices not in a proper state. There is no playground, not even a yard, nor any house for the master. The school adjoins the churchyard, and is low and damp in situation. A man likely to know told me that he could recall 16 boys who had been taken from the school within three years on account of the situation.

On the whole, if the number of boys in the three higher classes of the upper department were more in proportion to the population and wealth of the town, the state of the school, as compared with others, might be reckoned satisfactory. As it is, the size of the upper department (which, however, had risen from 17 to 26 in a year and a quarter) scarcely suffices to justify the state of the lower.

The population of the town is supposed to be nearly 20,000, and for several years it has been eminently prosperous. On the Marquis of Anglesea's property there, land for 500 new houses had been let during the six months previous to my visit. The magnates of brewery, of course, live in country houses elsewhere, but there are a good many professional men in the town, and a large number of men who get incomes of 500*l.* a year and upwards as managers in the breweries. This part of the middle class seems as yet to make very little use of the grammar school, though perhaps more than it did, while on the other hand the temptation of lucrative employment at the breweries draws all the boys from the school at the age of 14.

The absence from the school of those boys who ought to fill its upper department I heard accounted for chiefly on two grounds: (1.) The professional and more respectable mercantile men objected to the mixture of their sons with those of a lower class; an objection which the separation of departments and the imposition of a 7*l.* annual fee on boys in the upper one, established in 1858, have not yet removed. (2.) The grammar school, with its bad building and situation, could not compete with the attractions of cheap boarding schools. I also heard it stated that the head master, whose ability as a teacher all acknowledge, was thought scarcely to give enough of his time to the school.

The transfer of the school to a new building, with proper residence for the master and playground, in the suburbs would do a great deal to make it more popular with the middle class. Land for this purpose could, I believe, be readily obtained, and the feoffees of the town charities are said to have large accumulations, from which they have given freely to the elementary schools of the town. If, in addition to a new building, scholarships could be provided, tenable either at the Burton school itself, or at some other having better means of providing an education for the universities, the general character of the school, and with it the educational prospects of all the boys in the town, might be greatly raised.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 558, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By William Bean, Abbot of Burton Monastery, who, in 1520 built and gave money in trust for endowment of a schoolhouse for a free grammar school. Earliest deed in existence is a conveyance to trustees of land for benefit of school, dated 10 June 1745. Farther endowment of 3*l.* per annum for master and 6*l.* for usher in 33 Eliz. (1590-1) by Elizabeth Paulett, out of a rentcharge of 10*l.* on lands in Clerkenwell in Middlesex.

School Property.—Farm at Breaston containing 112 acres, and another at Orton-on-the-Hill containing 120 acres. Also 187*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* consols derived from sale of land to railway; and 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* consols, called "Clerkenwell house dividends." Annual income 452*l.* gross, 439*l.* net, all applied to purposes of school. Site good. Buildings inferior.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a free grammar school and schoolmaster in the town of Burton.

For all boys between the ages of eight and 16 years, of parents resident in the parish being able to read and write and knowing the first four rules of arithmetic, with a preference to longest residence. All (except five in each school, selected from poor as a reward for scholarship and good conduct) to pay capitation fees, viz. 7*l.* for upper school, and for boarders and non-resident day scholars in lower school, 2*l.* for day boys at lower school (scheme 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—In the upper school, English, Latin, Greek, French, and German, arithmetic, mathematics, history, and geography. In the lower school, English and Latin grammar, with exercises and translation, elements of French, writing and arithmetic (with special reference to commercial rules), with rudiments of modern geography, and modern history (scheme 1858).

Government and Master.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery 2 Aug. 1858.

The trustees, 15 in number, appointed by the Court of Chancery, manage the school property subject to the scheme, appoint and dismiss the masters, and visit school. Head master required to be a member of the Church of England, and a graduate of an English university. Head master has the internal regulation of the school. Cannot hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master receives fees, and pays from them assistant masters and French masters. Of the surplus he retains two thirds for his own use. Total income from endowment 270*l.* from fees 25*l.* Usher, 140*l.* from endowment, and may take boarders.

Day Scholars.—74, from distances up to three miles. Upper school, 5 free; 29 paying 7*l.* a year. Lower school, 5 free; 35 paying 2*l.* a year.

Boarders.—A few boarders been with the master since Michaelmas 1866. [8 in January 1868]. Terms 60*l.* to 70*l.* per annum. Four meals a day. Meat once at least. Each boy has a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission must read and write and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by one leading subject chiefly.

School course modified to suit particular cases.

Scripture lesson on Sunday for boarders. Day boys prepare lesson at home for Monday. Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism. Monitors appointed sometimes to assist in instructing the junior classes.

Promotion by marks, and examination held at Christmas by head master and at Midsummer by examiner appointed by trustees.

Marquis of Anglesey gives prizes of books to value of 5*l.*

Punishments: caning on the hand in public and impositions.

No playground. No gymnasium. Drilling taught in summer.

School time 40 weeks per annum. Study from 28 to 30 hours per week.

BALANCE SHEET for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
(1.)							
Clerkenwell House dividends	8	19	11	One third to head master	2	19	11½
				Two thirds to usher	5	19	11½
	£8	19	11		£8	19	11
(2.)							
Rents (less land tax)	438	9	2½	Insurance	1	11	1
Railway dividends	4	14	2	Clerk and receiver	11	6	0
				Coals, cleaning, &c.	8	4	5½
				Examiner	14	10	0
				Examiner (1863)	5	0	0
				Two thirds of balance to head master	268	7	11
				One third of balance to usher	134	3	11
	£443	3	4½		£443	3	4½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Marquis of Anglesey, Beaudesert, Rugeley.
W. T. Bass, M.P., Brewer, Burton-on-Trent.
William Worthington, Brewer, Burton-on-Trent.
William Wilders, Gentleman, Ramsay.
Henry Allsopp, Brewer,
Abraham Bass, Solicitor,
Robert Shirley Belcher, Surgeon,
Robert Shurratt Tomlinson, Surgeon,
Joseph Spender Clay, Brewer,
William Henry Worthington, Brewer,
Thomas Goer, Cheesefactor,
Thomas Poyser, Gentleman, Stapenhall. } Burton-on-Trent.

Clerk to Trustees:

William Small, Burton-on-Trent.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Day, LL.B.

Usher:

Henry Hodson.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H. M			Y.		M.		H. M			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	6	—	5	15	1	45	1	0 45		9	11½	1	45	—	0 45		13	10	3	45	—	2¼	
Greek	15	2	—	—	—	5	45	2	3 45	Gr. Test. and Pinnock's Analysis of Scr. History.	—	—	3	45	—	2 15	Bible, and Watts' Script. History.							
Latin	39	4	—	—	—	5	45	2	3 45		—	—	3	45	—	2 15								
French	23	3	—	—	—	2	45	2	1 30		—	—	2	45	—	1 30	Ovid, Heroides; Cæsar, B.G., I., II.; Latin Compn., prose and verse; Latin Gram., Ed. VI. Greek Delectus; Gr. Gram.: Gr. Ex.; Gr. Testament. French Ex.; French Grammar.							
Arithmetic	All	6	—	—	—	4	45	—	3 0	Xen. Anab. III.; Homer, Iliad I.; Wordsworth's Gr. Grammar; Arnold's Gr. Ex.	—	—	6	45	—	4 30								
Mensuration and Surveying.	51	5	—	—	—	1	45	—	0 45		—	—	1	45	—	0 45		9	—	9	45	—	5¼	Watts' Scr. Hist.; Church Cat. Colenso's Arith. Poetry Repetition. Fourth Reading Book (Nat. Soc.) Cornwell's Geography. Outlines of Eng. History, and succession of kings. English Gram., Allen and Cornwell. Butter's Spelling. Dictation.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	—	—	6	45	—	4 30	Virgil, Æn. III.; Cæsar, B.G. III. IV.; Horace, Ode I.; Lat. Compn.; Virgil's Ecl.														
Physics	20	3	—	—	—	2	30	—	1 0	French Exercises; Guillaume le Conqt.; Grammar.	—	—	2	30	—	1 0								
History	All	6	—	—	—	1	45	—	0 45		—	—	1	45	—	0 45	Arithmetic, Colenso; Euclid; Algebra, Colenso. Eng. History, Pinnock. Geography, Cornwell. English Gram. and Analysis, Morrell. Very frequent repetition in Ovid, and Latin and Greek Grammar rules.							
Geography	All	6	—	—	—	2	45	—	1 30		—	—	2	45	—	1 30								
English Grammar.	All	6	—	—	—	2	45	—	1 30	Arithmetic, Colenso; Euclid; Algebra, Colenso. Eng. History, Pinnock. Geography, Cornwell. English Gram. and Analysis, Morell. English Lit., Goldsmith's Traveller, &c.	—	—	As first		—	—		—	—	2	45	—	1½	
English Literature.	14	2	—	Saturday, paper work.							—	—	As first		—	—		—	—	5	45	—	3½	
English Composition.	All	6	—	Ditto					—		—	—	As first		—	—		—	—	4	45	—	3	
Reading	All	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	3	45	—	2¼		—	—	3	45	—	2¼	
Writing	All	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—															
Music	30	3	—	—	—	2	30	—	1 0		—	—	2	45	—	1 30		—	—	7	45	—	5½	
Drawing	33	4	—	—	—	2	45	—	1 30		—	—	2	30	—	1 0		—	—	6	45	—	4½	
Other Subjects	Paper work on Saturdays			—				—	3 0		—	—	2	45	—	1 30		—	—	Dictation.				

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Boys, in nearly every case, leave the School before they are 16 years of age, and a great proportion leave when about 14, employment being so readily obtained in the town.

In 1858, W. H. Drewelt was "Third" in the First Division in order of merit (sec. A.), in the Oxford Examination for the title of Associate in Arts (Senior Candidates).

In 1865, W. Burn was placed in the Second Division of the Junior Candidates at the Oxford Middle Class Examination.

In 1863, A. S. Roe, Third Division in same Examination (Senior Candidates).

In 1863, E. Hopkins in same division as Roe.

Several boys, prepared here, have been well placed in the 4th Form (Upper School) at Eton College.

No boys have left this school for the Universities.

1866.

1. William Burn, 16, Associate of Arts, Oxford, Third Class.
2. Henry J. Armstrong, Certificate of Merit, Oxford Middle Class Examinations, Third Class, 15 years old.
3. Russell C. Day, second on the roll of the Winchester Scholars, July 1866, 149 candidates, under 13 years.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

CANNOCK.—WOOD'S ENDOWED SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 514.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By John Wood, who gave a house in Cannock for a school house. Conveyance confirmed by Thomas Wood in 1727. Further endowed by John Biddulph, who gave (27 December 1752) a meadow called Pool Yard; and 17 December 1761 a garden at back of school house.

School Property.—The above-named house, garden, and meadow. The latter is held by the master.

Objects of Trust.—For the use of a school master for teaching and instructing children to read in Cannock.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading.

Government and Masters.—Trustees, self-electing, appoint master and exercise control over admission and expulsion of boys. Master required to be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One on foundation.

Day Scholars.—Two on foundation, who pay nothing. 14 non-foundationers under 14 years of age, sons of farmers, merchants, and professional men; from distances up to five miles. Pay, 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for general work. Extras: French, 2*l.* 2*s.*; German, 4*l.* 4*s.*; music, 4*l.* 4*s.*; dancing, 4*l.* 4*s.*; and drilling, 4*s.*

Boarders.—60, chiefly between 9 and 17 years of age; all in head master's house. Sons of farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and professional men. Pay; 28 guineas under age of 12; 30 guineas over that age. Washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Fees for instruction the same as for day scholars. Highest bill, 41*l.*; average, 38*l.*; lowest, 32*l.* Four meals a day; meat once. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 245 feet per boy. Hours of rising and going to bed, 6½ a.m., 8½ p.m. All boys have not separate beds.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys not required to know anything before admission.

Promotions in school made by results of quarterly examination. School opened and closed with prayers from Common Prayer Book or Bickersteth's. All attend Church twice on Sunday. Sunday lessons from Bible, Church Catechism, and Litany. Whateley's Evidences and Paley's Horæ Paulinæ. Examinations quarterly by head master or a friend. First three classes of boys sent up for Cambridge local examination yearly. Three prizes in each class for English, French, Latin, and mathematics. Head master supreme over discipline. Monitors appointed from first two classes every week; may inflict fines without reporting to head master.

Punishments: fines, impositions, and sometimes caning. The last by head master only, and in public and in extreme cases.

No school library.

Playground 2 acres, at 25 yards distance from school. Masters join in games.

No boys gone to the University.

School time, 40 weeks. 30 hours a week, with 18 for preparation. Playtime, 30 hours a week.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manager - -	Churchbridge, near Cannock.	1⅛ mile.
„ „ - 2	Farmer and maltster -	Norton, near Cannock -	3 miles.
„ „ - 3	Tobacconist - -	Wolverhampton - -	9 „
„ „ - 4	Trainer - -	Hednesford, near Cannock	3 „
„ „ - 5	Farmer - - -	Otherton, near Penkridge	3½ „
„ „ - 6	Innkeeper - -	Fleur de Lis, Norton -	3 „
„ „ - 7	Confectioner - -	Cannock - - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 8	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	250 „
„ „ - 9	Trainer - - -	Hednesford, near Cannock	3 miles.
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Four Crosses, near Cannock.	2¾ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Trainer - - -	Hednesford, near Cannock	2 miles
„ „ - 2	Blacksmith - -	Do. do.	3 „
„ „ - 3	Confectioner - -	Cannock - - -	250 yards.
„ „ - 4	Trainer - -	Do. - - -	¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Confectioner - -	Do. - - -	100 yards.
„ „ - 6	Shoemaker - -	Gt. Wyrley, near Walsall	1½ mile.
„ „ - 7	Coal master - -	Bloxwich - - -	5 miles.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman - -	Manor House, Kempsy, near Worcester.	Headmaster.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Hammerwich, near Lichfield.	
„ „ - 3	Builder - - -	Gt. Wyrley, near Walsall	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Hammerwich, near Lichfield.	
„ „ - 5	Steward - - -	Bishton, near Rugeley -	
„ „ - 6	Merchant - -	Walsall, 37, Bradford Street.	
„ „ - 7	Builder - - -	Birmingham, Bristol Street.	
„ „ - 8	Timber merchant -	Cannock Road, Wolverhampton.	
„ „ - 9	Farmer - -	Freeford, near Lichfield -	
„ „ - 10	Tube manufacturer -	Wednesbury, near Birmingham.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher - -	Penn Road, Wolverhampton.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer - - -	Blythebury, near Shiffnal	
„ „ - 3	Gentleman - -	America - - -	
„ „ - 4	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	
„ „ - 5	Innkeeper - -	Stafford Street, Walsall -	
„ „ - 6	Captain (Army) -	Ireland - - -	
„ „ - 7	Fruiterer - -	Bristol Street, Birmingham.	
„ „ - 8	Confectioner - -	Stafford Street, Walsall -	
„ „ - 9	Surgeon - - -	Wednesbury, near Birmingham.	
„ „ - 10	Coal master - -	Gnosall, near Stafford -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	5	—	4	14	1	1	—	8	Genesis, Exodus, Mathw., Acts, last 14 chaps.; Trollope's Liturgy; Pinnock's Analysis.	7	14	1	1½	—	1	Genesis, Exodus, Matthew; Pinnock's Analysis.	14	8	6	1½	—	3½	Bible; Pinnock's Analysis; Faith and Duty.
Greek	2	1	—	2	14	6	½	3	6	Valpy's Delectus, 4 pages.														
Latin	26	4	—	3	14	6	½	3	9	C. Nepos; Ovid Fasti, Book II.; Charterhouse and Ruddiman's Gram.	5	13	4	1	4	8	Cæsar; Henry's 1st Latin Bk.; Charterhouse and Ruddiman's Grammar.							
			£ s.																					
French	25	3	2 2	3	14	4	1	4	7	Christophe Colomb; Boileau, Satires 1 to 4, inclusive; Marie Stuart; Athaliah.	8	13	6	1	6	12	Christophe Colomb; Boileau, Satires 1 to 4, inclusive.							
			£ s.																					
German	2	1	4 4	—	12	4	1	2	3	Ahn's German Gram.														
Arithmetic	All	5	—	4	14	4	1	—	3	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	7	14	4	1	4	4	Barnard Smith's Arith.; Easton's and Davis' all.	14	8	4	1½	—	6	Easton's Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	21	2	—	1	16	3	1	—	3	Sydenham's Mercantile Accounts.	5	14	2	1	—	2	Sydenham's Mercantile Accounts.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	4	2	—	3	14	4	1	—	2	Gleig's School series of Mensuration; Potts' Euclid; Wood's Algebra, to Quadratics; Hunter's Logs., 4 chaps.	1	15	2	1	—	—	Gleig's School series.							

Table B.—School Instruction—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas, 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.	♦	H.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	35	5	—	3	14	3	1	—	3	Todhunter's Conic Sections, 2 chaps.; Tursden's Mechanics.														
Physics -	1	1	—	1	14																			
History - -	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Ross' Manual of Eng. Hist.; Ince's Outlines of Eng. History.	7	14	4	1½	—	6	Ross'Manual of Eng. History; Ince'sOutlines of Eng. Hist.	5	8	6	½	—	3	Ross'smallManual of Eng. History.
Geography -	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Cornwell's large Geog. -	7	14	6	½	—	3	Cornwell's largeGeog.							
English Grammar.	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Morell's English Grammar and Analysis.	7	14	4	½	—	2	Morell's Gram. and Analysis.							
English Literature.	3	1	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Collier's and Craike's Literature, from Geo. I. to Geo. III.														
English Composition.	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Dalgleish's Eng. Composition.	7	14	6	½	—	3	Dalgleish's English Composition.							
Reading - -	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	- - - -	7	14	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	8	6	½	—	3	
Writing - -	All	5	—	3	14	6	1	—	6	Sydenham's Writing System.	7	14	3	½	—	1½	Sydenham's Writing System.	14	8	6	½	—	3	Sydenham'sWritg. System.
Music - -	12	3	£ s. 4 4	1	16	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	1	14	2	¾	—	1½	- - - -	1	7	2	¾	—	1½	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Cambridge Middle Class Examination.

In 1862, 3 boys obtained certificates, junior.
In 1863, 4 boys obtained certificates, junior.
1 boy passed second class honours, junior.
In 1864, 1 boy obtained a certificate, senior.
6 boys obtained certificates, junior.
1 boy passed second class honours, junior.

Head Master, Rev. G. Sydenham.

CHURCH EATON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, pp. 215, 218.)

At Church Eaton there is a separate school for girls, receiving a Government grant, but no provision is made for the teaching of boys before they go to the grammar school. Whatever they learn, they learn from a dame. The girls'-school receives 5*l.* a year from the income of the grammar school. The latter used often to be examined by Mr. Norris when he was in those parts. Since then, it has only been examined by the diocesan inspector. The master does not hold a certificate, but is in good repute as a teacher. The building is satisfactory. A fee of a halfpenny a week is paid by each boy for stationery, &c. The resident curate is satisfied with the present state of things, and doubts whether subscriptions could be got for a national school, and whether parents would pay pence.

The school at the time of my visit (in the second week of September) was having harvest holidays.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 530, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Origin unknown. From existing deeds it appears that the estates were formerly vested in trustees in trust as to a small portion of the rents for the repair of the church, otherwise for the maintenance of a schoolmaster. By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, 14 August 1739, the estates were declared to belong to the free grammar school of Church Eaton, and payment of 23*s.* a year for repair of parish church was ordered; this long since discontinued.

School Property.—95A. 1R. 24P. of land and houses. Average income 198*l.* 10*s.* gross, 176*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* net, of which 139*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* is applied to purposes of school. Surplus accumulating for re-building of farm house. Buildings and site good. Head master's house capable of receiving 10 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of an able scholar to teach and instruct young boys of the parish of Church Eaton.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as grammar school.

Government and Masters.—The trustees, four in number, self-electing, appoint and dismiss the master, and manage the school property by a receiver. Master required to be a member of the established church, and to be able to teach classics if desired.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical, under Government inspection. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Total income from endowment 100*l.* No fees.

Day Scholars.—52, sons of farmers and labourers, of whom 17 are under 10 years of age, 29 between 10 and 14, five between 14 and 16, and one above 16.

Boarders.—None.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys required to be able to read, but qualification not always insisted on.

School classified by group of subjects. No lessons on Sunday, but boys attend parish church.

School opened and closed with prayers (Sutcliffe's) daily.

Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by proficiency in class.

Punishments: detention, tasks, and in extreme cases caning inflicted publicly.

Playground very small, close to school.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. All lessons prepared in school.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET 1864—5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	194	7	0	Total	125	9	10½
Timber	10	0	0	Balance	78	17	1½
	£204	7	0		£204	7	0

Trustees (1865):

Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Ingestre.
Hon. and Rev. A. Talbot, Ingestre.
Charles Morris, Esq., Oxon, Shrewsbury.

Head Master:

John Pichin.

DILHORNE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, Vol. VIII., p. 217 and ff.)

Dilhorne is a large agricultural parish, containing about 1,500 people, about half of whom live in the village of Dilhorne, the rest at a distance of about two miles. The school stands in the village of Dilhorne, and is a good four miles from the middle of Longton, the nearest of the Pottery towns. The middle class of the parish consists almost wholly of farmers. The farms, I was told, were generally rather small, about 70 acres being the common size; several of the farmers are freeholders.

The school is at present managed under a scheme approved by the Court of Chancery in 1852, but which is only of a provisional character. The late master, a Mr. Curtis, did not use the school building in Dilhorne, but built a large house on land belonging to the school, of which he obtained a long lease, at a distance of two miles from the village. Here he had at one time a flourishing establishment for boarders. He was pensioned off at the rate of 130*l.* a year in 1852, and retired to the Channel Islands. The scheme of 1852 only provides for the conduct of the school till his death, which has not yet taken place. Under it an English education is given, quite gratuitously, by a single master, who is paid 70*l.* a year, and to whom the right of acting as under master is reserved in the event of the appointment of a head master on a new system.

The school building is not at present in a condition to be used with safety. After the school was started afresh in 1852 it was patched up and used for a time, but can never have been of any value. It stands at the bottom of the churchyard, which slopes upward from it, and out of which space for necessary offices had to be cut. It has no foundations, and I should not be surprised to hear that it had been blown down in the recent gales. The school is now taught in a barn belonging to Sir E. Buller, the squire of the place. It is so inadequate for the purpose that it is very creditable to the master to be able to turn it to account at all. At the time of my visit it seemed quite full with 38 boys, but I understood that at favourable times more than 80 would be in attendance. The ventilation is, of course, bad, and there are no conveniences or appliances but a black board.

The school is used by the farmers and labourers of the parish without distinction. Of 90 boys on the books last autumn 33 were sons of farmers. The attendance fluctuates very much. On the afternoon when I examined there were only 38 boys present. On the morning of the same day there had been 45. In the previous week 65 had been the average number. Any special agricultural employment that may be in progress—at the time of my visit it was the getting in of potatoes—diminishes the attendance by one half. The sons of labourers, I was told, came far more regularly than those of farmers, and learnt at least as much.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The master is clearly a useful and vigorous teacher of elementary subjects, and is much respected. He was not, I believe, regularly trained to the business, and this want of training was, I thought, apparent in some things. The boys do their arithmetic in class, aloud but with slates, each in turn announcing one step in the sum, which is then written down. They seemed to have gained great quickness and accuracy through this method. Their writing also was good. For dictation I set the 1st stanza of Cowper's, "Alexander Selkirk" to the highest group, of about 15 boys. Only three wrote it out correctly. Four or five, whose attendance was said to have been very irregular, spelt very badly. As to the grammar of it, only one boy, the master's son, answered intelligently; though several, when asked for grammatical rules by the master, could give them quite perfectly. This is a very common phenomenon. Two boys only gave fair answers in English history, one of these again being the master's son. He seemed to be a boy who, if proper avenues were open, could rise to a really high education. I should add that out of a 1st class of 10 only two were present at my examination. The discipline seemed very good.

Four boys, one the master's son, learn a little Latin. Some very elementary exercises, which I saw, had been done by them correctly. The same four had begun Euclid. Such of the upper boys as desire it learn land-surveying and agricultural chemistry, on the latter of which subjects the master is a great local authority.

In villages elsewhere, no larger than Dilhorne and with no greater advantages, for Dilhorne has a resident squire, it is common to find a National school in a good building, with good appliances, with some teaching power in addition to the master's own, and under regular inspection. Here, on the contrary, are wretched buildings, no appliances, no regular inspection, and no help to the master in teaching over 80 boys. Meanwhile property, already producing more than 250*l.* a year, given for the teaching of grammar, is being applied to no such purpose. Nor could I find in the chief people of the place any desire that it should be so applied. They are anxious to get the whole income of the property applied to purposes of education, but education of the sort which is elsewhere provided for without any endowment at all. They say, doubtless with truth, that there is no need of a grammar school in Dilhorne, and according to the common practice, while insisting on those words of the original gift which determine on the locality of the school, they are careless of those which prescribe the teaching of grammar. The objects to which they seem to desire the income of the school property to be applied, as it becomes available, are: (1) an adequate building for the present school in Dilhorne, with better provision for its maintenance as an elementary English school; (2) the establishment of another such school at Forsbrook, a village in the same parish, distant two miles; (3) the establishment of an elementary school for girls in Dilhorne. My own view of the possibility of making this school available as a grammar school I have ventured to give elsewhere.

The income of the school may be increased from two sources: (*a.*) there are minerals, as yet unworked, under land belonging to the school at Killamarsh, in Derbyshire, which the trustees consider to be worth a capital sum of about 600*l.* Proposals for working them have already been made. (*b.*) The house mentioned above as having been built by Mr. Curtis, the late master, is now occupied by Mr. Harvey, a Longton banker,* who has offered 500*l.* for its reversion, on the expiration of the lease. The chapter of Lichfield, which has land in Dilhorne, is willing, it is believed, to give a favourable site for a new school building, in the event of a new scheme of management being arranged.

It is right to call attention to the fact that the patronage of the school rests with the Marquis of Hastings. The acting master was appointed during the minority of the present Marquis, who, so far as I understand the provisional scheme of 1852, upon the death of Mr. Curtis, might immediately appoint a head master. Nor does the scheme make any stipulation as to the qualifications of such master, save that he is to be a member of the Established Church.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 361, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Supposed to have been founded by an Earl of Huntingdon, temp. Henry VIII., the Earls of Huntingdon having always acted as patrons and trustees of the school in deeds which have been lost. From an extract, however, from an indenture, 10 Oct., 3 James I. it appears that Rev. John Whitacres and others, 18 July 1532, conveyed lands for the erection and establishment of a free grammar school in Dilhorne.

School Property.—117A. 0R. 37P. of land. Income 255*l.* gross, 208*l.* net.

Objects of Trust.—The establishment of a free grammar school with a salary for a schoolmaster to teach the science of grammar (extract from deed Oct. 10 3rd James I.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (deed of Oct. 10. 3rd James I.)

Government and Masters.—The trustees, a numerous body, self-electing, but containing as *ex-officio* members the Marquis of Hastings (representing the Earl of Huntingdon), the Lord of the Manor of Dilhorne, the minister and churchwardens of the parish and the officiating minister of Forsbrook, manage the school property subject to a scheme fixed by Court of Chancery in 1852. Head master appointed and dismissed by Marquis of Hastings.

State of School in First Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary, under Government inspection.

Masters.—Head master retired on pension of 130*l.* a year. Under master receives 70*l.* a year from endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 88.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—(See Assistant Commissioner's Report.)

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* This gentleman has, since the above was written, left his house and the country.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 30 November 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	93	15	9
Rents received	255	8	1
Children's pence	3	15	10
	£352	19	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Pension to late head master	130	0	0
Interest on relators unpaid costs	6	15	6
Half year's interest on loan of 50*l.*	1	5	0
In payment of loan	25	0	0
Agent's salary	10	0	0
Rent day expenses, &c. banker's commission, &c.	2	5	1
Repairs	2	3	1
Cattle plague rate	0	2	1
Rent of temporary schoolroom	5	0	0
Master's salary	70	0	0
Sundries paid by master	11	3	4
Balance in hand	89	5	7
	£352	19	8

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (End. Gr. Ret., 1865).

The Marquis of Hastings.
The Lord of the Manor of Dilhorne.
The Officiating Minister and Churchwardens of Dilhorne.
The Officiating Minister of Forsbrook.
} Ex officio.

Rev. Alfred Boucher.
Rev. Charles William Stocker, D.D.
William Kenwright Harvey.
Rev. John Chell.
Joseph Chell.
James Bamford.
Elijah Eddowes.
William Eddowes.
Samuel Harris.
Samuel Martin.
James Mills.
John Robert Stirrup.
Daniel Dunnett, solicitor and agent.

Head Master:
John Hulme.

GNOSALL FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

Here, besides the 14 free boys, three are paid for by the parish. There are about 12 others who pay, the rates being 6*s.* a quarter for the son of a farmer, 5*s.* for the son of a tradesman, 4*s.* for others. I understood that there were only eight sons of farmers or tradesmen in attendance. The farmers were said generally to object to using the school, on the ground of its being a 'pauper' institution. It is conducted simply as a national school for boys under one master, and is occasionally examined by the diocesan inspector. According to the instructions which I had at the time of my visit I did not understand that I was expected to examine schools of this kind, and did not examine this. There is a national school for girls and infant boys in the place, and from this the free boys in the "grammar school" are appointed, at the nomination of the clergyman. The requirement is that they should be able to read. The free boys have to attend on Sundays, and there are no Dissenters among them. Gnosall is within three miles of Church Eaton. Perhaps if the school were established out of the Bradley and Church Eaton money, which I have suggested in my General Report (see p. 216), the Gnosall school might in some way be affiliated to it. Gnosall is beyond walking distance from Stafford, but has direct railway communication with it.

The building in which the school is taught is small and adjoins the churchyard, but is otherwise not bad.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 535, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Edward Cartwright, who by indenture, 6th October 1653, conveyed landed property in trust for a schoolmaster for the free educating of 14 poor children, and for the foundation of a grammar school in Gnosall.

School Property.—16A. 3R. of land. Income 33*l.* 10*s.* gross, 30*l.* 10*s.* net; all paid to master. Buildings ill adapted, children being taught in a building built by Bishop Ryder for a Sunday school. Head master's house not capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the free education of 14 poor children, born and inhabiting within the parish, and the foundation of a grammar school there (deed of foundation).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature.

Government and Masters.—Trustees five in number, all required to be resident in the parish, appoint master, manage school property through incumbent of parish. Head master required to be a member of Church of England, and cannot hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master. Total income from endowment 40*l.*, with a small house.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Day Scholars.—14 taught free; and 28 others.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys are required to be able to read and write.

School classified by reading chiefly. Promotions by examination conducted by the rural dean in scriptures, reading, writing, and arithmetic. School opened and closed with prayers daily from Prayer Book. Free boys expected to attend church on Sundays. Monitors assist in discipline.

Playground about 25 yards by 10 close to school.

School time 45 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. Play 10 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Thomas Boultbee, Chatwell, Gnosall.
Wm. Hickin, Auldmore House.
Rev. John Till, Gnosall Parsonage.
James Belcher, Moreton, Gnosall.
Joseph Turtin, Cowley, Gnosall.

Head Master:

Samuel Felton.

HANDSWORTH.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 113, 116, 152, 162, 166, 171, 203, 223.)

There is little to add to what I have said of this school in my General Report. I examined it throughout in June 1865, when it had been in existence two and a half years. There were then 144 boys in it, all day scholars. Now there are 150, who quite fill it. The master naturally had to deal with a great deal of bad material to begin with, and the necessity of giving attention to elementary English and arithmetic, as well as to French and drawing, had made it impossible to raise the Latin standard rapidly. The assistants are none of them graduates of a university. The first class, of seven boys, had got up 24 chapters of Cæsar, and 248 lines of Virgil, for examination. With one or two exceptions they knew these very well. They were doing also the first part of Bradley's Exercises, at about the 80th page. Like all other boys that I met with, they were worse at turning English into Latin than at turning Latin into English. Two of them, however, had a really good command of elementary Latin syntax, and most of the others were decent. The boys in the second class, 13 in number, had got up 12 chapters of Cæsar and 30 pages of Bradley's Exercises; for their ages they did fairly. Below this class, the boys were doing the Delectus in various parts. Throughout—among the classes not taught by graduate masters, as well as in those taught by the head master—the teaching of Latin was clearly careful. In the upper classes the exercises were done better than in many schools where there was more faculty of translation from Latin. English grammar had also been taught carefully and systematically. The higher boys were mostly ready and accurate in "analysis" according to Mr. Morell's system. It was clear that this and Latin were the most stimulating and clarifying studies pursued in the school, and did most to sift the intelligent from the stupid. The boys of the two highest classes, with rare exceptions, could write clear hands, spell correctly, and express themselves properly in English. Their ages varied from 12 to 15, and several were likely to stay another two years or more. Early leaving, however, is the great difficulty complained of by the head master. Below the second class were some big backward boys, who had come to the school soon after it started, and were never likely to rise beyond the third or fourth classes. The number of these, however, seemed to be diminishing.

The average knowledge of arithmetic was good, as was also that of Geography and English History. The level in French and Euclid was not so high as it was likely to become. In Euclid most of the first class knew two books well. In French they did not go beyond elementary exercises. No one in the school, I

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

think, could have made out a French book for himself. Drawing is carefully attended to, being very important in a school resorted to by boys from the "jewelling" district of Birmingham. It is taught by a master from the Birmingham school of art; French by one of the masters from King Edward's school.

This school is on the whole a very useful and promising institution. It is most important that its standard in Latin, French, and Mathematics should so rise as to give its best pupils some real initiation into the higher learning. The obvious conditions of this success are that the mass of the boys should early be well drilled in elementary knowledge, and should stay long enough at school. As it is, many of the best boys in the school have begun their education at elementary schools under Government inspection. The two best of all had formerly been in the school maintained by Mr. G. Dawson's congregation (see report on Birmingham, p. 107), and one or two of the most promising in the middle of the school had been taken from one of the national schools of Handsworth. The greatest difficulty, however, is in regard to the elementary teaching of boys, whose parents won't send them to a national school, and who yet get no teaching at home.

To meet the case of boys leaving school at 15, the head master was attempting evening classes for his late pupils. The difficulty in their way seemed to be not any unwillingness to learn, but the want of physical strength to teach.

The best stimulus, however, to an adequate continuance of study on the part of the more promising boys would be an effective affiliation to a high school, such as the King Edward's school at Birmingham. The best boy at Handsworth was only 12 years old, and was just one for whom transfer to a school giving an avenue to the Universities was most desirable. On difficulties in the way of this, see report on Birmingham, vol. viii., pp. 136—140.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. ix. 540, A.D. 1823.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Certain lands and messuages were given (before 1612) for repairing and maintaining the bridges within the parish of Handsworth, and, if there should be any surplus, for some good and charitable uses at the direction of the feoffees. By a scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, dated 8 March 1859, some land and buildings were devoted to the use of the national school (which had formerly received an annual subscription); and the residue of the annual income of the Trust Estate, after the repair of bridges, was devoted to found a middle school in Handsworth, and either an elementary or a branch school at Perry Bar.

School Property.—Average Income 510*l.* gross; of which 200*l.* is applied to the school. Site and buildings well adapted.

Objects of Trust.—For all boys of the age of seven years and upwards being of good character and able to read and write, to the capacity of the middle school, on payment of sums not exceeding 15*s.* or 1*l.* per quarter. A preference to the children of parents residing in the parish of Handsworth. Trustees have power to elect not more than 30 free scholars from any deserving boys from any schools in the parish or the time being open for the children of the poor (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Christian religion according to the principles of the Church of England, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, mathematics, natural philosophy, land surveying, drawing and designing, Latin, general English literature and composition (scheme). There is a conscience clause.

Government and Masters.—The trustees, 16 in number, necessarily resident within five miles of the parish, of whom the rector of the parish is *ex officio*, (the rest appointed by the Court of Chancery,) manage the trust property, appoint and (by a majority of two-thirds, at a meeting specially summoned, at which at least one half of whole body shall be present) dismiss the masters, and make rules subject to the scheme. The masters, who are required to be members of the Church of England, may not hold other preferment if it interfere with their school duties. Power given by scheme to trustees to give head master and second master one half and one fourth respectively of capitation fees. Head master may take 12 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A.; net income from endowment, 200*l.* Second master, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—144, of whom 93 are above 10 and under 14, 33 above 14 and under 16, and 16 under 10 years of age, two above 16. Non-foundationers, of whom there are 140, pay 3*l.* a year for general school work if under 10, and 4*l.* if above 10 years of age. Boys, except foundationers, provide their own books and stationery. At present four boys taught free. Drilling, 5*s.* extra; library, 5*s.*; both optional.

Boarders.—None. Head master declines to receive any.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read and write.

School separately classified. School course not modified. No lessons on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayers daily from Prayer book. Bible and Church Catechism taught.

Promotions by marks for half-year's work with examination combined. Examinations held once a year by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by the trustees. Prizes given.

Punishments: tasks, detention, and caning; the latter in public. Head master only has power to suspend boys. The six senior boys assist in discipline, and have power to set tasks.

Playground, 1½ acres, close to school. Cricket and football played. Masters sometimes join in games.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. Study, 26 to 28 hours per week. Play, about two hours a day. The school has only been opened three years.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe, Perry Hall.
The Rev. H. A. Peel, Rectory, Handsworth.
James Timmings Chance, Handsworth.
John Rawlins, Handsworth.
P. C. S. Kynnersley, Handsworth.
William Sharp, Handsworth.
Edwin Bullock, Handsworth.
John Brearby Payn, Birmingham.
Walter Williams, Edgbaston.
Caleb Lawden, Handsworth.
John Hinks, Handsworth.
Joshua Hammond, Handsworth.

Head Master:

Rev. J. M. Guest, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	144	*7	—	20	Y. 13½	3	H. *½	1, written out of sch.	H. †2¼	1 Saml., St. John.; Whateley's Christian Evidences.	18	Y. 13¾	3	H. *½	1, in sch.	H. 2¾	1 Saml., St. Luke; Watts' Script. Hist., cc. IX. and XX.	18	Y. 9	3	H. *½	1	H. 2¾	Genesis, cc. 1–22; St. Mat., cc. 1–21; Ch. Cat.; Creed; Commandmts.; Duty to God and neighbour.
Latin	103	6	—	7	14	4	*¾	2, in sch.	5	Cæsar, Bk. IV., cc. 1-24.; Virgil's Æn. V., l. 1–248; Bradley's Latin Ex., pp. 52–89.	13	13¾	4	*¾	2, in sch.	5	Cæsar, Bk. I., cc. 1–12.; Valpy's Delectus, pp. 71–75.; Bradley's Ex., pp. 16–32.	23	10½	3	*¾	2, in sch.	3½	The Accidence (Kennedy's Lat. Gr.), and Exercises on.
French	38	6	—	7	14	3	*¾	2, in sch.	4	Delille's Beginners' Fr. Bk., latter part.	13	13½	3	*¾	2, in sch.	4	Delille's Beginners' Fr. Bk., middle part.	18	13½	2	*¾	1, in sch.	3	Delille's Beginners' Fr. Bk., first part.
Arithmetic	144	6	—	16	13½	4	1½	—	6	Barnard Smith's Sch. Book of Arith., part III.; Thrower's Arith. Questions.	22	12½	4	1½	—	6	Practice and Proptn.; Barnard Smith's and Thrower's Ex.	24	9	4	1½	—	6	The simple rules; Barnard Smith and Thrower.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	15	2	—	‡7	14	3	2	—	6	Euclid, Bks. I. & II.; Algebra to Simple Equations.	8	13	3	2	—	6	Euclid, Bk. I., Prop. 1–26; Algebra, simple rules.							

* There are 8 classes in the School; but classes I. and II. are taken together in Scripture History, Geography, English Grammar, and Dictation.
† The time given in School for preparation is not included in the aggregate. ‡ The mathematical division work Arithmetic once a week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	144	8	—	20	Y. 13½	2	H. ¾	—	H. 1½	Hist. of Eng. (Corkran), Wm. III. to Geo. III.; Hist. of Rome (Smith's), to 1st Punic War.	18	Y. 13¾	2	H. ¾	—	H. 1½	Hist. of Eng. (Cockrane), Henry VIII. to James II.	18	Y. 9	2	H. ½	1, in sch.	H. 2	Hist. of Eng. (Gleig), beginning to Ed. 1.
Geography	144	8	—	20	13¾	1	1	1, at home. 1, & map out of sch.	1	Clyde's Geog., Eng. and Wales, and introductory chapter on Europe.	18	13¾	1	1	1, at home. 1, & map out of sch.	2	Clyde's Geography, Asia and Africa.	18	9	2	¾	1, & map out of sch.	2½	John's Geography, England and Wales.
English Grammar.	144	8	—	20	13¾	1	1	—	1	Analysis (Morell) -	18	13¾	1	—	—	—	Analysis (Morell) -	18	9	2	¾	2	2½	Morell's Eng. Gram., parts of speech.
English Composition.	88	3	—	20	13¾	1	—	—	—	A theme each week, written at home.	18	13¾	1	—	—	—	A theme each week, written at home.	18	9	2	¾	2	2½	
Reading	83	4	—	19	12¼	2	1	—	2	- - -	23	12	2	1	—	2	- - -	18	9	2	1	—	2	
Writing	104	5	—	21	13	4	1	—	4	- - -	19	12¾	4	1	—	4	- - -	18	9	4	1	—	4	
Drawing	80	5	—	8	14¼	1	2	—	2	Model drawing -	22	13	1	2	—	2	Freehand drawing -	19	12¼	1	1	—	1	Freehan' drawing from blackboard.
Dictation	144	8	—	20	13½	1	1	—	1	- - -	18	13½	1	1	—	1	- - -	18	9	4	¾	—	3	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Commercial traveller	Handsworth -	½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Organist - -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 3	Indian Civil Service	Do. (living with uncle).	½ „
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	3 miles.
„ „ - 5	Commercial traveller	Do. - -	½ mile.
„ „ - 6	Artist - -	Birmingham -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 7	Schoolmaster -	Aston - -	2⅓ „
„ „ - 8	Manager of gas works.	West Bromwich -	3½ „
„ „ - 9	No occupation -	Handsworth - -	½ mile.
„ „ - 10	Japanner - -	Birmingham -	2½ miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Jeweller - -	Handsworth - -	1½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Commercial traveller	Do. - -	½ „
„ „ - 3	Die sinker - -	Do. - -	¼ „
„ „ - 4	Stonemason -	Do. - -	1 „
„ „ - 5	Lawyer's clerk -	Do. - -	½ „
„ „ - 6	No occupation -	Do. - -	⅓ „
„ „ - 7	Independent minister	Do. -	⅛ „
„ „ - 8	Draper - -	Do. - -	½ „
„ „ - 9	Gas tube manufacturer.	Do. - -	4½ „
„ „ - 10	Auctioneer - -	Smethwick -	2½ „

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST OF DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The school having been opened August 5th, 1862, has not yet (June 1865) reached a sufficiently high standard to send in candidates for any Competitive Examination.

In December next, however, several boys will be sent in for the Cambridge Middle Class Examination.

KINVER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 157 and 230.)

The head master of the school here (since deceased) was also incumbent of the parish. Until the half-year previous to my visit, he had left the teaching of the school almost wholly to a deputy, only taking a few of the lower boys himself. The deputy having been promoted to the mastership of a grammar school at Ramsay, a new arrangement was made. The master of the national school in the town undertook the office of assistant at the grammar school, bringing with him to it several boys who had previously been in the national school. At the time of my visit the school was divided into two departments, in the upper of which were six boys, paying 4*l.* a year each; in the lower 34, paying 1*l.* a year each. The head master himself undertook the instruction of the upper department, and the principal teaching of six boys from the lower; the rest were left to the assistant. The separation between the departments, except in rate of payment, was not very definite. 21 boys in the lower department were learning Latin; four of those in the upper learnt Greek. The schoolroom is partially divided by a wooden partition, on one side of which is one department, on the other the other; but this does not extend either to the roof or completely across the school. As I have said, several boys in the lower department had lately come from the national school, and on most of these, when there, a Goverment grant had been paid, their fathers being either tradesmen, not employing workmen, or superior artizans. The six boys in the upper department were aged respectively 14, 14, 11, 10, 14, 13, and were sons respectively of an ironmaster, a surgeon, a watchmaker, a skilled ironworker, a superior groom, and a farmer.

I heard the four highest boys construe from the 5th Æneid and the 1st Catiline; the two next from Ovid. Two of these I also heard construe from Xenophon, two others from the 7th page of the Greek delectus. Two construed rather well in Latin. They were also sound in parsing, and in the simpler syntax. One of them, in particular, being only 10 years old and the son of an artizan, was most promising, and clearly a boy who, if the way to the universities were open to him, might rise to the highest learning. One of the boys knew Greek better relatively than Latin, and was master of the most difficult conjugations. Two in the upper department could manage the 5th proposition of Euclid.

I examined the whole school in arithmetic and writing from dictation. The arithmetic of the lower department was on the whole very fair, but the best in it were those who had been in the national school. That of the upper department, excepting two boys, I thought defective. The writing from dictation with a few exceptions was indifferent; some in the upper department were distinctly bad. The knowledge of English grammar, on the other

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

hand, in this department was rather good. The history and geography of the lower department were decent, but the assistant-master complained that owing to the pressure of Latin there was too little time for these subjects. French is not taught in the school at all. The assistant teaches chemistry to some boys out of school hours with a view to the examination by the "department of science and art," from which he holds a certificate. The boy who drove the omnibus to the station, who had formerly been in the upper department of the grammar school, had learnt chemistry in this way, and had got a certificate of knowledge of it from the above department. He had failed to get a certificate in arithmetic, and was studying Colenso on the omnibus. He spoke with gratitude of the benefit he derived from the grammar school, particularly from the Latin he learnt there, though he confessed to having forgotten most of this.

Boys come to the grammar school from a distance of two or three miles. The mixture of classes in it is rather remarkable The building seemed sufficient.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. v. 622, A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Unknown. Earliest document is a lease, 22 October 1571, granted "by the co-feoffees of certain lands to the maintenance of the school of Kinver." Earliest grants were 8 Sept., 34 Elizabeth, by William Vynsent, and by Roger Jeston, 28 July, 2 James I., of lands for the maintenance of the free grammar school and schoolmaster in Kinfare. William Mosely by will gave a small annuity to the schoolmaster about the year 1617.

School Property.—Land 32A. 3R. 26P. Gross rental, 212*l.* Net income, 185*l.* (in 1867, debt having been paid off.) Buildings fairly adapted. Head master's house ill adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a free grammar school and schoolmaster in Kinver, the school being free only to the children of the parishioners and inhabitants of Kinver.

For boys above seven and under 18, able to read the New Testament with fluency; children of inhabitants preferred (rules of trustees, approved by the Bishop of Lichfield, Dec. 11, 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—The school to be divided into two divisions, classical and commercial. The first division to be taught free. The usher to teach English reading, English grammar, parsing, geography, Church Catechism, writing, arithmetic, and accounts (rules of Trustees).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, eight in number, self-electing, manage the school property, appoint and dismiss the masters, and govern the school under rules made 1848 (scheme for regulation of William Mosely's Charity, 1846).

N.B.—A scheme for the government of the school is now under consideration, Oct. 1867.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, B.A. of Cambridge. Total income from endowment 159*l.*, and from fees 50*l.* Under master 40*l.*, and half the fees of the upper school, and four-fifths of the fees of the lower school. Head master required to find an assistant for the upper school.

Day Scholars.—33, chiefly above 10 and under 14 years of age. Eight boys in the upper school, 25 in the lower. Boys in the upper school pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for general school work. In lower school, foundationers pay 1*l.* for general school work.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read the New Testament, but this is not always insisted on.

School separately classified. School course modified to suit particular cases. No attendance on Sundays. Bible taught. Church Catechism taught to those who are members of the Church of England.

School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book.

Promotions by marks, and by examination held annually in December by a trustee. No prizes given of late years.

Punishments: tasks and caning in extreme cases.

Playground, 35 yards by 12, close to school.

Schooltime, 43 weeks per annum. Study, 28 to 30 hours per week. Whole holiday on Saturdays.

No boys gone to the University in last five years.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864-5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents received (including arrears)	213	7	0
Property tax returned	6	5	3
	£219	12	3

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Instalment towards debt of 303*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*	40	0	0
Salaries of masters	142	19	8
Stewards	5	0	0
Tithes, rates, and reeve rent	3	5	6
Property tax	4	11	11
Repairs	17	7	11
Firing, sundries, &c.	6	7	3
	£219	12	3

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Enville Hall, Stafford.
The Lord Lyttelton, Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts Foley, M.P., Presthurst, Staffordshire.
William Orme Foster, M.P., Stourton Castle, Staffordshire.
Joseph Bennitt, Ashwood, Staffordshire.
Edward Lloyd Gatacre, Gatacre, Salop.
Benjamin Littlewood, Clent House, Worcestershire.

Clerk to Trustees:

Bernard and King, Stourbridge.

Head Master:

(1865) Rev. Geo. Wharton, M.A.
(1867) Rev. William Henry Bolton, B.A.

Under Master:

Matthew W. Packer, Science certificate, 1 div., second class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	Ironmaster	Redcliff, in the parish of Kinver.	Above a mile.
„ 2	Surgeon	Kinver	Under ¼ „
„ 3	Skilled ironworker	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Watchmaker	Do.	Do.
„ 5	Farmer	Parish of Enville	About 3 miles.
„ 6	Horse trainer	Do.	„ 2 „
„ 7	Cordwainer	Kinver	„ ½ mile.
„ 8	Ironworker	Do.	Do.
„ 9	Do.	Do.	Do.
„ 10	Bookseller	Do.	Under ¼ „
Boys lowest in school 1	Farmer	Stourton, in the parish of Kinver.	About 2 miles.
„ 2	Do.	Do. do.	„ 2 „
„ 3	Do.	Parish of Enville	„ 3 „
„ 4	Manager of a factory	Kinver	„ ½ mile.
„ 5	Gardener	Stourton, in the parish of Kinver.	„ 2 miles.
„ 6	Do.	Do. do.	„ 2 „
„ 7	Stocktaker	Kinver	„ ½ mile.
„ 8	Innkeeper	Do.	Under ¼ „
„ 9	Builder	Do.	„ ½ „

These Returns refer to the half-year, ending June 1865.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended June 1865.
					Y.							Y.							Y.					
Religious Knowledge.	17	2	—	12	12·33	—	—	—	—	Saml., Bks. I. and II.; Kings, Bks. I. & II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	5	9·6	—	—	—	—	Gospels of St. Matt. and St. John.
Greek - -	6	2	—	4	13·25	—	—	—	—	Xen. Anab., Bks. I. & II.; Homer's Il., Bk. I.	9	9·5	—	—	—	—	Valpy's Delectus.							
Latin -	15	4	—	5	12·4	—	—	—	—	Sallust Bel.Cat.; Virg. Æn., Bks. I., II., VI.	3	11·66	—	—	—	—	Cæsar, Bk. I.; Virgil's Æn., Book I.	4	9·25	—	—	—	—	McGowan's Latin Reading Book, I.
Arithmetic -	17	3	—	8	12·875	—	—	—	—	Arithmetics of J. Wharton, B. Smith, Colenso; the latter part of each, including miscell. examp.	4	11·25	—	—	—	—	Arithmetics of J. Wharton and Colenso, up to Proptn., including Vulg. and Decimal Fractions.	5	9·6	—	—	—	—	Rudiments of Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	9	1	—	9	12·1	—	—	—	—	Algebra by J. Wharton, Lund, Colenso, and Bridge, excluding adfected qdrtic. equations; Euclid, Books I. and II.														
History -	12	1	—	12	13·33	—	—	—	—	Smith's Hume and Collier's Brit. Hist., from Conq. to 1688.														
Geography -	17	2	—	12	13·33	—	—	—	—	Stewart's Geog., Gt. Britain and Europe generally.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	5	9·6	—	—	—	—	Stewart's Geography, Great Britain.
English Grammar.	All the boys parse English.																							
English Composition.	Upper boys, by translations from Latin or Greek.																							
Reading -	17	2	—	12	12·33	—	—	—	—	Collier's Hist., Bible, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	5	9·6	—	—	—	—	New Test. and Easy Class Book.
Writing -	17	—	—	—	11·53	All these write copies daily, except two upper boys who write exercises only.																		

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years (preceding June 1865) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

A. J. Yarranton, Sizarship by competition, St. John's College, Cambridge, 1856; B.A. 1859.

Geo. Wharton, Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1858. Scholar of Queen's, 1859; B.A. 1861. Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Radley, 1862.

LEEK.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 167, 221, and 223.)

It is questionable whether the grammar school at Leek can be reckoned an endowed school at all. There is a building called traditionally a grammar school, and used as such, which was built by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield in 1723. The Earls of Macclesfield exercise the right of appointing a master to teach in this building, but no endowment is attached, and the master has to make repairs at his own cost. It has been the custom, hitherto, to pay the interest (9*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* a year) of certain money, left for "teaching poor boys of Leak to read," to the master of the grammar school, who in return takes six boys free. It is understood, however, that this arrangement will cease on the occurrence of the next vacancy in the mastership, and the money will be applied to the national school.

Meanwhile, a bonâ fide grammar school continues to be held in Lord Macclesfield's building under a really competent master, who probably would not have bestowed himself upon Leek but for rather exceptional circumstances. He has had considerable experience in preparing boys for Cambridge, three of his pupils (not, however, Leek boys) having entered Pembroke College the October before last.

The building, which, as might be expected, is in rather bad repair, consists of an upper and lower room. The lower one is unfurnished, and used as a romping place for the boys. The teaching goes on in the upper room, which is low, badly ventilated, has no convenience, and has desks along the wall. Last August there were 24 boys in the school, of whom four were boarders with the master, who rents a house. Of the rest, three came a distance of three miles from Basford, and one four miles from Endon, and there were two or three others not resident in Leek. Most, but not all, learn Latin, the entire quarterly payments being 1*l.* 6*s.* for those who do not, 2*l.* 6*s.* for those who do learn it. The standard of the school I thought as high as could be expected under the circumstances. There were only two boys in the first class, both boarders, both 16 years old. They could construe Virgil without grammatical mistakes, could parse correctly, and knew the elements of Latin syntax. They expressed themselves correctly in English when set to write an easy theme. They also did Euclid well; one was doing trigonometry. At the time of my visit, none of the day boys present were higher than the third class. The knowledge of Latin in this class, though very elementary, seemed sound. The arithmetic, except in the case of one boy, was not very good. In geography, &c. they were about on a level with boys of the same age elsewhere. The behaviour of the boys in general I thought good.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The master being unable to keep an assistant finds his time very much scattered. The boys, though only 24 in number, are of all degrees of age and attainment, and want education for very different purposes. Some want the simple commercial education, others a little Latin and mathematics, for the preliminary legal examination, others the elements of classics, with a view to going on to some higher school.

Enough money is spent in doles and gratuities at Leek to establish a good grammar school, and I did not find any one maintain that this money, as at present spent, is beneficial. The town is one where a grammar school of the middle order might certainly flourish. It has a population of about 9,000. Its manufacture (though of silk) is prosperous, and it acts as a capital to the moorland district of Staffordshire. It will shortly have a direct railway to Stoke, passing through some populous villages. It is true that any one in Leek who definitely desires a high education for his son might easily send him to the flourishing grammar school at Macclesfield, and some of the Leek manufacturers, I understood, were in the habit of doing this. The case, however, is not thus met of boys whose parents do not definitely desire the higher education, or who have not the preliminary training without which this education is thrown away. What is wanted is a school which should give the elementary education, now given at Leek in a cheap commercial school, and at the same time do what the commercial school cannot do—act as a feeder to some higher school.

LICHFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 147, 161, 165, 175, 186, 223, 228, 230.)

I have elsewhere spoken of the grammar school here as rather more select than most. The yearly payment of an ordinary day boy at it would come practically to 12*l.* a year; that of the six foundationers to 4*l.*, against which has to be set 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid yearly to each of the foundationers. Lichfield being a town in which there are a good many professional men, there is no difficulty in getting a fair number of boys at the terms mentioned. When I was there, 26 day boys (including foundationers) were in attendance, with 17 boarders. The terms for the latter, I was told, were not uniform. Meanwhile there are two commercial academies in the town. At one of them, from which I obtained some information, there were 24 day boys at 4*l.* each a year, and 12 boarders (mostly sons of farmers) at from 22*l.* to 25*l.* a year. I was not allowed to examine this school, but I think that little is learnt in it except the reading and writing of English, and arithmetic. In the other I understood that there were about 20 day boys. There is no doubt that the existence of these schools is chiefly due to the expensiveness of the grammar school, and to the proportion which the attention given in it to Latin, Greek, and French, bears to the attention given to 'English' and arithmetic. Whether the presence in the grammar school of the sons of professional men, who now attend it, could be combined with that of the boys now sent to the private commercial schools, is a very doubtful question.

All the boys in the grammar school learn Latin, French, and drawing. All begin Greek in the second class (from the top) unless the parents object. One or two learn a little German. In the first class, when I was there, were five boys, aged respectively 15, 15, 16½, 14, 15. Two of them (not the best) were boarders. Of three day boys one was the son of the station master, the other two were sons of professional men. They had been reading Virgil, Xenophon's Anabasis, and the Hecuba. One of them, however, did not learn Greek. I heard them construe 100 lines of the 2nd Æneid, which they had got up for the second time the night before, and also some Xenophon. In both they construed readily and correctly, and were very intelligent about the grammar. They understood the formation of tenses in Greek, and the higher syntax. Two of them certainly would have been likely to do well at Rugby or Marlborough, if sent on there. In the second class were eight boys, of the average age of 14, of whom three were boarders, five (the highest) day scholars. They were doing Cæsar and Greek grammar. They construed the Cæsar very well, without the usual boggling over relatives. The third class I tried in English grammar and writing from dictation; in both they did fairly. The arithmetic of the second and third classes was decent, but, considering that more than half the school was below the third, not so quick or correct as

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might have been desired. The Euclid, again, of the first class was not quite in proportion to their Latin and Greek. I gave the boys in it a few minutes to look over the last five propositions of the first book, which they had done some time before, and then set them to write out the 47th. Two did it well, but the rest failed. These boys could translate easy French into English, without dictionary, pretty well, but were puzzled by a difficult construction.

On the whole I thought that quite as much had been made of the school as could be expected, but that the subjects of instruction were rather overcrowded. In particular it was to be regretted that arithmetic was taught only in half-hours, and those the least fresh half-hours of all, it having been the custom to assign the last half-hour of every morning to it. The behaviour of the boys was very pleasing.

The schoolroom was large and good, but had no class room. A gravelled playground of fair size, with a swing, adjoined. A field for cricket was hired elsewhere. The master kept some of his boarders in a rented house, the one belonging to the school not being large enough. When I was there, he employed two assistants, not graduates, whose united salaries were 100*l.* a year, with board and lodging. In addition to what I have said about charities and education at Lichfield in my general report, I have only to suggest the desirability of affiliating Minor's school in some way to the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. vii. 394, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Supposed to have been founded by Edward VI., but no documents in existence. There was an exchequer grant in the reign of Elizabeth of 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* to the master, and 5*l.* to the usher. Earliest deed relating to the school is a feoffment of 27 April 1587, conveying a house called the New School for a free grammar school.

Richard Walker, dean of Chester, in 1567 gave lands to the Corporation of Lichfield on condition of their paying annually to the master of St. John's Hospital Grammar School, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the usher, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and to each of six scholars of the school 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* St. John's Hospital school suppressed in 1740, and the benefit of Walker's gift transferred to the town grammar school.

Mrs. Ann Sherratt gave 500*l.* in 1851, now invested in railway debenture at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

School Property.—Income, 46*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Besides 5*l.* paid by master of St. John's Hospital, at present under dispute; and an annual gratuity of 50*l.* from the Conduit Town Lands Feoffees;* and recently 8*l.* 8*s.* from Terrick's Charity† for the education of two poor boys. Total present receipts, 109*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

* In 1696 the master of the town grammar school received 10*l.* a year from this estate. At the time of the Charity Commissioners' Inquiry the master was receiving 35*l.*, the usher 10*l.* from the same.

† The clerk of the trustees gives the following information respecting this charity.

"The Municipal Trustees have a charity, called Terrick's, for teaching poor children. It consists of 200*l.* in consols, and a house and garden in Lichfield which stood under a building lease of 99 years at 3*l.* a year until June 1864. Out of the income was paid 5*l.* a year to the girls' national school, and occasional accumulations of the balance were divided amongst the three parish schools. The rent of the house and garden is now 21*l.* 10*s.*, subject to 1*l.* rent to the corporation for an encroachment, and 10*s.* land tax. The premises being at the termination of the lease in such a bad state as to require a large outlay before the above improved rent could be obtained, no school payment could be made, except the 5*l.* before mentioned; and the balance due to the treasurer at Christmas 1865 was 4*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*"

Head master's house adapted for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school at Lichfield for the instruction of poor boys (feoffment, 27 April 1587).

Subjects of Instruction.—School founded as a grammar school.

Government and Masters.—The trustees of the Lichfield municipal charities (appointed by Court of Chancery) appoint and dismiss the masters and fix the payments to be made by town boys.

Head master is not required to be a clergyman, or a graduate. The trustees do not object to his holding church preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master and usher.

Day Scholars.—26 (in Jan. 1869) including six free scholars on Dean Walker's foundation, and two free scholars on Terrick's trust. Non-foundationers pay 8*l.* 8*s.* for general instruction. All pay 3*l.* 3*s.* for French and drawing, and 1*l.* 1*s.* for incidental expenses.

Boarders.—8 (in Jan. 1869), paying 52*l.* 10*s.* for board and instruction. French and drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* extra. Four meals a day.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly. School course modified to suit particular cases. Scripture lessons prepared on Sunday for Monday. Catechism taught.

School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book generally. Promotions according to master's opinion of proficiency in Latin.

Examinations every year by examiners chosen by the master. Prizes to the first and second boys in each class, and for German, French, and drawing.

Punishments: extra lessons, detention in school, and caning in public; the latter by head master only.

Under masters may give extra lessons; monitors (first class) assist in maintaining discipline.

Playground, quarter of an acre, and field (quarter of a mile off) for cricket and football.

No school bounds.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 32 hours per week for day boys, 38 for boarders.

During last five years no boy gone to University.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c.

Trustees (1865):

Rev. Trevor Owen Burnes Floyer, of Aldersham.
Rev. John Muckleston,
Rev. T. G. Parr,
M. B. Morgan, Surgeon,
H. W. Hewitt,
James Potter, Architect,
} all of Lichfield.

Steward and Treasurer:

Charles Simpson.

Head Master (1867):

Rev. J. M. Seaton, M.A.

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MADELEY.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The endowment here is applied to a national school for girls and boys, to which, in addition, Lord Crewe subscribes 40*l.* a year. It is regularly examined by the Government inspector. The clergyman of the place was well satisfied with it. The farmers of the place (who are chiefly small dairy farmers) habitually send sons to it. There is no infant school in Madeley. Children on admission to the grammar school are expected to know their letters. This accomplishment they commonly acquire at a dame's school. The schoolroom is old, but in decent condition. It has room enough for the boys, but the girls and infants are overcrowded. No fees are charged, but a shilling a quarter for books, which is grumbled at, though the poor, being chiefly miners, are well off.

It would be a better arrangement if a separate school for girls and infants could be supported by Lord Crewe's subscription and a Government grant, and the grammar school money, supplemented by pence from the poor and a fee of 2*l.* a year from sons of farmers, applied to the education of boys who could already read and write. The grammar school might then ultimately be affiliated to that at Newcastle, to which sons of Madeley farmers now sometimes go.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 269, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir John Offley, who, by will dated 4 Oct. 1645, ordered the erection of two adjoining schoolrooms, one for boys, and the other for girls, and charged certain lands (Upper and Nether Thornhill) in Madeley (now Lord Crewe's property) with the payment of 60*l.*, viz. 30*l.* for master, 10*l.* for usher, and 20*l.* for mistress. In 1851 Lord Crewe charged certain lands, now (1867) in the occupation of Mrs. Houlding, in Madeley, with the payment of 25*l.* for the master. And the Hon. A. H. Crewe gave 500*l.* consols for increasing salary of mistress.

School Property.—Income from above-named rentcharges and dividends, 100*l.* gross, 100*l.* net; all applied to the purposes of the school. Buildings well adapted to their purpose.

Object of Trust.—The teaching of boys and girls of Madeley, Onneley, and Muccleston, free (will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—For boys school, English, Latin, and accounts. For girls' school, English and all kinds of needlework (will). No Latin taught for many years before 1825.

Government and Masters.—Three trustees, including the lord of the manor, who appoints the other trustees, and appoints and dismisses the masters.

Master is required to be a member of the Church of England, and cannot hold other preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Elementary school.

Masters.—One. Total income from endowment, 65*l.* Income of mistress, 35*l.*

Day Scholars.—78; of whom 52 are under 10, and 23 above 10 and under 14 years of age.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No qualification on admission.

School classified by reading chiefly. Lessons on Sunday prepared for Monday morning. School opened and closed with prayers daily from Prayer Book.

Boys taught Bible and Church Catechism.

Promotions by examinations conducted twice a year by H.M. inspector and the diocesan inspector.

Punishment: corporal punishment sometimes inflicted by head master, publicly.

Playground very small, close to school.

School time, 46 weeks per annum. Study 27 to 29 hours per week. Nearly all lessons learned in school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Lord Crewe, Crewe Hall, Cheshire.
Lord Houghton, Fryston Hall, Ferrybridge, Yorkshire.
Rev. Wm. Daltry, Vicar of Madeley, Newcastle.

Head Master:

W. H. Holt. (Has a first-class certificate, second division.)

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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 157, 158, 219, and ff.)

The foundation is open to sons of burgesses, who are understood to be not the freemen, but residents in the borough. These, however, pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year to cover the expenses of an "English education," to which about 2*l.* 10*s.* a year would generally be added for books, stationery, and drawing, which is taught by an assistant in the school. 3*l.* 3*s.* a year is charged for French if learnt under a regular master. "The elements of French" are taught gratis by one of the assistants. For non-foundationers the regular charge, exclusive of the above-mentioned extras, is 8*l.* 8*s.* a year.

Newcastle is very favourably situated for a grammar school, being itself a country town, with the large population of the Potteries at its back. On the south and west it is open to a purely agricultural district. On the other side, Hanley and Stoke are distant two miles respectively; Burslem three. Enough boys from these towns and from Tunstall, which is rather farther off, have used the Newcastle school as day pupils to show that it is not distance which prevents more from coming. On the future capabilities of the place as an educational centre I have spoken elsewhere. The actual condition of the school is in striking contrast to them.

The right of appointing a master to the school belongs alternately to the corporation and the representative of a family of Cottons. Up to the year 1841 the school property was virtually in the hand of the master, who managed the farm and received the rents. In that year trustees were appointed by the Court of Chancery, who nominated the present master, and have never met since. Only five of them are left, one of whom regularly receives the rents of the property, and hands them over to the master.

The externals of the school could not be less inviting than they are. It stands in a bad locality, and the building is the worst of its kind than I have seen in any town of the same size. It is singularly shabby to look at, badly ventilated, and so small that two masters cannot teach in it at once with comfort. It has no separate classroom, and no educational furniture but a blackboard. When I was there it seemed quite full with 30 boys, though estimated to accommodate 50. A small space covered with ashes is the only playground. The necessary offices are improperly placed, and in bad condition. A few years ago they are said to have been in a worse state, and a solicitor of the town ascribed the death of a son whom he sent to the grammar school to this cause. This, of course, is only mentioned for what it is worth.

The master of the school is also incumbent of a large church in the town, to which a considerable district is attached. The duties of this position compel him frequently to be absent from the school in the afternoon. He keeps two assistants, however, constantly in school. These seem to have been changed rather frequently. One of them has hitherto generally been in orders, and employed to give the head master clerical help, but this is not the case at present.

As to the internal state of the school, the impression left on my mind was, I am bound to say, that there had been a good deal of slackness in its management. As its charges are rather high, and as another endowed school in the town gives an excellent elementary education, its proper function would seem to be to give an education of a definitely higher kind. The Latin which the first class was reading at the time of my visit was the Fourth Georgic, but though the school had then reassembled two or three weeks only one boy out of five believed that he knew more than 20 lines. There seemed, indeed, to be considerable doubt with both master and boys as to how much had been done, but one boy professed to know 50 lines. He alone could construe any of it with an approach to correctness, and he made mistakes about tenses which surprised me in a boy of evident intelligence and diligence. I saw also the Latin exercises done by these five boys. They were taken from Ellis's book, the Latin words being given, and the pupil having only to put them in correct construction. The quantity done was very small, and with the exception of the same one boy, no one seemed to have taken pains enough to get a single word right. Only one boy again would attempt Euclid. I set him to write out the 13th proposition of the 1st book, which he had learnt the day before, but he could not do it. The other four boys in the first class did an arithmetic paper for me, only one doing it at all well. Two of the boys, said to be the best French scholars, tried to translate an unseen piece of French into English. Neither of them could make it out, though one made a creditable attempt. Meanwhile the three remaining boys of the first class wrote an account of Newcastle as an exercise in English composition. All of them made grammatical mistakes. In English history and general geography I thought the first class rather good, and in the grammar and analysis of English sentences fair. One boy in particular, the same who did Latin decently, showed considerable intelligence and interest in these subjects. He was, indeed, an instance such as I found in most grammar schools, of a boy having a capacity for a really high education, but with no practical chance of receiving it.

I tried the next group of boys in dictation, English grammar, and a little history and geography. In dictation, with one or two gross exceptions, they were rather good, and in English grammar fair. In history and geography I could elicit next to nothing.

On the whole, it seems clear that this school, with an endowment which (as I have explained elsewhere) might be made considerable, and though charging fees which might suffice to

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make a good middle school, if conducted on a large scale, self-supporting, does hardly anything which might not be done as well in an elementary school. The Latin, French, and mathematics taught in it are, as I can testify, of next to no value, and only three boys, one of them the master's son, profess to learn Greek. Among the professional men and chief men of business in the town there is a general feeling of the uselessness of the school. Whether it could flourish in such a building under any management is doubtful, but they complain that the present master (who is spoken of with universal respect), regarding his pastoral functions as of primary importance, does not give adequate attention to his scholastic office. Their boys, they say, make no progress at the grammar school, and become rough in their manners. Hence several parents, who sent their elder sons to the grammar school, have sent their younger sons elsewhere. Some go as day boys to Mr. Osmond's private school at Shelton, others were mentioned to me as being sent to Repton, Shrewsbury, Brewood, and elsewhere. If the town grammar school acted as an adequate preparation for these higher schools, there would be nothing to complain of in this; but at present I do not think that it does.

There is a reason to believe that, should a vacancy occur in the mastership of the school, the right of appointment would be claimed by a member of the Cotton family.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 281. A. D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Richard Cleyton, who, by deed poll dated 9 April 1602, gave a rentcharge of 10*l.* to his brother and to the municipal corporation of the town in trust to find a schoolmaster to teach 30 poor children from within the town gratis. Subsequent endowments by John Cotton, who by will (before 1 June 1609) gave 100*l.* to be laid out in lands for benefit of a free school there; by John Cowell, who, by will 9 July 1655, gave 100*l.* to buy lands for an addition to the maintenance of the schoolmaster there, provided that the children of Knutton and Chesterton should be taught free; by John Lowe, who, by deed 10 Nov. 1685, gave 50*s.* yearly for the usher of the free school; by William Beard, who, in the year 1690, gave a rent of 10*s.* for the schoolmaster; by William Cotton, who, by deed, 16 June 1692, gave 100*l.* to be laid out in lands for the use of the schoolmaster; and by the Rev. Edwd. Orme, who, by will 23 Feb. 1704, gave 40*l.* to the corporation of Newcastle to pay the interest to the schoolmaster of the grammar school.

School Property.—Income, 98*l.* 10*s.* gross, viz., 73*l.* 10*s.* rent (John Cotton's gift), 13*l.* rentcharges, (Cleyton, Lowe, and Beard's gifts), 12*l.* (Cowell, William Cotton, and Orme's gifts); 93*l.* net. All paid to the master. Site good. Buildings bad. (For an account of the value of mines under the school lands, see Mr. Green's General Report, vol. VIII. p. 219.)

Objects of Trust.—The instruction in learning gratis of 30 poor children born within the town (Cleyton's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Learning (Cleyton's will). Latin and Greek (Wm. Cotton's deed).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, five in number, (appointed by Court of Chancery?) manage the school estate; appoint master once out of three times. Heirs of William Cotton appoint at other times.

Master required to be a bachelor of one of the universities.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, M. A. of Oxford. Extra master for French and drawing.

Day Scholars.—53; of whom five are under 10, 32 above 10 and under 14, 10 above 14 and under 16, and six above 16 years of age. Foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.*, non-foundationers 8*l.* 8*s.*, for general school work.

Boarders.—12, all in head master's house; sons of professional men, farmers, and shopkeepers, 10 of whom are between 10 and 14 years of age. Four meals a day; meat once at least. Terms, 42*l.* Weekly boarders, 27*l.* 6*s.* Day boarders, 16*l.* 16*s.* French, 3*l.* 3*s.*; drawing, 10*s.*; stationery, 10*s.*; the last three being extras.

Cubical contents of bed-room 583 feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed. Discipline in bed-rooms maintained by rules enforced by a master resident in the house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—On admission boys required to be able to read and write.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified sometimes so as to give particular attention to special subjects. Scripture and Catechism lessons on Sunday for Monday's examination. School opened and closed with prayers from head master's compilation founded on some of Dr. Arnold's.

Promotion generally by marks for work done in the half-year, and also by examination. Examinations half-yearly, conducted sometimes by the local clergy and others invited by the head master. Prizes of books given to head boy and certificate of approval to second boy.

Punishments: impositions and detention in play hours. Corporal punishment in public, but rarely used.

Playground, 96 feet by 48, round the school, and also one at the master's residence. Cricket played. A master is generally present with boarders.

School time, 41 weeks per annum on an average. Study, six hours a day in summer, five in winter, besides preparation of most lessons. Play (boarders) about 20 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Thomas Ward, Solicitor.
Thomas Harding, Solicitor.
Thomas Turner, Chemist and Druggist.
James Astley Hall, Hat Manufacturer.
Thomas Highfield, Grocer.

} All of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Head Master:

Revd. J. S. Broad, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.		Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.			Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.			Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.		
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Four. Two of them sub-divided into two others.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge	53	All	Eight.	Fifteen.	Two Bks. of Scrip.; several Chaps. of Riddle's Scrip. History.	Seventeen.	Fourteen.	Two Bks. of Scrip.; Riddle's Abridgment.	Twenty four (divided).	Twelve years.	Two Bks. of Scrip.; Eve's Examiner.
Greek	5	All	About forty-four.		Arnold's first Greek Bk., and Dalzell's Analecta.	About forty.			Twenty-eight.		London Grammar; Bryce's First Latin Reader.
Latin	All	All	About three quarters of an hour.		Cicero's Orations; Virgil's Æneid.	Three quarters of an hour.		Bryce's Second Latin Reader, containing Selections from Cæsar, Ovid, and Nepos.	From three quarters to an hour.		
French	33	All	Eight.		Hall's 1st and 2nd Course; Fiva's Beautés des Ecrivains Français.	Eight.		- - -	Six.		Hall's 1st French Course.
Arithmetic	All	All	H. 2		Colenso - -	H. 2		Colenso - -	Two hours and a half.		Colenso's Introductory.

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ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Scholarship at University College, Oxford.
Commission (without purchase) at Sandhurst Military College.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Accountant - -	Penkhull, Stoke-upon-Trent.	1½ mile.
„ „ - 2	Clergyman -	Newcastle.	
„ „ - 3	Surveyor and Engineer.	Springfields, near Newcastle.	1 „
„ „ - 4	Parents dead -	Newcastle. Lives with aunt.	
„ „ - 5	Hosier - -	Newcastle.	
„ „ - 6	Clock and Watch Maker.	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Gentleman - -	Cheadle - -	10 miles.
„ „ - 8	China Manufacturer	Burslem - -	3 „
„ „ - 9	Do. do. -	Do. - -	3 „
„ „ - 10	Brick and Tile Manufacturer.	Silverdale - -	2 „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Ironmonger - -	Newcastle.	
„ „ - 2	Draper - -	Do.	
„ „ - 3	Pawnbroker -	Do.	
„ „ - 4	China Manufacturer	Shelton - -	2 „
„ „ - 5	Grocer - -	Newcastle.	
„ „ - 6	Professor of Music	Do.	
„ „ - 7	Hotel keeper -	Stoke - -	2 „
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Seabridge - -	2 „
„ „ - 9	Architect - -	Newcastle.	
„ „ - 10	Merchant - -	Penkhull.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor (Guardian)	Stone. (Mother wid. in Northumberland.)	9 miles.
„ „ - 2	Farmer - -	Clifford's Wood -	8 „
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Nantwich - -	14 „
„ „ - 4	Gentleman - -	Cheadle - -	10 „
„ „ - 5	Manufacturer -	Burslem - -	3 „
„ „ - 6	Pawnbroker -	Endon - -	9 „
„ „ 7	Farmer - -	Clifford's Wood -	8 „
„ „ - 8	Do. - -	Madeley - -	6 „
„ „ - 9	Gentleman - -	Cheadle - -	10 „

NEWCHAPEL (Parish of Wolstanton) FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. p. 218.)

This is the only "grammar school" of which the foundation is open to boys from any part of the Potteries. The bequest of Dr. Hulme, the founder (1708), was for the teaching of poor boys of Newchapel; and he is supposed to have meant it for the benefit of the "northern side" of the large parish of Wolstanton, which then constituted the chapelry of Newchapel. This side now includes the five ecclesiastical districts of Tunstall, Kidsgrove, Goldenhill, Mow-cop, and Newchapel; and free education is given to 18 boys nominated by the clergy and churchwardens of the several districts, seven out of the 18 being taken from the present district of Newchapel, where the school itself continues to be held.

Tunstall is a town of 11,000 inhabitants, the northernmost of those in which "potting" goes on. The other places to which the foundation is open are large villages, Newchapel itself being the smallest. They are inhabited chiefly by people employed in the large coal and iron works of the neighbourhood, with the accompanying butchers, bakers, and beersellers.

The 18 free boys are the sons of poor parents, and have generally been educated in the National schools of the above-mentioned places before being sent to the free school. Besides these, the master takes as many day scholars as like to come, and can be accommodated, at a charge of 1*l.* a quarter. Of these there are generally about 20. As may be inferred from the payment, they are mostly of richer parentage than the free boys, being generally sons of shopkeepers, but in respect of look, dress, and manner, I could not see much difference between the two sets.

The school building consists of an upper and a lower room. There being only one master, the upper room only is used. The roof is rather low and the ventilation not good; otherwise the room is sufficient for its present purpose. There is no playground. A house is provided for the master, but it is such that he prefers renting another. He takes no boarders, giving as his reason that they would have to be taught apart from the poor boys, and thus would require an assistant master, which would absorb any profit he might make on the boys.

The school does not appear to have been ever examined by any one but the master himself, who examined it in the presence of the trustees in the year 1859. On the occasion of my visit he preferred examining the boys himself to allowing me to do so.

I do not think that I do any injustice in saying that the standard of the school is certainly not above that of an ordinary National school. It does not profess to be so. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are the only subjects taught in it to any purpose, and these seemed to be taught satisfactorily. The boys were

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

evidently well grounded in elementary arithmetic, and the elder ones could do such sums as occur in ordinary business quickly and correctly. They also learn a good office hand. A scanty amount of English grammar and geography is learnt, but, as it seemed, not intelligently.

Under the circumstances this low standard is not to be wondered at. The average age of the boys is 11, and they seldom stay more than two years. The presence of 18 poor boys would probably frighten parents of the better middle class, even if the school were otherwise attractive and well situated. It has, however, no attractions, and is distant two miles of very bad walking from the nearest part of Tunstall, the nearest seat of a middle class. As it is, the scholars who pay come chiefly from Tunstall, but they are of the sort who only want enough education to qualify them for employment as clerks in works, *i.e.*, "the 3 R's" and they don't get more than they want. Of the poor boys, I understood that most became manual labourers, but a few clerks.

Whether the school in its present state fails to realize the will of the founder—who prescribed the teaching of grammar, but the teaching of it to poor boys—may be disputed; that it is of no use is quite clear, and would even be admitted by the neighbourhood. The free education of the 18 poor boys is not wanted. There are well-supported elementary schools for boys, under Government inspection, at all the privileged places, except at Newchapel itself, where there would be little difficulty in getting one up, and where there is already a mixed school. The labourers can well afford school pence, and there is, I believe, sometimes a difficulty in getting boys to exchange education in the National school for education in the free school. At the same time it is difficult to see how the school can be turned to more account on its present footing. On the want of a good middle school for Tunstall I have spoken elsewhere.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 326, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Hulme, who, by will dated 5 Aug. 1708, gave the residue of profits of his estate at Oddrode, after paying yearly 1*l.* 10*s.* to the ministers of Newchapel, and 5*l.* for apprenticing one or two poor boys, to the schoolmaster of Newchapel that should teach a grammar school. Subsequent endowment by Joseph Bourn, who in 1733 gave rentcharge of 30*s.* yearly to the schoolmaster to instruct two poor boys.

School Property.—Freehold land 29A. 3R., also 8A. 2R. 18P. held by canal company on perpetual rent. Stock 1,127*l.* 4*d.* in 3 per cent. consols. Total income, 138*l.* gross, 120*l.* net; of which 116*l.* is applied to school purposes. Buildings moderately well adapted. Master has no residence provided for him.

Objects of Trust.—To apprentice one or two poor boys, and to maintain a schoolmaster to teach grammar to 18 poor boys at Newchapel free (will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.— Grammar (will).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, 13 in number, four *ex officio* being incumbents of four neighbouring parishes, the rest being appointed by the Court of Chancery; appoint master, and make rules.

Head master cannot hold other clerical preferment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One master, clergyman and licentiate of theology of Durham University. Total income, 117*l.* 10*s.*

Day Scholars.—31, of whom nine are under 10, and 22 above 10 and under 14. Foundationers are taught free. Non foundationers pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum for general school work. All pay 2*s.* for fire, and provide their own books and stationery, which on an average amount to 7*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read a little.

School separately classified. School course slightly modified to suit particular cases. No attendance on Sunday. School opened and closed daily with prayer from Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible and Catechism.

Promotions by proficiency. An examination once a year by master and trustees. No prizes.

Punishments: caning, publicly inflicted.

No playground.

School time, 44 weeks per annum. Study, 27½ hours per week. Nearly all lessons learned out of school.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Ralph Sneyd, Keele Hall.
James Bateman, Biddulph Grange.
Nicholas Price Wood, Wirksworth Hall.
Rev. Thurston Forshaw, Newchapel.
Henry Meir, Tunstall.
Hugh Wm. Williamson, Ramsdall Hall, Lawton.
Edmund T. W. Wood, Watlands, Newcastle.
Thomas Carkich, Woore, Market Drayton.
John Pigot Worthington, Fir-tree House, Lozells, Birmingham.

Ex officio:

Rev. Robert Hawes, Tunstall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Rev. Frederick Elmer, Golden Hill, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Rev. Frederick Wade, Kidsgrove, Lawton, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Rev. John F. Robinson, Mow Cop, Stoke-upon-Trent.

Head Master:

Rev. John Sutcliffe.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The five highest and five lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school 1	China Merchant -	Tunstall - -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Collier - -	Brieryhurst -	1½ „
„ „ - 3	Confectioner -	Tunstall - -	2½ „
„ „ - 4	Collier - -	Goldenhill - -	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Joiner - -	Do. - -	1½ „
Boys lowest in school 1	Bricklayer - -	Tunstall - -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 2	Collier - -	Brieryhurst -	1½ „
„ „ - 3	Labourer - -	Newchapel.	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Goldenhill -	1½ „
„ „ - 5	Do. - -	Newchapel.	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	33	—	—	—	10	1	50	—	50 m.	Church Catechism broken; Irving's Catechism of Sacred History.
Arithmetic	34	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	7¾	Saul's Arithmetic.
History	—	—	—	15	11	4	40	—	2½	Trimmer's Abridgment of Scripture History.
Geography	16	—	—	16	11	4	15	1	2	Reid's First Book of Geography.
English Grammar.	16	1	—	16	11	4	15	2	2	Lennie's English Grammar.
Dictation	18	1	—	18	11	—	1¼ h.	1	1¼	
English Composition.	11	1	—	11	11	—	40 m.	1	⅔	
Reading	34	2	—	[*19	10	5	¾ h.	—	¾	The New Testament.
Writing	34	1	—	34	10	5	1 h.	—	5	
Printing	7	1	—	7	11	—	55 m.	1	55 m.	
Mental Arithmetic.	21	1	—	21	11	—	25 m.	2	50 m.	

* These are the statistics of the Lowest Class. Upper boys read History (see above).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

ROLLESTON FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(General Report, vol. VIII. p. 214.)

Here I found 20 boys present out of 35 nominally in attendance. I tried the six highest in arithmetic and writing from dictation. Two of them could do sums in decimals and proportion very well; the rest were not so far advanced, but did fairly what they undertook. Four of them wrote well from dictation, two indifferently. The next 11 could do sums correctly in the four simple rules, when they got them down right, but they were apt not to do this. I heard the same boys read in the Epistle to the Hebrews, and made them write from dictation a passage from the Acts. (The New Testament was the only book I found about.) All read well but two. In the dictation four did well, four decently, three poorly. There was generally a slowness in the boys, common in village schools not regularly inspected. They are expected to be able to read the Testament on admission, but the rule cannot be strictly observed.

The parish boys are free. Twelve from neighbouring villages pay ninepence a week; the parents of these object to quarterly payments, because they like to withdraw the boys for weeks at a time. The larger farmers in and about the village don't use the school. The Burton grammar school is within five miles, but I did not hear that any Rolleston boys went to it.

The master rents a house of Sir O. Mosley, in which he has room for six boarders. He has none now, but had three or four a little while ago. The schoolroom is kept in repair by the parish. It has a brick floor and low roof, and is ill-ventilated; otherwise it is in good condition.

I could not discover that anyone in the place had any opinion about a better application of the endowment. The place is one having special advantages for the maintenance of a National school on the ordinary system.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 568, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Robert Sherbourne, Bishop of Chichester, about 1520, and gave 10*l.* yearly for master. Subsequent endowments by Florens Caldwell, 11 Nov. 1612, of a rent of 5*l.*; of William Caldwell of a sum of 50*l.* about the year 1673; of Lawrence Caldwell of a rent of 5*l.* a year, now 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and of William Roulston, 23 July 1672, of 10*l.* a year, now raised to 15*l.*; of Humphrey Moore, of a rent of 10*s.*, all for the schoolmaster; and of Mr. Newton of Lichfield, who, 29 Dec. 1817, gave 20*l.* for the school.

School Property.—Income 36*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; all applied to school purposes. Buildings and site good. Master's house adapted for receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a schoolmaster to teach grammar, or, "if he should perceive any scholar dull and utterly unable to learn grammar," reading, writing, and accounts, freely (deed 1520).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, reading, writing, and accounts (found. deed).

Government and Masters.—The minister and churchwardens of the parish and the founder's representative (Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.) manage the school property and regulate the school. Head master is appointed by the warden of New College, Oxford (deed of foundation).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—One only. Income from endowment 21*l.*, for reading prayers at almshouses 15*l.*, from fees 20*l.* Is allowed to receive boarders.

Day Scholars.—28 of all ages. 3*l.* for classical or mathematical instructions or both. Private tuition 3*d.* a night. 1*s.* for firing.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys are required to read the New Testament. All learning arithmetic; one learning book-keeping. None learning (other) mathematics or Greek or Latin. [In 1867 two boys learning Latin, two mensuration.]

School not classified except by reading. School course never modified. School opened and closed daily with prayer from the Prayer Book. Boys taught Bible.

No regular examination, but patron of school sometimes examines it. No prizes.

Punishments: tasks, and corporal punishment inflicted in public.

Playground, about half an acre, close to school.

Football and cricket played.

School time, 46 weeks per annum, 25 hours a week.

Master:
William Eley.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

RUGELEY FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(General Report, vol. VIII. p. 186.)

There is no division of departments here, and no regular fees are paid. Those who learn mathematics pay 2*l.* 2*s.* a year, but, when I was there, only three boys (brothers) were learning mathematics. Extra-parochial boys, of whom only two were in attendance, pay an inclusive fee of 2*l.* a quarter. The master has a small benefice in the neighbourhood, with cure of souls, but this involves little beyond Sunday duty.

I found 26 day boys in attendance, and seven boarders. Latin was taught to all except the lowest; Greek only to eight, who seemed to be of rather a higher class than the rest. French is not taught to the parochial day boys at all. The first class contained four boys, who were reading the orations against Catiline. Two of them—the best—were day boys, sons of a land agent, but extra-parochial; two were boarders. The two best, aged 14 and 16, construed slowly but correctly, and were sound in grammar. The same two did the 10th proposition of the fourth book of Euclid very well. One of them, I understood, knew some trigonometry. He also, without a dictionary, translated rather a hard piece of French, which he had not seen before, correctly into English.

The boys in the second class could make out Cæsar decently. They also wrote a short account in English of what they had been reading about the French Revolution, and did it rather well. Their spelling and grammar were generally correct, and their writing neat, only the punctuation was much at fault.

The arithmetic of the boys below the first class I found, with scarcely an exception, very poor.

On the whole I fear that the head master here, who is an excellent scholar, is very much thrown away. I could not hear of any day boys having gone from the school to the university, and the master only recalled one such boy—the son of a carpenter—who seemed to have any capacity for university studies. The teaching, which is most important to the boys, considering the state in which they come, is done by the assistant. Meanwhile the school is scarcely used at all by people living outside of Rugeley, and the boarders come mostly from a distance. It might be made more useful if (1) a uniform fee of 4*l.* a year for parochial boys and outsiders were charged; if (2) a real entrance examination were instituted; and if (3) due attention were given to arithmetic, and some French taught to all the upper boys. The present fee for outsiders is sure to exclude most who are of a condition to use a provincial grammar school, while the gratuitous education of the town boys increases their natural indifference to learning. At present boys are admitted to the school who can scarcely write or spell at all. An entrance examination, in which excellence might free a boy from the regular fee, by stimulating early elementary

learning, would help the grammar school to do justice to it afterwards without neglecting Latin, and would turn the national schools into feeders of the grammar school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Char. Com. Rep. vii. 276, A.D. 1822.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Walter Wolseley, on 6 June 1610, was seised in fee of certain lands in the county of Stafford, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach scholars at Rugeley (inquisition under a Commission for Char. Uses, 1 April 1662).

School Property.—Total acreage 42A. 12P. Gross rental and interest, 365*l.* Applied to school (1866), besides repairs, taxes, &c., 282*l.* Schoolroom enlarged and heightened in 1866. Buildings well adapted. Master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The perpetual maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching scholars for ever at Rugeley (inquisition).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, so as to prepare for the universities, and principles of the Christian religion conformably to the practice of the Church of England (agreement of feoffees, 4 July 1772). Mathematics, civil and military engineering, French, and drawing, Holy Scriptures, writing, arithmetic, and Latin and Greek (rules of trustees, 24 Sept. 1855).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, eight in number, self-electing, manage the school property through their agents, appoint and dismiss the masters, and appoint examiners. The head master regulates the school under general orders made by the trustees. The master has always been a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and in orders, and may hold other preferment. Assistant masters appointed and mainly paid by head master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master is M.A. of Cambridge, and in orders. Total income from endowment 225*l.*; (and since Aug. 1866, 70*l.* towards an assistant, who is paid 105*l.* Also usher receives 35*l.* besides board and lodging. The under master used to receive the 70*l.* only.)

Day Scholars.—25, (in Oct. 1867, 32,) of whom 7 are non-foundationers, who pay from 6*l.* 6*s.* to 8*l.* per annum. Foundationers pay 2*s.* a year for ink and coals; mathematics, two guineas a year extra; books, 10*s.* Non-foundationers pay on an average 1*l.* for books, and 3*s.* for stationery. French and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* a year.

Boarders.—7, (17 in Oct. 1867,) all in head master's house, sons of professional men. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 40*l.* for boys under 12, and 45*l.* if above 12 years of age, and include French, mathematics, and occasionally drawing. Drilling, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. School bills: highest, 55*l.*; lowest, 46*l.*; average, 51*l.* Bed-rooms, one 23 ft. by 14, and one 20 ft. by 28. Two boys sleep in one, and five in the other. (In 1867 four bed-rooms, in which sleep five, eight, two, and two respectively.) Every boy has a separate bed. Discipline maintained by captains of bed-rooms and by master, who sleeps close by.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read and write.

(In Oct. 1867 the number of boys learning Latin and English subjects was 49, Greek 5, French 25, German 6).

School classified by one leading subject chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified to suit particular cases by making Latin and Greek not compulsory to those boys who are unfitted for them either by position or talent. Lessons for boarders only on Sundays. Bible read and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

explained daily. School work begins with prayer from a selection of Church of England prayers.

Promotions by marks and by the result of examination conducted every Christmas by an examiner appointed by the trustees. Prizes of money and books given once a year.

Punishments: impositions, and caning in public.

Playground, 40 yards by 50, close to school. Cricket played; boating and bathing. Masters sometimes join in games. The town is out of bounds except by permission.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week in summer, and 26 in winter. Most lessons learned in school. Play, 16 hours per week.

During last five years about two boys gone to the university.

BALANCE SHEET for 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand Jan. 1	73	15	4	Head master's salary (1 year)	225	0	0
Rents and interest	350	12	6	Salary for second master (½ year)	25	0	0
				Repairs	37	3	4
				Rates and taxes	17	9	0
				Management (2 years)	16	16	0
				Law charges	18	1	0
				Examination fees and prizes	10	4	0
				Incidentals	2	3	2
				Balance in trustees hand	72	11	4
	£424	7	10		£424	7	10

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Marquess of Anglesey.
The Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
The Earl of Lichfield.
Lord Bagot.
Josiah Spode, Hawkesyard Park, Rugeley.
Rev. John Edward Wetherall, Incumbent of Brereton, Rugeley.
Walter John Landor, Lee Hall, Rugeley.
James Gardner, Rugeley.

Clerk to Trustees:

Robert Landor Rugeley.

Head Master:

Rev. Edward Rogers Pitman, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1864).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Inspector of Colliery.	Rugeley - -	5′ of school.
" " - 2	Clergyman	Long Wittenham, Abingdon.	Boarders in Head master's house.
" " - 3			
" " - 4	Widow (Barrister)	Rugby.	
" " - 5	Clergyman -	Hereford.	
" " - 6	Widow (Farmer) -	Kings Bromley.	
" " - 7	Paper Maker -	Tamworth.	
" " - 8	Retired Mercer -	Maidenhead.	
" " - 9	Inspector of Colliery	Rugeley - -	5′ of school.
" " - 10	M.D. - -	London - -	Boards with H.M.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Widow (Farmer)	Rugeley - -	Between 3 and 5 minutes walk of school.
" " - 2	Policeman -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Inspector of Colliery	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Chemist -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Grocer - -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Inspector of Colliery	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Widow (Grocer) -	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Chemist -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Widow (Grocer) -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Butcher - -	Do. - -	

Very few boarders in 1864.

Rugeley. Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	34	6	—	3	Y. 15	32	M. 15 to 10	6, included in 32.	H. 3	Greek Test., St. Mark, c. 8–12.	13	Y. 13½	30	M. 10 to 15	4, included in 30.	H. 3		8	Y. 9¾ or 9	25	M. 10	5, included in lessons.	H. 5	
Greek -	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Virg. Æn., II., 437 to end. Cicero in Catil., Orat. III.	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
Latin - -	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Bond's Anc. Geography, to p. 14.	—	—	—	—	—	7 or 8.	Greek Gram. to end of verbs. Ahn's Exercises, 1–25.	—	—	—	—	—	6	Latin Gram. to end of irreg. verbs. Sellon's Introdn., pp. 1–50. Maps from memory. Eng. Hist., pp. 1–40. Lady's Geography; Europe. Arithmetic to Long Division.
French - -	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½	Miller's Rom. History, pp. 44–153.	—	—	—	—	—	2½								
Arithmetic -	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Ahn's Greek Exercises, Exempla Min. Latina.	—	—	—	—	—	6	Latin Reader, Jacob, pp. 10–18. Sellon's Introduction to Scriptures, pp. 1–96, Kings of Israel. Exempla Min. Latina.	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	—	Two, 10s. 6d. a qrtr.	—	—	—	—	—	4	Maps from memory. Arithmetic, all. Euclid, I., II., III., IV., and VI.													
History - -	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Algebra to quadratics.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Maps from memory.	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Geography -	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3*	Trigonometry to p. 50 in Colenso, P. I.	—	—	—	—	—	3	Arithmetic (all). Eng. Hist. as before.	—	—	—	—	—	3	
English Composition.	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Bushby's Introduction to Holy Scriptures, all.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Hogarth's Geography; Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Reading - -	34	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	Eng. History, pp. 82–192 (Society).	—	—	—	—	—	1½		—	—	—	—	—	2	
Writing -	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Prose (Latin) Translations.	—	—	—	—	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	3	
Music - -	2	—	15s. a qr.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Eng. Translations of Greek and Latin and French.	—	—	—	—	—	2								
Drawing -	4																							

* Including Map.

STAFFORD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 147, 148, 173, 175, 189, 216, 222.)

The master here, being a stickler for the privileges of the masters of grammar schools, refused to let me examine the boys or be present at lessons. He sent me, however, in their original state, a quantity of papers of answers done by the second class of 10 boys.

When I was there, 37 boys were in the classical department, 35 in the commercial. Promising boys are often transferred from the latter to the former. None learn Latin in the commercial department, except those likely to be so transferred. The boys of the departments play together freely. The instruction given in the school is chiefly laid out with a view to the Cambridge local examinations. The boys in the first class (3 in number), when I was there, had all passed the examination for juniors, and were preparing for that for seniors. Those in the second were preparing for the examination for juniors. Whether they all finally went in I do not know, but the master's plan is to send in whole classes at a time. Since the year 1862, five had passed the examination for seniors.

I do not think there were many sons of professional men in the school. I noticed, however, a son of a clergyman of the establishment, and another of a dissenting minister. The school has afforded a good education to several boys of humble origin. One, the son of a nurse, had lately got an open scholarship by mathematical knowledge at Cambridge. Among those from the school who had last passed the local examination for juniors, was the son of an engine-driver. It appeared that there were two sons of farmers in the classical department, eight in the commercial. Most of these come a distance of about five miles, bringing dinner with them. The master complained of them as very backward and irregular. He also complained of the difficulty of keeping a good assistant. He had had three different ones within a year.

Judging from the papers of the boys in the second class, I should say that they were rather a dull lot, carefully taught. Their arithmetic was uniformly pretty good. The papers in English history, English grammar, and geography, with about three exceptions, were fairly done. In Latin they had done translations from the fifth book of Cæsar's Gallic war, and the fifth Æneid. They all translated in the "dog" style, common to the first as well as the second class in most provincial grammar schools, but about four were fairly correct. The rest generally broke down in the more difficult constructions. The writing was neat, and all were pretty good in parsing, but several had mistakes in spelling. As I have said elsewhere, written work in such schools is generally much

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

inferior to that done *vivâ voce*, and I don't doubt that if I had heard this class *vivâ voce* I should have thought it quite up to the average. In itself, there could be no good in teaching such boys Greek. All, however, learn it in the first three classes.

The master teaches both geology and chemistry as extras, out of school hours.

The building and premises are new and good.

There is an old established private school in Stafford with 60 day boys, and 27 boarders, charging 4*l.* 4*s.* a year for the former, and a maximum of 25 guineas for the latter. This school has a large connexion among farmers, about 30 of the boys in it belonging to that class. The master complained of these as very backward and irregular. Latin and French are taught, as extras, to about six boys. Two assistants are kept. The master declined to let me examine, or to fill up the schedules issued by the Commission, but kindly gave me the above information.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xi. 579, A.D. 1824.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Before the Reformation there was a free school kept by a chauntry priest in the collegiate church of Stafford, of the foundation of Thomas Counter, chaplain, with a clear annual salary of 4*l.* 5*s.* The school was refounded by King Edward VI., who, by letters patent dated 10 Dec. 1550, granted lands and other hereditaments to value of 20*l.* yearly for the maintenance of a free grammar school in Stafford. Payment of 4*l.* 5*s.* to a schoolmaster (applied to grammar school) charged on lands granted to municipal corporation for church and other charitable purposes by Queen Elizabeth, 1572. Robert Sutton in 1587 gave 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece yearly "to the use of four poor scholars in Stafford and Foregate Street."

School Property.—Acreage of land 65A. 3R. 11P. Income, 240*l.* gross; 146*l.* net; besides 100*l.* from Queen Elizabeth's grant (in lieu of 4*l.* 5*s.* named above).

Two exhibitions entitling to free schooling, and 1*l.* for books; also two on Sutton's foundation, of 2*l.* each; also two prizes from Sutton's gift.

Buildings new and well adapted. Head master's house capable of receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—The free education of boys and youths in grammar, and the maintenance of a schoolmaster and an usher (letters patent). All boys to pay fees not exceeding 1*l.* 10*s.* a quarter. In case of want of room residents of Stafford to be preferred (scheme, 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Religion, Greek, Latin, French, English, reading, writing, drawing, grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, mathematics, natural philosophy (scheme of Court of Chancery, 22 June 1858).

Government and Masters.—The trustees, 17 in number, appointed by the Court of Chancery, manage the school property, appoint and dismiss the masters, and make rules, with advice of the bishop of the diocese, subject to the scheme. Head master and under master are required to be member of the Church of England and graduates of university of Great Britain Ireland.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, M.A. of Cambridge. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, and one half the capitation fees. English master 100*l.*, for Queen Elizabeth's grant. No second master, on account of want of funds.

The assistant master receives 50*l.* a year, with board and lodging at the head master's. Last master in receipt of a pension of 35*l.* a year. French master 30*l.*

Day Scholars.—63, most of whom are between 10 and 14 years of age. Pay 4*l.* for general school work if in the upper school, 2*l.* in the lower. No extras except for medical attendance and for books.

Boarders.—Seven only, all in head master's house. Three meals a day. Meat once. Terms, 38*l.* Dame's house, 22*l.* School bills: highest, 45*l.* lowest, 44*l.* 11*s.*; average, 44*l.* Three bed-rooms, 18 feet by 16. Every boy has a separate bed. Assistant master sleeps in an adjoining room to dormitories.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to write and read. No boy may continue in the school after 10 years of age without commencing Latin, nor after 14 without commencing Greek.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course modified as far as possible without interfering with general school work. Boarders attend church on Sunday. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Religious instruction to all twice a week. Catechism taught.

Promotions by examination conducted half-yearly, in summer by examiners chosen by the trustees and head master, in winter by the masters.

Prizes once a year, varying from 13*s.* to 5*l.*

Good school library.

Punishments: impositions and caning; the latter rarely.

Playground, between three and four acres, close to the school. Cricket and football played. Masters sometimes join in games. No drilling taught. Boarders allowed to go out by themselves by permission of master.

School time, 40 weeks per annum. Study, 30 hours per week, besides preparation of most lessons. Two half holidays in the week.

During last five years no boys gone to the University.

ABSTRACT OF BALANCE SHEET, 1864-5.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, January 1864	81	9	0
Rents	239	19	7
Donations by Thomas Salt, Esq., in aid of assistant master's salary	14	15	0
Capitation fees	221	0	0
	£557	3	7

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Payments to masters	310	10	0
Pension to late head master	35	0	0
Insurance	3	12	0
Taxes, rentcharges, &c.	23	19	9
Instalment on loan and interest	43	8	9
Surveyor and secretary	16	0	0
Repairs	6	18	2
Shrubs for borders	14	0	0
School cleaning, printing, &c.	20	7	4
Balance	83	7	7
	£557	3	7

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Thomas Salt, Banker, Weeping Cross.
Rev. Wm. Webb, Tixall.
Edward Lloyd, Shoe Manufacturer.
John Griffin, Draper.
Thomas Salt, jun., Banker, Walton.
John Morgan, Wine Merchant.
G. F. Griffin, Draper.
J. T. Harland, M.D., Bellamour.
Thomas Turner, Ironmonger.
Walter Wright, Bookseller.
Henry Bruce, Grocer.

} All of Stafford.

Clerk to Trustees:
Henry Mortimore, Stafford.

Head Master:
Rev. F. K. Clarke, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

		Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school	1	- - -	Father abroad - -	Boards in School House.
„	2	Town Missionary -	Queen Street, Stafford -	A few minutes walk.
„	3	Parents deceased -	Tipping Street, „ -	Boards in School House.
„	4	Schoolmaster -	Bradley, Staffordshire -	5 miles.
„	5	Clergyman - -	Ch. Ch. Parsonage, Stafford	1 mile.
„	6	Father deceased -	Castle Terrace, „ -	300 yards.
„	7	Plumber and Glazier	Forebridge, „ -	200 „
„	8	Gentleman - -	Brunswick Terrace, „ -	400 „
„	9	Auctioneer - -	Crabbery Street, „ -	½ mile.
„	10	Wholesale Grocer (Mayor).	Henbury Villa, „ -	400 yards.
Boys lowest in school	1	Engine Driver -	Newtown, Stafford - -	¼ mile.
„	2	Farmer - -	New Buildings, Hopton -	2½ „
„	3	Letter Carrier -	Sandon Road, Stafford -	1 „
„	4	Draper - -	Greengate Street, „ -	¼ „
„	5	Grocer - -	Market Street, „ -	¼ „
„	6	Auctioneer - -	Chapel Terrace, „ -	½ „
„	7	Draper - -	Greengate Street, „ -	¼ „
„	8	Grocer - -	Mill Street, „ -	300 yards.
„	9	Plumber and Glazier	Mount Street „ -	½ mile.
„	10	Farmer - -	Coppenhall - - -	2½ „

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	71	3	—	16	13	2	1	—	2	Old Test. Hist., ½ Acts in Greek, &c.	20	12	2	1	—	2	Old Test. Hist. St. Mark's Gospel.	37	12	2	1	—	2	Old Test. History, &c.
Greek	24	3	—	3	16	3	½	1	1½	Book VI., Herod.; Soph. Philoctetes.	8	14	3	½	—	1½	Greek Delectus, 28 pgs.							
Latin	50	5	—	3	16	4	½	3	2	Cicero pro Mur.; Hor. Ep., Book I.	11	14	4	½	3	2	Six lives of Nepos, Virg. 300.							
French	28	2	—	12	14	3	1	1	3	24 pages De Fiva's Introduction; 28 pages Christophe Colomb.	14	12	3	1	—	3	No book of translation used.							
Arithmetic	69	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	Nearly all	—	—	—	—	—	—	Up to Decimal Fractns.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Elementary rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	16	3	—	3	16	5	½	—	2½	Euclid, Bks. I.–VI. and XI.; Algebra; Plane Trigonom.; Elements of Mechanics and Hydrostatics.	6	13	3	½	3	1½	Euclid 1–11; a little Algebra.							
Chemistry	4	1	4l.																					
History	71	4	—	16	13	3	½	—	1½	286 pages of Chepmell's History.	20	12	3	½	—	1½	100 pages	20	1	1¼	—	—	1½	120 pages Gleig's Sch. Hist.
Geography	71	4	—	16	13	1	¾	—	¾	Geography of Britain, France, and others.	20	12	3	¾	—	¾	Much the same as 1st.	20	2	1	—	—	2	Lessons from Sullivan's Geo.
English Grammar.	71	4	—	16	13	2	¾	—	¾	Morell's Grammar and Analysis.	20	12	2	½	—	1		14	2	1	—	—	2	
English Composition.	16	—	—	16	13	1	1	—	1	These subjects were prepared for Camb. Loc. Exam. in Sen. Div. One boy obtained a two guinea prize.														
Reading	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		18	—	—	—	—	—	From Adv. Irish Bks.	16	—	5	¾	—	3¾	Reading from Irish Books.
Writing	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	These subjects were prepared for Camb. Loc. Examiuation.	—	—	—	1	—	5	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The only distinctions (if such they can be called) are as below :—

1862. James Hill, W. Evans, W. H. Dudley, } Junior Certificates Oxford Local Examination. { Class II. / Class III. / Do.

L. Harrison, H. Woodhouse, } Junior Certificates Cambridge Local Examination, Class IV.

1863. J. Hill, title of A. A., Oxford Local Examination, Class II.

A. Watkinson, H. Woodhouse, } Junior Certificate Oxford Local Examination, Class III.

R. Maybury, J. G. Turner, H. K. Banford, } Junior Certificated Cambridge Local Examination, Class IV.

1864. W. H. Dudley, title of A. A. } Oxford Local Examination, Class III.
H. Woodhouse, title of A.A. }

J. Hill, Camb. Loc. Sen. Div., 4th in 1st Class in Religious Knowledge, 19th in 1st Class Latin.

J. Passmore, Camb. Loc. Sen. Div., 3rd Class Honours.

R. Ward, Junior Certificate Cambridge Local Examination, 4th Class.

Up to the present time (1867) one boy has obtained an open scholarship at Cambridge. Three boys (direct from the school) have passed the London Matriculation Examination, one in the 1st Class. Two boys have passed the Preliminary Examination of the Law Society. One boy has passed the Matriculation Examination at Durham, and about thirty Certificates have been gained at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

STONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 221 and 231.)

At the time of my visit there were 31 boys in this school, of whom four were boarders. Shortly before, there had been 39 boys in attendance, and four was less than the usual number of boarders. When the master took the school seven years before, he found only 11 boys in it. The day boys are mostly sons of tradesmen in the town, of whom many begin in the National school. These are apt not to come to the grammar school till they are 12 years old, and then only stay there a year. The day boys on leaving school are generally absorbed either by the shops or by the shoemaking business of the town. The more genteel fathers, if they do not send their sons to distant schools, generally send them to one of the clergy in the town, who takes a few pupils. There is also a cheap commercial academy in Stone having 17 day boys and boarders, who seemed to be very much of the same kind as those in the grammar school, except that they were rather more backward to begin with, and that more of them were sons of farmers. The boarders at the grammar school had generally been sons either of commercial men in the pottery district or of farmers; several weekly boarders have come from Longton. At the terms charged for boarding, and with the small number that he gets, the master finds that he does not do more than cover expenses; but the fee for teaching is clear profit, as no assistant is kept. The boarders are rather of a better class than the day boys, and they alone ever attempt French or Latin. With the day boys, as they desire nothing beyond the "English" education, and as without an assistant the master finds it hard enough to impart this adequately to boys who come ignorant and only stay to the age of 14, he attempts nothing more, except occasionally a little Euclid and algebra.

I heard the lowest boys in the school read, which they did very well. I also heard the master examine them in elementary grammar and arithmetical tables. They were accurate and intelligent in their answers. The eight upper boys I examined in arithmetic, English grammar, and history. In arithmetic they worked slowly, but were fair on the whole, with the exception of one boy, who, as the master told me, had just come to him from the Congleton Grammar School. In English grammar, so far as "parsing" went, they did well, but few of them were up to analysis. The master complained that in this, as in other things, his time was so much taken up with attending to the little boys that he had not time to push the upper boys so far as he otherwise might. Of English history they knew pretty well what they had lately read, but were not so well up in the general outline as I generally found boys to be who had been prepared for the "local examinations" for

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

juniors. The master finds it difficult to send boys in to these examinations on account of distance from Wolverhampton, which is the nearest centre. The boys who went in would have to be lodged there for five days, and the parents are not disposed to bear the expense.

The best work done in the school is the Euclid. Three boys did propositions very well from the first six books; two more knew four books well; and three more the first book well. All these boys wrote with great neatness. They had also done some algebra; two of them had gone as far as quadratics.

The building and premises are good, but small. I do not think they would accommodate more boys than those now in attendance, nor would the schoolroom be convenient if more than one master were engaged.

On the whole, the school may be described as a good National school, with an upper class of seven or eight boys, superior to any that would be found in an ordinary National school. It cannot be said, however, to open even to its best boys the way to the higher learning, and it thus fails in the special function of a grammar school. In order to fulfil this function it needs to have two masters, one of them a graduate, and to teach Latin throughout. Conducted on this plan it would immediately be more useful to the neighbourhood, and would ultimately be appreciated by it. It would attract certain sons of professional men whom it now loses, and, if it lost a few boys of another sort whom it now gets, it might soon remedy this by making admission to the freedom of the school, which is now given, though impartially, yet as a favour, a prize for proficiency in elementary knowledge to boys, not too old, from the National or British schools.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 337, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. Thomas Allyn, 1558, who, devised* all his estates in certain counties to the master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, with part of the rents and profits thereof to keep, find, and maintain three several free grammar schools at Uttoxeter, Stone, and Stevenage, paying to each schoolmaster 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and also ordered payments for masses, &c. Subsequent endowment of 2*l.* a year charged on estate belonging to Duke of Sutherland, by Humphrey Fox. Date unknown.

School Property.—Income 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* net. Buildings well adapted. Head master's house capable of receiving boarders. The buildings and house are, however, the property of Trinity College, who also pay the master 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in addition as a gratuity yearly.

Objects of Trust.—The maintenance of a free grammar school in Stone (will). Eight boys to be taught gratis (rules of governors, 1858).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a grammar school. (will). Writing, English grammar, and composition, geography, history,

* The will, dated 20 May 1558, is printed at length in the report (21 Beavan 388) of *Attorney General v. Trinity College, Cambridge*, decided by the Master of the Rolls in favour of the college, 7 February 1856.

arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, Euclid, book-keeping, and Latin. Drawing and French to be extras (rules of trustees, 1858).

Government and Masters.—The master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, have power to make statutes and rules for the government of the school, and appoint the master, who holds his office during good behaviour. The College fix the subjects of instruction, fees, &c., but otherwise leave direction of school generally to master. Head master required by the regulations of the trustees to be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—One master only. Income from endowment and college gratuity, 102*l.*

Day Scholars.—26, of all ages. Eight of these free, the rest pay 3*l.* or 4*l.* a year for general school work. French, 2*l.* 8*s.* extra.

Boarders.—12 (15 in May 1867), all in master's house, sons of farmers and manufacturers. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, 24*l.* to 26*l.* according to age. Day boarders, 8*l.* a year. Weekly boarders, 20*l.* Washing, 2*l.* School bills: highest, 24*l.*; lowest, 15*l.*; average, 21*l.* Dormitory, 27 ft. by 17. Master's study close by dormitory.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys are required to be able to read and write a little.

School classified by group of subjects. School course modified to some extent to suit particular cases. No lessons on Sunday. School opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book. Doctrine of Church of England taught, but not compulsory.

Promotion by general proficiency. Examinations half-yearly, conducted by the master. Prizes given to highest boys.

Punishments: corporal punishment sometimes used, publicly, and by the master.

Playground close to school, and a covered place for wet weather. No gymnasium. No drilling taught. Master generally accompanies boarders in walks.

School time, 42 weeks per annum. Study, 25 hours a week in winter, and 27½ in summer.

School hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 in summer, and 2 to 4 in winter.

No boys have gone to any university lately.

Head Master:
George Wade.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One boy passed the Preliminary Legal Examination, conducted by the Incorporated Law Society, last October.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster -	Stone.	
" " - 2	Lay Agent or Missionary.	Do.	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 4	Schoolmaster -	Do.	
" " - 5	Plumber, Painter, &c.	Do.	
" " - 6	Wine Merchant -	Little Stoke -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Pointsman -	Stone.	
" " - 8	Builder - -	Hilderstone -	4 "
" " - 9	Schoolmaster -	Stone.	
" " - 10	Organist, &c. -	Do.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Aston - -	Nearly 2 miles.
" " - 2	Butcher - -	Stone.	
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Meaford -	1 mile.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Shoe Manufacturer	Stone.	
" " - 6	Innkeeper - -	Meaford -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Wine Merchant -	Little Stoke -	"
" " - 8	Clicker - -	Stone.	
" " - 9	Draper and Tailor	Do.	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Meaford . - -	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Earthenware Manufacturer.	Longton - -	These are all the boarders. They board with the master.
" " - 2	China Manufacturer	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Retired Tradesman	Stone - -	
" " - 4	China Manufacturer	Longton - -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Dresden -	
" " - 6	Earthenware Manufacturer.	Do. - -	
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Astbury, near Congleton.	
" " - 8	Post Office Clerk -	Stoke-on-Trent -	
" " - 9	China Manufacturer	Dresden - -	
" " - 10	Gentleman -	Sandon, near Stone	
" " - 11	China Manufacturer	Dresden - -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.				H.	
Religious Knowledge.	40	3	—	11	13	5	¾ h	—	3½	Bible only used - -	16	12	5	¼	—	3¾	- - - -	13	Under	5	¾ h	—	3¾	
Latin - -	8	2	—	5	13	5	40m	—	3	Cæsar's Com., Bk. I. and II.; Virgil's Æneid, Bk. VI.; Cicero, De Senectute; Henry's 1st Latin Book.	3	12	5	½	—	2½	Henry's 1st Latin Bk., and Latin Grammar.		10					
Arithmetic -	40	3	—	11	13	5	1 h	—	5	B. Smith's and Colenso's	16	—	5	1	—	5	Barnard Smith's Arith., from Compd. Mult. to Decimals.	13	—	10	40m	—	6	
Book-keeping	5	1	—	5	—	3	40m	—	2	Isbister's Book-keeping Single and Double Entry.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	1	—	3	—	3	1 h	—	3	Colenso's and Lund's Algebra.														
History -	40	3	—	11	—	3	30m	—	1½	White's Hist., 4 Georges	16	—	3	¾	—	2	Gleig's History - -	12	—	3	½ h	—	1½	Gleig's Hist., Pt. I., Saxon Period.
Geography -	40	3	—	11	—	2	—	—	1	Anderson's British Colonies.	16	—	2	½	—	1	Geography for Junior Classes, British Isles.	12	—	3	½ h	—	1½	England and Wales from Geography for Junior Classes.
English Grammar.	40	3	—	11	—	5	20m	—	1½	Morell's Grammar and Analysis of Sentences.	16	—	3	½	—	1½	Morell's Grammar -	12	—	3	20m	—	1	Morell's Grammar.
English Composition.	25	2	—	11	—	1	1 h	—	1	- - - - -	14	—	1	1	—	1								
Reading -	40	—	—	11	—	5	25m	—	2	Fourth Bk. S. P. C. K., New Series, and White's History.	16	—	5	½	—	2½	Fourth Bk. New Series, S. P. C. K., and Gleig's History.	13	—	10	¾ h	—	7	Third Bk., New Series, S. P. C. K.
Writing -	40	—	—	11	—	5	¾ h	—	3¾	- - - - -	16	—	5	¾	—	3¾	- - - -	13	—	10	½ h	—	5	
Other Subjects	10	1	—	10	—	5	½ h	—	2½	Pott's Euclid, School Edition, 4/6, IV., V., and VI. Books.	16	Mapping			—	1								

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TAMWORTH FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

It is proposed to raise money for reviving the school here in the following way. 1,500*l.* may be had from Port's Charity; 400*l.* may be made from the sale of the old building and site; it is hoped that another 1,000*l.* may be raised by subscription. The present income from endowment is 64*l.* a year.

Tamworth is the natural capital of a considerable district, with wealthy farmers and some large collieries in it. That there is room for a grammar school in it, is shown by the fact that there is already a private school there, having 47 pupils, boarders and day boys together. It charges the regular 23 guineas and four guineas for the two kinds respectively. The boarders are mostly from the neighbourhood, and sons of farmers. The master holds a Government certificate. He had no assistant when I was there. I was not allowed to examine the school.

There is also in Tamworth a well-endowed elementary school, "Sir Robert Peel's," to which the lesser tradesmen send their sons. The best plan for the revived grammar school would probably be to charge a fee of 6*l.* a year, take select boys free from Sir R. Peel's school, and lay itself out for boarders.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xii. 543, 548, A.D. 1824.

Return to House of Commons, 1867, No.299, entitled "Tamworth Charities.")

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 10 Oct. 1588, granting licence for a free grammar school in Tamworth for the instruction of boys and youths in grammar, and a rentcharge of 10*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for wages of the master. This was confirmed by the Charter of Corporation, 17 Feb., 16 Charles II.

Subsequently endowed by Sir Francis Nethersole, who by will in 1659 gave 5*l.* yearly to the master, on condition that the children of Polesworth and Warton who were minded to learn should be freely educated. William Ashley, 24 July 1666, gave rentcharge of 10*l.*

Henry Nicoll, by will, 22d Feb. 1659, gave 20*s.* yearly to be divided between the master and curate. Richard Beardsley, by will, June 1, 1669, gave money to buy land, out of which, inter alia, schoolmaster was to have yearly 40*s.* John Vaughton, by will, 1683, gave a croft, the rent to be equally divided between the minister, schoolmaster, and poor children. Rev. John Rawlet, by will, 23 Sept. 1686, gave lands in trust to pay annually 4*l.* to the minister, 2*l.* to schoolmaster, 8*l.* per annum to apprentice two poor boys, 2*l.* for putting out 10 poor children, to learn English; and rest in doles of 12*d.* each; also his library to the grammar school.

Samuel Port, by will, 24 July 1705, gave to minister and churchwardens 400*l.* to be laid out in land, the proceeds to be applied in binding out yearly two poor boys born in Tamworth as apprentices in London.

School Property.—Annual income from rentcharges and fixed payments, &c., 54*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, including 10*l.* from Rawlet's charity. Beside this 5*l.* is paid from Rawlet's charity in support of library; and Port's scholars receive 10*l.* each towards their clothes and maintenance, &c.

New site purchased for 420*l.*, and new buildings erected at a cost of 3,200*l.*; obtained as follows,—2,000*l.* from Port's charity, 200*l.* from Rawlet's, and rest from sale of old buildings, and from subscriptions.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school in Tamworth for the education and instruction of boys and youths in grammar (Letters Patent). For the reception and instruction of boys of good character, whose parents or next friends shall reside in the parish or parliamentary borough of Tamworth, at a fee of 2*l.* a quarter; and, subject to the preferential right of such boys, for boys from other places, also at a fee of 3*l.* a quarter. Additional subjects to be charged 10*s.* a quarter extra. Fees variable by trustees, with consent of Charity Commissioners; and power to trustees to remit fees in special cases on ground of poverty. No boy not resident with parent or person *in loco parentis* to attend school unless boarding with master or licensed boarding house keeper. Six foundation scholars to be elected by school trustees, from boys of between ages of 12 to 14 years, whose parents, &c. shall be resident in Tamworth; and six Port's scholars to be elected by Port's trustees from boys of like age, either born or resident within the borough. Both sets of scholars to be elected by competitive examination, and to receive education gratuitously. (Scheme for grammar school, 1868.)

By new scheme settled by Charity Commissioners for Rawlet's charity, 27 June 1862, 10*l.* to be paid annually to the master of the grammar school, with power to Rawlet's trustees to reduce the payment to 2*l.* if they think the school improperly or inefficiently conducted by the master, and a sum of 200*l.* to be paid toward new buildings.

Also by new scheme settled by Charity Commissioners for Port's charity, 30 August 1867, 2,000*l.*, part of accumulations, to be paid towards erection of new buildings for grammar school. Net income of Port's charity (gross income 125*l.*), less 20*s.* annually to minister, to be applied to payment or payments of sums not exceeding 10*l.* each to the clothing and maintenance of Port's scholars while at school, and residue to advancement in life of Port's scholars or other poor boys born or residing in borough of Tamworth.

Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Greek, Latin, and French languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, English grammar and catechism, general history, geography, and writing; and, as additional subjects, German, natural sciences, especially as applied to industrial and practical arts, drawing and designing, vocal and instrumental music, and such others as trustees, after consultation with head master, shall from time to time direct. Religious instruction to be given according to principles and doctrines of Church of England, with a conscience clause. The following clause is also in the scheme: "The instruction to be given to each boy at the school shall, "upon any reference made to the head master by the parents or next friends "of such boy, be specially directed to any one or more of the foregoing "subjects in preference to others, with the object of fitting the boy to his "intended future occupation or position in life" (scheme for gram. sch. 1868).

Government and Masters.—Scheme settled by Charity Commissioners, 24 July 1868.

Fourteen trustees, viz., mayor and vicar *ex officio*, and twelve others resident in borough or within seven miles in a straight line of town hall; two called elective trustees being appointed by Town Council, the rest by Charity Commissioners. Head master to be member of Church of England and graduate of English university or of Dublin; removable at discretion of trustees, after six months notice, the sufficiency whereof to be judged absolutely by trustees. Two thirds majority of trustees and assent of Charity Commission required for such removal.

Head master to appoint, pay, and dismiss assistant masters, to receive clear annual residue of school endowment and capitation fees (after payment by trustees of repairs and expenses of examination and prizes), and to bear expenses of lighting, warming, and cleaning.

All masters may, with approval of trustees, receive boarders or day boarders. Trustees may grant other persons license to keep boarding-houses, which shall always be open to inspection of trustee or head master.

Trustees to fix period and length of vacation, and to expel boys for misconduct. Head master to have entire control, and to be allowed to suspend a boy from attendance.

State of school, 1868.

School about to be re-opened.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

UTTOXETER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The two departments of this school are taught generally in the same room, and for arithmetic they are combined. In everything else they are taught separately. The commercial boys learn no Latin and no mathematics. The latter, I understood, they might learn for 1*l.* a year in addition to the regular 3*l.* 3*s.* or 2*l.* 2*s.*, but when I was there none of them were learning it. The education, in short, of this department is not materially above that given in a national school, and very few, so far as I could learn, ever passed from it to the other. Some of the boys in it, according to their parentage, might be expected to be in the upper department, others in a national school. There is no considerable class of parents, whose case it would definitely meet. Those not thoroughly above the national school would naturally prefer it to the grammar school on the ground of cheapness: those above using the national school, who yet objected to Latin, would naturally prefer a private academy, where they would only have to pay 1*l.* a year more, and would save their sons from the disagreeableness of being in immediate contact with others receiving a higher education. I was not therefore surprised to find only 18 boys in the commercial department. There had been nearly 30 in it shortly before, but the head master having felt himself obliged (on grounds that seemed to have been quite sufficient) to remove the commercial master, the latter had carried off about nine of the boys from the lower part of the commercial department to a private school which he set up, in which I understood there were 28 boys. The fact that the master in whose hands I found the English department, had only been there a very short time, and that the previous one had been such that the head master had been led to remove him, should be borne in mind with regard to the state of the department.

The 18 boys in it were divided into three classes (shortly before there had been four), taught by one master, whose salary was 100*l.* a year. With scarcely an exception, they seemed thoroughly dull boys. In English grammar, writing from dictation, and arithmetic, none of them were good, and one or two very bad. The writing from dictation of some was such that a proper entrance examination ought to have excluded them from the school. In all the subjects mentioned the boys in the classical department did much better. Though on the whole rather a dull set, they were up to the mark of the ordinary provincial grammar school, and seemed to have been carefully taught. The best boy was taught by himself, constituting the first class. He was 16 years old, and had been reading the fourth Georgic and a Greek play. I put him on to construe in several places of the Georgic, and everywhere he did it correctly and intelligently. He also knew something about Greek syntax, and could write English well. He was ambitious, I think, to get to Cambridge, and might do well there, though not

brilliantly. The next class (second) was getting up the fifth Æneid for the Cambridge local examination for juniors. What they had done previously, they knew very well, but they could not make much of the lesson of the day, learnt for the first time. This was a very common phenomenon. The same description would apply to the third class, with allowance for their not being so far advanced. In writing from dictation the boys in this department did well, and fairly in English grammar, though this was not regularly taught. Their arithmetic was decent, but, with one exception, not first-rate. They were very well behaved.

The head master, who had not been there a year, was very much dissatisfied with the state of the school, though, as I have said, it was as good as the average. I have no doubt that he had made as much of it as with the given material and arrangements could be made of it. Here, as elsewhere, the material might be improved by establishing a more severe entrance examination and giving the freedom of the school—for a time, at least—to those who do best in it. At present five boys are taught free in each department, but, when I was there, the practice had not been either to transfer boys with freedom from the lower department to the upper, or to make freedom a prize on entrance to either. Generally, boys who did well in an examination at the end of their first year in the school had been made free for the rest of their time, but the boys who gained freedom in the commercial department remained in it. The master had found that boys who had gained freedom for their whole time were apt to become lazy, and had obtained leave for the future to give the freedom for only a year at a time. So long as the commercial department continues, I should think it advisable, instead of giving freedom to five boys who remain in it, to give it to them as the condition of their transfer to the classical. The head master would approve of this arrangemement, provided the select boys from the commercial department were caught young. It would be much better, however, simply to abolish this department, and charge a uniform fee of 4*l.* a year, at the same time taking certain boys free from the elementary schools of the town. I have said above that the commercial department serves no definite purpose; at the same time it involves a waste of teaching power. The classical department has to be divided into six classes, for which there are only two masters, of whom the assistant only receives 40*l.* a year with board and lodging, while 100*l.* a year goes to the English master. There remains for the head master only the income from capitation fees, which averages 195*l.* a year, and what he can make by boarders. Of the latter there is only room properly for 16; there were actually nine when I was there. If a master could clear 150*l.* a year by his boarders, it would be the most that could be expected. More than the present sum, therefore, could scarcely be paid by him for assistance. If the boys in the commercial department, excluding some who ought to be at a national school, were absorbed by the classical, no larger number of classes would be needed, while the additional sum of 100*l.* a year would be available to provide for their teaching. The income from capitation

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

fees, which has averaged 3*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* a head, would remain nearly the same. As at present Greek is not taught below the second class of the classical department, and in this only Greek grammar, there need be no difficulty about the amalgamation of classical and English teaching.

That the school is in esteem in the neighbourhood is shown by the fact that seven or eight boys come to it daily by rail from Tutbury, Rocester, and other villages. The building, with its belongings, is quite satisfactory. The boys were well behaved, and there seemed to be among them such sons of the professional men of the town as were of an age to go to school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xiii. 439, A.D. 1825.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Allyn, 1558. (*See Stone grammar school, p.* 458.)

School Property.—Income, a rentcharge of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* net; all paid to school. Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for receiving boarders. The school buildings and house are, however, the property of Trinity College, who also pay the master 136*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in addition, as a gratuity, in accordance with announcement made to candidates on the appointment of master in 1864.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school in Uttoxeter (will). Now there are 50 boys on the foundation, who are selected by the college in the first instance from residents; of these, 10 are educated free (rules of Trustees, 1856).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin and Greek (these two not compulsory), English, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of book-keeping (rules, 1856).

Government and Masters.—The master, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, have power to make statutes and rules for the government of the school, and appoint the master, who holds his office during good behaviour. The college fix the subjects of instruction and fees, but otherwise leave direction of school generally to master. Head master required to be a member of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments; classical and non-classical. In age of scholars, both second grade.

Masters.—One master, M.A., with usually two assistants. Total income from endowment and college gratuity, 150*l.*

Day Scholars.—71, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. [In Nov. 1867, 22 in grammar school, between 10 and 16 years old; 20 in commercial school, chiefly under 14 years old.] Boys on foundation pay, according to age, 4 or 5*l.* a year, if taught classics or mathematics; otherwise, two or three guineas a year. Non-foundationers pay 5 or 6*l.* if taught classics or mathematics; otherwise, 3 or 4*l.*; five boys in each are taught free of charge. Extras, French 1*l.* 10*s.*, drawing 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum.

Boarders.—11 (7 in Nov. 1867), all in head master's house, sons of professional men and tradesmen. Four meals a day; meat once or twice a day. Terms (including washing) 47*l.* to 52*l.*, according to age. School bills for a half-year: highest, 32*l.*; lowest, 26*l.*; average, 29*l.* Fires and stationery, 6*s.* each for all. Cubical contents of bedrooms, 850 cubic feet per boy. Every boy has a separate bed.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read and write. School divided into classical and commercial. In the former, the clas-

sification is by Latin chiefly, and in the latter by English, but there is a separate classification for arithmetic and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases to some extent. Catechism and collects learned on Sunday, but not compulsory on Dissenters. School course opened and closed daily with prayers from Prayer Book of Church of England.

Promotions by half year's work, and examinations conducted twice a year by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: standing out, and writing out history or translation; caning sometimes, inflicted in private and by the head master only.

Playground, half an acre, close to school. A small gymnasium. Fives played. Playground very small. Masters sometimes join in games. School bounds. Boys above 14 may walk into the country on half holidays. School library.

School time, 39 weeks per annum; about 28 hours per week. Two half holidays in the week.

One boy gone to the University in the last five years. (None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.)

Head Master:
T. E. Rhodes, M.A.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.																					
Religious Knowledge.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collect and Gospel or Epistle with Bible reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Collect and Gospel or Epistle with Bible reading.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Catechism with Bible reading.
Greek	8	2	—	3	16	—	—	3	—	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus, and 1 Book Xen. Anabasis.	5	14	3	20m										
Latin	38	5	—	3	16	—	—	3	—	Livy, Book XXI., and about 600 lines Satires of Horace.	8	14½	—	—	4	—	Cæsar, Bell. Gall., book IV.	7	11½	—	—	—	—	Henry's 1st Latin Book.
French	20	2	1/10 per ann.																					
Arithmetic	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Barnard Smith's Arith. to end of decimals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nelson's School Arithmetic.
Book-keeping	8	1	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	Elements of Book-keeping; published by the Irish Society.														
Euclid	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	Book I. 1-10.
History	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	Students' Hume, Hen. VII.—Elizabeth.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Smith's smaller Hist. of England; Henry VII. to Elizabeth.	9	9⅜	2	—	—	—	History published by S.P.C.K.; Hen. VII.-Elizabeth.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.																					
Geography	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Anderson's Geography, Spain and Portugal, France, Italy, Austria, Prussia and Germany.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Same as 1st class	9	9 3/6	2	—	—	—	Cornwell's Geog. for beginners, Eng. and Wales.
English Grammar.	—	4	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	Morell's Essentials of English Grammar and Analysis; the whole.	—	—	2	—	—	—	Cornwell's English Grammar; the whole.	9	9 3/6	2	—	—	—	Cornwell's Gram. for beginners, the whole.
Writing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Between 3 and 4 hours a week throughout the school, except the 1st class classical department.														
Drawing	—	3	2 2 per ann.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two hours a week.														
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½ hours a week throughout the school.														

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Uttoxeter -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Lawyer's Clerk -	Uttoxeter -	½ do.
" " - 3	(Widow of) Cork Manufacturer.	Uttoxeter -	½ do.
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.
" " - 5	Physician -	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.
" " - 6	Painter, &c. -	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.
" " - 7	(Widow of) Merchant.	Uttoxeter -	¾ do.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Hanbury, near Burton-on-Trent.	7½ miles.
" " - 9	Solicitor - -	Uttoxeter -	1 do.
" " - 10	Shoemaker -	Draycott, near Sudbury.	6¼ do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Cabinet Maker -	Uttoxeter -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Uttoxeter -	1 do.
" " - 3	Draper - -	Uttoxeter -	½ do.
" " - 4	Draper - -	Uttoxeter -	½ do.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Stramshall, near Uttoxeter.	1½ do.
" " - 6	(Widow of) Civil Engineer.	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.
" " - 7	Commercial Traveller.	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.
" " - 8	Railway Servant.	Uttoxeter -	1 do.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Lowfields, near Uttoxeter.	3 do.
" " - 10	Grocer - -	Uttoxeter -	¼ do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Chemist - -	Derby - -	Head Master.
" " - 2	(Widow of) Surveyor.	Dudley - -	
" " - 3	(Widow of) Draper	Tamworth -	
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, near Shrewsbury.	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	(Parents, Ireland), (Guardians) Rolleston near Burton-on-Trent.	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Tean - - -	
" " - 7	No occupation -	Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, near Shrewsbury.	
" " - 8	Solicitor - -	Edgbaston, near Birmingham.	
" " - 9	Physician - -	Longton, Staffordshire.	
" " - 10	Coal Merchant -	Longton, Staffordshire.	

WALSALL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 113, 148, 157, 166, 170, 175, 180, 191, 226, 230, 236.)

The grammar school at Walsall consists of two departments, called respectively the "grammar school" and the "commercial school." In the latter neither Latin, nor mathematics, nor French, nor physical science are regularly taught. Neither in subjects taught, nor in the style of boys attending it, is it much above the level of a good National school. The boys of the two departments meet in the same room, but have separate playgrounds, divided by a high wall. There is no affiliation of the lower department to the higher, and a transfer from the former is very rare. The education in both departments is gratuitous, subject to some small payments mentioned in the returns. On the fee paid by outsiders see General Report, page 76. There were 10 of these in the school at the time of my visit. Eleven is the maximum age at which a boy can be entered on the register, but at least one year, sometimes two, will elapse between the date of entry and admission to the school. If a boy wants to be entered at a later age than 11, he has to pay as an outsider.

The examination for entrance, such as it is, takes place before entry on the register. It merely ascertains that the boy can write his own name, spell simple words, and read the Gospels. There is nothing to prevent his forgetting even this quantum of knowledge before he actually enters the school. Thus, neither in the way of payment nor in that of entrance examination is there anything to sift the boys who are thrown upon the school, or to stimulate their early education. They enter the school generally about the age of 10 or 11 in a state of elementary ignorance, and (the demand in the town for clerks and apprentices being brisk) scarcely stay three years.

Under such circumstances an excellent head master has been able to do comparatively little towards raising the school. On his taking it in 1858 he found only 50 boys in the grammar department to 84 in the commercial. Only three boys were then waiting for admission to the school. Soon after there were 36 waiting. He availed himself of this pressure to increase the number in the grammar department, in which (besides the extra-parochial boys) there were at the time of my visit 60, against 45 in the commercial.

The social status of the boys in the school is not generally high. The more genteel people of the place seldom use it. Those of them who have been educated in it themselves won't send their sons to it. This change is due partly to the general rise in social aspiration, but also to the fact that till the present school was built, a few years ago, the commercial department was held in a separate place from the grammar department. The

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

boys of low parentage who go to the school are, it is to be remembered, wholly unsifted. It appeared by the register that there were very few sons of professional men in the school. There had been only one son of a medical man, and no son of a clergyman, in attendance since 1860. A few sons of solicitors and dissenting ministers appeared, but the great mass of the boys were sons of retail tradesmen, or of people engaged in the saddlery manufacture, which is the staple of the town, and carried on chiefly by masters on a small scale.

In the four highest classes, in June 1865, were only seven boys turned 14. The drain from the higher classes is rapid and constant. Boys often leave in the middle of a half-year. In the first class at the time mentioned was only one boy. To keep the second and third classes full boys have to be pushed up from the lower classes who are unfit for the promotion, and are a clog upon the more advanced.

The instruction given in the school is laid out with reference to the "local examination for juniors" held by the universities. I only found one boy preparing for the senior examination, who had to be taught by himself.

The second and third classes were getting up the third Æneid for the ensuing Oxford examination for juniors, and going over it the second time. The upper six boys were clearly marked off from the rest, and could only be kept back by the necessity of being taught along with the others. Of these six the construing was fairly correct, though not very intelligent. In parsing they were good, but knew next to nothing of the higher syntax affecting the use of moods, &c. The rest were not properly up to construing Virgil at all. The same two classes were well up in the first two books of Euclid.

The state of the boys in the fourth and fifth classes made me wonder that those in the second and third were as good as they were. The fourth class only gets through 20 chapters of Cæsar and 10 propositions of Euclid in the half-year, and these the boys do lamely and stupidly. In declensions and conjugations, however, they were well up. The most that the fifth class can do is to get through six pages of miscellaneous sentences in the Delectus during the half-year. The outline of English history is well got up throughout the school, and the upper boys had the knowledge of it required at the local examinations for juniors quite at command. The arithmetic that I saw in the upper department was uniformly fair, but hardly first-rate.

The commercial school seemed, within its limits, to be very effectively taught. In the outline of English history and general geography the upper 20 boys did very well. Of 22 examined in arithmetic, only five were at all defective, the rest were brisk and correct. Six boys were learning a little Euclid and algebra, but this is not a regular thing.

In appearance and manner the boys in the school were generally rough, but not ill-behaved. The building is new and good. It might be wished that the playground were larger and covered with turf.

There have scarcely ever been boarders in the school, nor are likely to be.

By the scheme of 1797 the governors are to be members of the Church of England, and the head master is to be incumbent of St. Paul's Church, where the boys have to attend service on Sundays, and to be specially catechized in Lent. There are and generally have been many sons of Dissenters in the school, nor is any exemption from the above rule made in their behalf, though the head master makes it as easy to them as possible. They acquiesce, but it is expected that if fees were proposed they would begin to resent the operation of the rule. I rather think that this expectation has had the effect of making the governors less ready to propose a system of payment.

Among the masters I found a general agreement that both the present mode of admission and the present relation of the two departments were unsatisfactory. The head master desires the establishment of a preparatory school, taking boys from 7 to 11 years of age, who should then be drafted into the grammar school. The grammar school he would divide into two departments, equal in status and payment, of which one should be chiefly mathematical, the other chiefly classical. I don't think he would object, however, to abandon this plan of bifurcation for one of uniformity, according to the scheme suggested in my general report (pp. 229 and 230). For the preparatory school he would exact a fee of 2*l.* a year, for the grammar school one of 4*l.* a year, without extras, and with exemptions for merit. He would then largely raise the standard for entrance to the grammar school, and would make the examination for it coincident with the actual entrance. The clerical duty which is fastened upon him he finds a great burden. It absorbs his leisure on half-holidays, and prevents him from holding evening classes for youths who have left the school for business, but with whom in after years (as is generally the case in such towns) there is much zeal for knowledge (General Report, p. 131). It also almost compels him to take a clergyman as second master, in order that he may have clerical help. The income which he receives for it is only 50*l.* a year. Under a system of fees he might be more than compensated for the loss of this, and at the same a sinking fund might be established for a retiring pension, a most desirable thing to have, where, as at Walsall, the income under a proper system is quite sufficient. The head master is also impressed with the importance of making the school more available for boys outside the parish, and would, I think, welcome the changes suggested with this object in my general report (pp. 166 and 222).

The master of the commercial department, who has had experience of schools under the Privy Council, urged the importance of getting the best boys from these schools into the grammar school. Under the present system nothing is done in this way. A competitive examination for entrance to the grammar school, properly conducted, which should win exemption from fees for the best boys, would soon have the desired effect.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

On the part of the governors there seemed to be a feeling that the present standard of entrance was too low, but no forwardness to adopt any general change, or, in particular, a scheme hat would involve the payment of fees.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. ix. 564, A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Queen Mary, who, by letters patent dated 2 July 1554, granted licence for a free grammar school, and gave lands for the purpose to the then clear yearly value of 10*l.* An Act of Parliament in 1797 gave power to sell mines and exchange lands in order to build a chapel and extend the benefits of the foundation, &c.

School Property.—335 acres of land, and 7,605*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. stock. Rents of land and houses, 578*l.* 5*s.* Ground rents (on leases for 99 years) 157*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Dividends, 228*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Total 963*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, besides pew rents which in 1867 gave a surplus of 36*l.* Net income applied to school (1857) 759*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, besides repairs, rates, and taxes of school. Buildings well adapted. Head master's adapted for receiving boarders.

One exhibition (founded by subscription of old scholars in 1853) of about 20*l.* a year for four years tenable during residence at either Oxford or Cambridge, and limited to boys on the foundation.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (letters patent). To instruct boys and girls of the town and parish of Walsall freely, with power to maintain, clothe, and apprentice at their discretion, and for building schools, and a chapel in Walsall to be served by the head master (Act, 1797).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Reading, writing, knitting, sewing, arithmetic, geography, navigation, drawing, mathematics, modern languages, and other branches of education as should, in the opinion of the governors, be proper to render the foundation of the most general use, and classical learning (Act, 1797).

Government and Masters.—Act of 37 George III. The trustees, 10 in number, self-electing, all inhabitants of Walsall, manage the school estate, appoint masters (as to head master with consent of the Bishop of Lichfield only) and make rules. They have power to modify the statutes.

Head master must be a clergyman of the Church of England in priest's orders, and M.A. or B.A. of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin University. Other masters must be members of the Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Two departments; one semi-classical—in age of scholars, second grade; the other non-classical (commercial)—in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—(In 1867) five. Head master; total income from endowment 300*l.*, and as minister of the chapel annexed to the school, 50*l.* Second master, 150*l.* Third master, 120*l.* Junior master, 80*l.* Another assistant master appointed Oct. 1867. Also French master, 21*l.* Chemical instructor, 8*l.* No capitation fees.

Day Scholars.—73 in the grammar school, chiefly between the ages of 10 and 16; in the commercial school 46, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age. School work free. 10*s.* a year for stationery, and 10*s.* a year for library; the latter by boys in the upper classes only. French, 5*s.* a quarter. Drawing (ornamental), 5*s.* a quarter. Landscape, 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter. Chemistry, 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter. German, 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys at admission required to be able to read, write, and know the multiplication table. School divided into grammar and commercial schools. Grammar school classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. Commercial school by English subjects, Latin not being taught there. Boys cannot be transferred from one school to another without a fresh election, and must be under 11. No lessons on Sunday, except

in Lent, when Catechism is taught. Boys attend church twice on Sunday. One afternoon in week devoted to religious instruction. School opened and closed daily with prayer from Prayer Book.

Promotion by marks, and the result of examination conducted by head master or examiner appointed by trustees. Prizes given at Midsummer.

Punishments: impositions, solitary confinement, and caning; the latter publicly. Head master only has power to suspend boys. Two monitors report to head master.

Playground for grammar school three-fourths of an acre, commercial school playground one-sixth of an acre; both close to the school. Football and cricket played. Masters sometimes join in cricket. Drilling taught sometimes.

School time, 38 weeks per annum. Study, in winter 28, in summer 30½ hours a week. Half holidays twice a week.

During last five years one boy gone to university. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

ACCOUNTS for the year ending 31 December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account	442	6	9
Rents received (not deducting property tax)	728	8	4
Arrears of rent	11	15	5
Dividends	228	3	4
Interest on banker's balance	0	6	6
Pew rents	150	19	2
	£1,561	19	6

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, tithe, and insurance				23	8	10
Property tax (and 12*s.* 6*d.* cattle plague rate)				15	5	11
Repairs to estate				116	4	3
Repairs to school, &c.				53	16	0
Clerk's salary				30	0	0
Stamps, stationery, and sundries				5	17	10
Salaries to masters				719	19	0
Examiners, prizes, &c.				16	1	0
Gas, coals, &c.				13	15	5
Cleaning school				10	0	0
Chapel Account, viz.						
Salary to head master as chaplain	50	0	0			
Chapel expenses	36	10	8			
Repairs	11	0	0			
Clerk, salary, and commission on pew rents	17	5	4			
				114	16	0
Balance at Birmingham bank company	80	12	9			
Balance at Lloyd's banking company	362	2	6			
				442	15	3
				£1,561	19	6

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Richard Jesson, Solicitor.
F. A. Edwards, Surgeon.
J. B. Anderson, Merchant.
Thomas Hill, Merchant.
Henry Brace, Merchant.
John Addenbrooke, Ironmaster.
Michael Cozens, Currier.
W. D. Blyth, Merchant.
F. B. Oerton, Merchant.

} All of Walsall.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thomas Marlow, Walsall.

Head Master:
Rev. A. C. Irvine, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
Rev. C. W. Bower, M.A.
Joshua Vaughan, Cert.
John Webb, Cert.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		hrs.		hrs.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.M.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	all	4	—	2	15	1	2	—	2	Joshua, Judges, Acts of the Apostles, I.–XIV., Church Catechism.	12	13	1	2	—	2	As in 1st class	26	11.6	4	1	—	4	I. and II. Samuel and St. Luke's Gospel. Text of Church Catechism.
Greek	10	3	—	—	—	2	1½	2	3	½ Herodotus, Book VI.; ½ of Philoctetes of Sophocles.	4	13	2	1	—	2	Delectus and Homer, 100 lines, 1st book.	4	12	2	½	—	1	
Latin	—	6	—	—	—	4	1	5	5	Cicero, Pro Murena; Horace, Epistles, Bk. I.	12	13	4	1	4	5	Corn. Nepos. Ovid's Fasti, Book II.	26	11.6	4	1	4	6	Kennedy's Grammar; Leary's Exercises; Delectus, 30 pages; Henry's I. book, 10 pages.
French	31	3	5s. qr.	6	14	1	2	1	3	Mignet's Histoire de Marie Stuart.	10	13	1	2	1	3	Lamartine, Christopher Columbus.	15	12	1	2	1	3	
German	3	1	10/6 qr.	3	—	1	1	1	1	Reading book.														

Arithmetic -	all	6	—	2	15	2	1½	2	3	General questions -	12	13	2	1½	—	3	Fractions and Interest -	26	11.6	4	1	—	4	Simple and compound rules and reduction.
Book-keeping	1	1																						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	20	2	—	14	14	2	1	2	2	Euclid, books I. and II.; Algebra to the end of simple equations.	6	12	2	1½	—	3								
Chemistry -	19	2	2/6 qr.	6	14	1	1½	—	1½	- - - -	13	13	1	1½	—	1½								
History - -	all	6	—	2	15	1	1½	—	1½	English History -	12	13	1	1½	—	1½	- - -	26	11.6	2	1	—	2	Ince's Outlines, to Edward III.
Geography -	all	6	—	2	15	1	1½	—	1½	General questions -	12	13	1	1½	—	1½	- - -	26	11.6	3	1	—	3	Cornwell's British Empire and Europe.
English Grammar.	all	6	—	2	15	1	1	—	1	- - - -	12	13	—	—	—	—	- - -	26	11.6	3	1	—	3	Morell's Outlines, simple parsing and composition; Hopkin's Eng. exercises.
English Literature.	all	6	—	2	15	1	1	—	1															
English Composition.	18	2	—	2	15	1	Occasionally.																	
Reading - -	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	26	11.6	1	1	—	1	4th Irish book and Gleig's Colonies.
Writing - -	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	26	11.6	3	1	—	3	Darnell's series.
Drawing -	26	—	5s. qr.	8	14	1	2½	—	2½	- - - -	10	13	1	2½	—	—	- - - -	8	12	1	2½	—	2½	

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in each Department of the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.			
Boys highest in School - 1	Merchant	Lichfield Street	5 minutes walk.
" " - 2	Iron Master	The Elms	1 mile.
" " - 3	Butcher	High Street	½ do.
" " - 4	Harness Maker	Foster Street	3 minutes walk.
" " - 5	General Grocer	Victoria Terrace	5 do. do.
" " - 6	Pawnbroker	Bridge Street.	
" " - 7	Saddler's Ironmonger	Park Street	10 do. do.
" " - 8	General Grocer	Victoria Terrace	5 do. do.
" " - 9	Mother a widow	Mountrath Street	1 mile.
" " - 10	Saddler's Tool Maker.	Lichfield Street	5 minutes.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Iron Merchant	Park Street	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Iron Roller	Bridgeman Street	¼ do.
" " - 3	Saddler's Ironmonger	Sandwell Terrace	1 do.
" " - 4	Solicitor	Doveridge Place	1 do.
" " - 5	Surveyor of Taxes	Doveridge Place	1 do.
" " - 6	Stock Taker	Stafford Street	¼ do.
" " - 7	Iron Turner	Stafford Street	¼ do.
" " - 8	Baker	Rushall Street	¼ do.
" " - 9	Collector of Rates	Bradford Street	½ do.
" " - 10	Proprietor	Bentley House	2 do.
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.			
Boys highest in School - 1	Screw Manufacturer	Darlaston	3 do.
" " - 2	Pattern Maker and Publican.	Bloxwich	2 do.
" " - 3	Brush Manufacturer	Park Street	½ do.
" " - 4	Clerk and Traveller	Lichfield Street	3 minutes walk.
" " - 5	Tailor	Park Street	½ mile.
" " - 6	Draper	Stafford Street	½ do.
" " - 7	Plater	Wisemore Street	5 minutes walk.
" " - 8	Saddler	Bradford Street	½ mile.
" " - 9	Deceased (Draper)	Hatherton Street	5 minutes walk.
" " - 10	Coal Master and Butty	Bloxwich	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Innkeeper	Peal Street	5 minutes walk.
" " - 2	Bit Manufacturer	Bloxwich	2 miles.
" " - 3	Plater and Chaser	Caldmore Street	¼ do.
" " - 4	Clerk	Goodall Street	½ do.
" " - 5	Web Manufacturer	Long Street	1 do.
" " - 6	Builder	Lower Hall Lane	½ do.
" " - 7	Cashier in County Court.	Lichfield Street	3 minutes walk.
" " - 8	Publican	Bloxwich	2 miles.
" " - 9	Butty Collier	Portland Street	½ do.
" " - 10	Bit Manufacturer	Bloxwich	½ do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In the last few years in the Middle Class Examinations as under:

Seniors, 1863. Anderson, E. 1st Division, Languages, Oxford.
1863. Proffit, J. III. Class, Cambridge.
Juniors, 1861. Anderson, E. II. Class, Oxford.
1864. Parr, T. II. Class, Oxford.

Besides several others who have passed both the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class Examinations.

In the Government Examinations in Science,—Subject, Inorganic Chemistry:—

1863. Anderson, E. 1st Class.
Proffit, John. III. Class.
Hartill, John. III. Class.
1864. Proffit, John. I. Class.
Hartill, J. III. Class.
Parr, T. III. Class.
W. Blyth and Humphries, E. Honourably mentioned.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WOLVERHAMPTON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII., pp. 147, 150, 165, 166, 167, 169, 175, 177, 179, 183, 203, 205, 228.)

The system according to which the school here is at present conducted is the result of a compromise. Between 1858 and 1863 a new scheme was being urged by the trustees and resisted by a party in the town. The main points in the scheme were, that it proposed to transfer the school from its present bad site to one on the outskirts of the town, where good accommodation was to be provided for boarders, and to divide it into departments, classical and commercial, in the former of which the yearly fee (covering all subjects of instruction) was to be 7*l.* 10*s.* or 9*l.*, according to age, in the latter 4*l.* The trustees proposed to raise money for the new building as follows:

	£
Sum to be got by sale of present premises -	2,500
„ „ by sale of property now let at 95*l.* a year - - -	2,850
„ „ raised on mortgage - -	3,300
	£ 8,650

The yearly fee previously charged was 4*l.*, which was supposed to provide for the non-classical education. The project of the trustees was, no doubt, in the main, a wise one, but the then head master, though universally reckoned a man of high character and ability, too openly proclaimed his view that classical education should be the prime object of the school, and seems in many ways to have impinged unnecessarily on the cherished views of the trading class. Thus a cry was raised that the proposed removal of the school was part of a device for sacrificing the town boys to boarders, and that the proposed rate of payment would exclude most of the former from the best part of the education. There was a long local struggle on the matter, which ended in the abandonment for the time of the project of removal, and the institution of two departments, at the respective rates of payment mentioned in the returns. In one respect I hold the issue of the dispute to have been fortunate, for whereas under the original scheme the two departments would probably have been parallel, one set of boys beginning and finishing in the one, another in the other, according to the present arrangement the lower department is strictly subordinate to the upper, and Latin is taught throughout, so that no boy is placed in the upper department unless his knowledge is above the standard of the highest class in the lower. The school is thus perfectly homogeneous throughout, but in the two highest classes the regular fee is 4*l.* a year, in the lower 2*l.* Greek is begun in the third class (the sixth being the highest), and thus

the elements of it are learnt while the boy is still in the lower department. Inasmuch as the scheme does not prescribe the teaching of Greek in the lower department, I presume that the full fee of 4*l.* might be exacted from boys in the third class. The present arrangement, however, is a wise one, as it enables a boy to see what he can make of Greek before he or his parents have to decide whether he shall go on to the more expensive classes or not. Most boys who are fit for it, do go on; but three, I understood, who might have been promoted from the third class during the half-year previous to my visit, had preferred to stay down. The objection to transfer into the upper department seemed to lie not so much in the higher fee as in additional expenditure on books which it required. In the case of boys likely to leave within a year or so this might naturally seem needless, and in their case the head master did not press promotion. He hoped, as he got the school into a satisfactory state, that the generality of boys would be ready for the upper department by the age of 12. The age of 11 he reckoned quite late enough to begin Greek. When I was there the average age in the third class was 11½. If a boy declined to go above the third, but continued in the school, he would still have to do the regular Greek lessons with the rest of the class, but would be able to have special lessons in arithmetic, mathematics, and book-keeping.

There was an interregnum between the departure of the late master, referred to above, and the appointment of the present one, during which a temporary master was employed. The present master, upon taking the school, only found 46 boys in it, and most of these in a very backward state. Within a year he had raised the number to more than 100, and when I last heard there were 150 boys in attendance, and several were being rejected for want of room. The master on coming had wisely resolved to make no mention either of boarders or of a change of site till the school was as full of day boys as it could hold, and meanwhile to pay due attention to the subjects on which the commercial class sets store. (See General Report, p. 188, note.)

At the same time the higher education was energetically pressed forward; and though, when I was there, the fruits of the new management had not had time fully to appear, the state of the school left a general impression of promise on my mind of a kind that I did not often receive. The appearance of interest and intelligence over their lessons was very noticeable among the upper boys, and there was a further sign of high pressure in the fact that while the amount of work done out of school was unusually large (scarcely any time being given to learning lessons in school), it was, to judge from the Latin exercises that I saw, relatively as good as the work done in school. This was a most unusual state of things, and brought about, so far as I could learn, within a few months by the pressure of the master. The sixth class of 11 boys had been reading the fifth Æneid, the Anabasis, and the Hecuba (of which they could get up 40 lines for a lesson). I heard them construe in the Æneid and Anabasis. They did this for the most part in a lively

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and intelligent way, very different from the manner to which I had become used at other schools. They were very accurate in grammar, and two of them had all the promise of becoming first-rate scholars. One of these afterwards, when only just 16, was placed in the second class at the Oxford local examination for seniors, and since then, I believe, has been placed in the first class at the Cambridge examination. The average age in this sixth class was only 13¼. One or two of the boys in it were likely to go to a university, and most of them were likely to stay at least two years more at school.

In the next class below (the fifth) were 13 boys, whose average age was just 13. These were doing extracts from Ovid's Metamorphoses and Adam's Greek Delectus (exercises on the middle voice). They did the Latin quite as well as the highest class in most grammar schools did, and most of them were well up in Greek conjugations. They had the same briskness and intelligence (with few exceptions) as the boys in the sixth class.

The boys in the sixth attempted propositions in the two first books of Euclid. Two of them did three propositions right, three did two right, two did one right, the rest failed. Of the boys in the fifth class only five did Euclid right. I examined 38 boys below these two classes in arithmetic. Of these, seven did excellently, eleven very fairly, eight decently, twelve indifferently. In mentioning such shortcomings, I must recall that at the time of my visit the new master had only been there nine months, and that most of the boys were likely to stay at least another two years at school. I should quite expect that any one who examined the school now would find a much higher standard far more uniformly attained.

I heard the little boys do a lesson in geography with the commercial master, which was very satisfactory. This master gives lessons at various times to the whole school on subjects within his province. The classical and mathematical teaching is done entirely by the three graduate masters. A special master visits the school for modern languages. A few of the upper boys could translate French into English fairly. None had properly mastered the declension of German substantives. The two highest classes had begun to do English "analysis," according to Morell's book, but few had got themselves clear about completions and extensions of predicate.

On the whole it seemed to me, after making every allowance for the improvement sure to ensue during the next two years, that the subjects of instruction in the higher part of the school were somewhat overcrowded. And, though the experience of this school shows that where "English" and arithmetic are not snubbed the teaching even of Greek is no necessary obstacle to popularity with commercial parents, yet it cannot be thought other than an evil in itself, that boys who will leave at 15 and not emerge from the lower school, should have, during their last year or two, to spend time upon Greek. At the same time the master is quite right to insist on uniformity of system, especially in the lower part of the

school. I believe that as the standard of the school rises, and more boys stay in it to the age of 17 or 18, it would be better so to arrange as that the better boys should not be translated to the upper department or begin to learn Greek till about the age of 13. The highest class of the lower department might then consist of clever boys aged 13, and average boys, likely soon to leave, aged 15. The latter, by the omission of Greek and addition to the time spent on such things as English analysis, French, and Euclid, would get a more useful education; while to those who went on to the upper classes, the gain of having got certain things over, which now crowd upon the classical education in those classes, would more than compensate for the postponement of Greek.

I do not suppose that the proposal to move the school would now meet with serious opposition. An excellent site might be had about a third of a mile from the present one, which would be open, and not unattractive to boarders. The present school-rooms are good so far as space goes, but the situation is as bad as can be, and the house not one to which parents now-a-days would send boarders. When I was there, it appeared that many of the more genteel residents were sending their sons to boarding schools, especially to Brewood and Tettenhall, who if the school in their own town were better situate would certainly use it. In spite of the situation, however, there has been a growing tendency during the last two years among this class of persons, as well as among the tradesmen, to use the grammar school. Still, if for no other reason, yet for the sake of increasing the income of the school, the provision of good accommodation for boarders is most important. It is the necessary step to the provision of that adequate teaching power without which the education either of the boys meant for business, or of those meant for the university, must suffer.

The proposed removal of the school would make it just so much farther from Bilston and Willenhall. Several boys, I understood, attended it from Willenhall, but I did not hear of any coming from Bilston, which is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles off. The extra distance, however, would not really make the school less available for the places mentioned. The real obstacle to its availability for them lies in the low educational standard of their middle population, which consists chiefly of rather inferior shopkeepers. In Bilston are two commercial academies, *charging a maximum fee of 4l. a year, which I was allowed* to examine. *They were both honest institutions; but though they* had nearly 150 boys between them, only three professed to learn Latin, and it was rather the exception to keep a boy till the age of 14. The necessary English or clerk's education was as much as they could compass. The boys in them, as a mass, would do no good to the grammar school at Wolverhampton, nor it to them. What is wanted is the establishment of a school at Bilston pretty much on the model of the Edward Street elementary school at Birmingham (*see* General Report, p. 105), but charging at least 2*l.* a year, which should send on select boys to the grammar school. If ever the trustees at Wolverhampton can afford to detach 100*l.* a year of their income to such a purpose it will be a great bless-

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ing. Such an outlay would remove, I think, every reasonable objection to the elevation of the yearly fees at the grammar school to the amount originally proposed, if exemption for merit were duly allowed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. iv. 349, A.D. 1820.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Sir Stephen Jenyns, who obtained letters patent from Henry VIII., dated 22 Sept. 1512 and 12 April 1513, empowering the Company of Merchant Taylors of London to hold lands to yearly value of 20*l.*, for the sustentation of a master and usher of a free grammar school. Sir S. Jenyns granted to the Company in 1515 his manor of Rushock, in the county of Worcester; and by decree of Court of Chancery (1628) the manor and lands were declared wholly to belong to the school. Merchant Taylors relieved of the trust, 1766. R. Wolley in 1615 left to the school 100*l.*, in trust to pay yearly 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the master, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the usher. Usher is also entitled to a rentcharge of 1*l.* from Duke of Sutherland, left about same time by one Nechells

School Property.—835A. 2R. 20P. of land, and 1,000*l.* 3 per cent. stock. Annual income from same, 1,268*l.* gross; net (in 1867) 1,021*l.* Applied to school from endowment (in same year), 628*l.*, besides rentcharges from Duke of Sutherland and Merchant Taylors' company. Master's house not adapted for receiving boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a grammar school in Wolverhampton, and for the sustentation of a master and usher to instruct boys in good morals and literature (letters patent).

Preference to sons of ratepayers of parish of Wolverhampton, including townships of Bilston, Willenhall, and Wednesfield. All (except such whose parents shall request in writing that they be taught Greek, Latin, and good manners only) to pay capitation fees, 4*l.* in upper school, 2*l.* in lower school; and 1*l.* for German, or French, or drawing. Trustees to have power to establish free admissions for not more than one in twenty boys, small scholarships of 4*l.* and 2*l.* (total annual amount not to exceed 60*l.*) and four exhibitions of 50*l.* per annum, tenable at the universities, or as student of some learned or scientific profession, or at government school of mines (scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good morals and literature (will). For the upper school: religion, English literature and composition, Greek, Latin, modern languages and literature, history, geography, writing, and vocal music, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing and designing, practical geometry and mensuration, civil engineering, physics, mechanics, chemistry, and natural sciences. For the lower school: religion, Holy Scripture, spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, Latin and modern languages, general history and geography, vocal music, arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, mathematics, elementary physics, mechanics, chemistry, natural sciences, and drawing (scheme, 1864).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 18 Aug. 1864.

The trustees, self-electing, with approval of Charity Commissioners, 24 in number, the mayor of Wolverhampton *ex officio*, for his year of office and following year, required to be resident within 15 miles, manage the school property, and appoint and dismiss head and two assistant masters. Other masters appointed and dismissed by head master with approbation of trustees. Head master and chief assistant master must be graduates of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom, and all masters must be members of the Church of England (scheme 1864).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical. [In age of scholars, second grade, 1867.]

Masters.—Head master M.A. of Cambridge. Total income from endowment 301*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides a capitation fee of 1*l.* a year for every boy (amounting in 1867 to 189*l.*), and 30*l.* in lieu of house.

Master of lower department 154*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and a capitation fee of 10*s.* a year on each boy, (amounting in 1867 to 50*l.*) First assistant master 120*l.*, and fee of 5*s.* yearly per boy (25*l.* in 1867). Writing master 100*l.* (110*l.* in 1867). Second assistant master 100*l.* French, German, and drawing masters 20*l.* each, and 1*l.* yearly for each boy. [Capitation fees in 1867 amounted to 69*l.* for French master, 76*l.* for drawing master.]

Day Scholars.—201, 59 of whom were in the lower school [157 altogether in December 1866]. Boys in upper school pay 4*l.* and in lower 2*l.* yearly for general school work. French, German, or drawing, 1*l.* each. Greek and Latin taught free.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—At admission boys must be able to read and write. School separately classified. School course not modified. No attendance on Sunday. School opened and closed with prayers daily from the Prayer Book. Bible, Liturgy, Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, and Whateley's Evidences of Christianity taught.

Promotions by half-year's marks, and by examination held twice a year by appointed examiner and by masters. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning, sometimes publicly, sometimes privately, and by head master only.

Playground very small and attached to school. Cricket and football played in a field a mile off. Masters sometimes join in games. Drilling taught.

School time, 41 weeks per annum. 28 hours per week spent in class. All work is prepared out of school.

ACCOUNTS for year ending 31 December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	794	9	1
A year's rents to Lady Day 1867	1212	0	0
Royalty for brickyard to Lady Day 1866	9	10	6
Dividends on 1,000*l.* 3 per cents.	30	0	0
A year's drainage rentcharge	159	12	10
Interest on balance	26	3	5
Use of room (Oct. 1866 to May 1867)	10	0	0
Acknowledgment for land (4 years)	0	10	0
Cash for three schemes	0	1	6
	2,242	7	4
½ year's capitation fees to Mid-summer 1867	372	0	0
Ditto to Christmas 1867	388	0	0
	£3,002	7	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land Tax	46	16	5
Allowances to tenants	39	0	0
Rent audits refreshments	6	12	0
Rates, taxes, insurance	15	7	2
Repairs	83	12	8
Inland Revenue office draining rentcharge (one year less property tax)	108	17	0
Draining, workmen's wages	50	0	0
Secretary, surveyor, auditors	50	5	0
Advertisements and sundries	5	12	0
Masters stipends	825	0	0
Masters capitation fees	414	10	0
Head master in lieu of house	30	0	0
Examiner and examination papers	17	17	10
Coals (one year and a half) and gas	44	12	4
School cleaning, &c.	21	9	5
Rent of cricket grounds	35	0	0
Balance in hands of treasurers	1,207	4	0
Balance in hands of secretary	0	11	6
	£3,002	7	4

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.
					Y.	H.			Y.	H.			Y.	H.	
Religious Knowledge.	201	9	—	11	16	2½	Order for Morning Prayer and for Confirmation; Old Test., from accession of Saul to death of Solomon; Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, to end of Epistle to Galatians; Gospel of St. Luke in original Greek.	10	14	2½	Church Catechism; Old Test., from accession of Saul to death of Solomon; Gospel of St. Luke in original Greek; Whateley's Evidences.	21	9	1½	Pinnock's Scripture History.
Greek	137	6	—	11	—	3	Thucydides, Bk. VI., 1-51.; Æschylus, Prom. Vinct; Arnold's Greek Prose.	10	—	3	Xen. Anab., Bk. V., 1-8; Homer's Il., VI.; Arnold's Greek Prose.				
Latin	201	9	—	11	—	3	Cicero pro Milone; Hor. Epist., Bk. I.; Original extracts for translation into Latin prose.	10	—	3	Sallust Bell. Catil.; Virg. Æn. VII., 1-640. Arnold's Latin Prose.	21	—	6	Smith'sPrincipia, Part I., 33 Ex.; Kennedy's Primer, to end of regular verbs.
French	64	4	1*l.*	11	—	2	Corneille's Cid; Michelet's Charles le Téméraire.	15	—	2	Erckmann — Chatrian's Histoire d'un Conscrit.				
German	5	1	1*l.*	--	—	2	Goethe's Iphigenie auf Tauris; de la Motte; Fouqué's Sintram.								
Arithmetic	201	6	--	19	—	2	General (Colenso) - - -	33	—	2	General (Colenso) - - -	34	—	7	Colenso's Arith., to reduction.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	99	6	—	†	—	8	Euclid, Bks. I.–VI. and XI. to Prop. 21.; Todhunter's Alg., to end of binomial theorem; Todhunter's Trigonom.; Drew's Geometrical Conics. Todhunter's Analytical Conics; Parkinson's Statics and Dynamics; Besant's Hydrostatics.	21	—	8	Euclid, Books I. and II; Algebra (Todhunter's) to Quadratic equations.				

* These hours include only the time actually spent in class on each subject. All work is prepared out of school hours.
† 19 in Euclid, Algebra, and Trigonometry; 4 in the higher subjects.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.				Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.				Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.			
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1868.
					Y.	H.			Y.	H.			Y.	B.	
History	201	9	—	11	16	1	England, from 1625 to 1649; Guizot's English Revolution.	10	14	1	England, from accession of Anne to death of George II.	21	9	2	Little Arthur's History of England, to reign of Henry VII.
Geography	201	9	—	11	—	1	General (Cornwell's)	10	—	1	General (Cornwell's)	21	—	2	Mackay's Geography, Europe.
English Grammar.	201	9	—	11	—	½	Morell's	10	—	½	Morell's	21	—	1½	Morell's.
English Literature.	41	3	—	11	—	—	By lecture from Hullam's Literature; Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.	10	—	—	By lecture from Hullam's Literature.				
English Composition.	137	6	—	11	—	—	Original themes and analysis of sentences.	10	—	—	Original themes and analysis of sentences.				
Reading	59	3													
Writing	201	9	—	—	—	—		—	—	2		—	—	5½	
Drawing	74	2	1*l.*												
Political Economy.	7	1	—	—	—	—	Fawcett's Political Economy.								

* These hours include only the time actually spent in class on each subject. All work is prepared out of school hours.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Wm. Warner, J.P., Draper, Chairman, High Green, Wolverhampton.
Henry Ward, J.P., Ironmaster, Oaklands near Wolverhampton.
Benjamin Hicklin, J.P., Carrier, Fordhouses near Wolverhampton.
James William Weaver, Carrier, Oaken near Wolverhampton.
William Parke, Bookseller, High Street, Wolverhampton.
Henry Walker, J.P., Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
Rev. John Hodgson Isles, Rector of St. Peters, Waterloo Road, Wolverhampton.
Edward Perry, J.P., Japanner, Penn Road, Wolverhampton.
Rupert Alfred Kettle, J.P., Compton Road, Wolverhampton.
Christopher Atkinson Newnham, Surgeon, King Street, Wolverhampton.
Rev. George Fraser, Vicar of St. Mary's, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.
Henry Rogers, Merchant, Pennfields near Wolverhampton.
Rev. George Hutchinson Fisher, Willenhall near Wolverhampton.
Rev. William Stephens, Wednesfield near Wolverhampton.
Sir John Morris, Knight, Mayor, Artificial Manure Maker, Wolverhampton.
Jn. Crowther Smith, ex Mayor, Solicitor, Wolverhampton.

Clerk to Trustees:

John S. Rutler, Wolverhampton.

Head Master:

Thomas Beach, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. Henry Williams, B.A.
Rev. John Young, M.A.
James Young, B.A. (London).

Besides the above there is a writing, French, German, and drawing master; all paid out of the funds of the school.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TWO Years (1867, 1868) by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a.*) One pupil has obtained a Fellowship at Queen's College, Cambridge.
One pupil has obtained an open Scholarship at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.
(*b.*) One has obtained a direct commission in the Army.
(*c.*) One boy has obtained the Hatherton (County) Scholarship.
Twenty-four boys have passed the Cambridge non-gremial Examinations. Of these 15 obtained Honours, and 6 were in the highest class.
Three boys have gained Honours at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations.
Three boys have obtained prizes at the Examinations instituted by the Royal Agricultural Society.
(*Subsequently added.*) In the last Cambridge Examination Dec. 1868, 19 boys passed, of whom 8 passed in Honours, 3 being in the first class Seniors, each distinguished in Greek and Latin.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

2.—TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note, page 133.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment. Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Brewood	3,399	Farming	Secretary to trustees.	?	Obsolete	Good	Trustees	509	401	401	Stat.
Burton-on-Trent	20,000	Manufacturing.	Clerk to trustees.	No	Obsolete and varied by pro. of law.	Poor	Trustees	456	422	422	Stat.
Kinver (1867.)	3,551	Mechanics and farmers.	Stewards and H.M.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Fair	Trustees and their stewards.	220	147	147	Stat.
Lichfield	—	Farming and mining.	—	—	*See Digest*	Good	Trustees	38	—	—	—
Rugeley	3,000	Artizans and labourers.	Trustees	Yes	Varied by authority.	Good	Trustees' agents.	363	304	291	Inc.
Stafford	12,500	Farming and manufacturing.	Trustees	Yes	Varied by pro. of law and original authority.	Good	Trustees and agents.	284	176	176	Stat.
Uttoxeter	4,847	Farming	Trinity Coll. Cambridge.	Allyn's will is.	Varied by orig. auth.	Good	Rent-charge, requiring no management.	13	13	13	Stat.
Wolverhampton (1867.)	63,000	Manufacturing & mining.	Original deed lost.	—	Varied by pro. of law.	Bad	Trustees and land agent.	1187	800	750	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Cannock	(*See Digest*).										
Handsworth	5,500	Manufacturing.	Court of Chancery.	?	Observed	Good	Trustees	510	200	200	Inc.

(*Continued on p.* 500.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Masters at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
None	0	None	0	County	None	Master subject to trustees.	Yes	Youth of parishioners and non-parishioners.	Boys only.	None -	Selection by visitors.	Inc.	Semi-class.	None
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees. under scheme.	Yes	Boys of parish.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Free boys selected by trustees.	Inc.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	County	—	Trstees.	?	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Master and trstees.	Yes	Six free boys of towns. (*See Digest.*)	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	County	—	Trstees.	Yes	Town children.	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	2	8*l.* or 1 year's free schooling.	Local	Members of Established Church.	Trstees. and master.	Yes	Boys and youths of town.	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Merit -	Inc.	Classical and general.	—
—	—	—	—	College at University.	—	Masters and trstees.	No	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Selection by merit.	Fluctuating.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	2 ex off.	Reside within 15 miles.	Trstees. and master.	Yes	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Selection	Inc.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	Rector ex off. Local.	Residence in or within 5 miles of the parish of Handsworth.	Trstees.	Yes	Parish children.	Boys	Residence pref. in parish.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Brewood	H.M. and 2nd mas. on the fndation., and three others.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate Oxfd. or Camb.	H.M. 2d M.	Both	Fewer sons of farmers.	5
Burton-on-Trent	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees. or H.M.	Trstees. or H.M.	Graduate of Ch. of England.	—	Both	- -	3
Kinver (1867.)	H.M. and usher.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	Both	More boys in the lower school.	—
Lichfield	H.M. and usher.	Municipal trstees.	Municipal trustees.	H.M. or Trstees.	Trstees.	- - -	H.M.	Both	- -	6
Rugeley	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Ox. or Camb. in orders.	H.M.	Both	No change.	3
Stafford	H.M., asst. master, and Eng. mas.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Ch. of England graduate of Eng. or Irish Universities.	H.M.	Both	- -	5
Uttoxeter	H.M., with usually 2 assts.	Trin. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	H.M.	H.M.	Member of Ch. of England.	H.M.	Both	No change.	10
Wolverhampton (1867).	Eight	Trstees. lower masters by H.M.	Trustees	Usher and princpl. assist. M. by trstees.	H.M. and trstees.	Graduate of University of U.K., and of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Day boys only.	In the past 2½ ys. the No. has increased from 44 to 195.	3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Cannock	(*See Digest.*)									
Handsworth	H.M. and 3 assist. masters.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	Member of Ch. of Eng.	—	Day boys only.	No change.	5

(*Continued on p.* 502.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr., who within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Reduction.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. 45 A 55 B	Per cent. 40 A 60 B	*See Digest.*	—	Trustees and H.M.	H.M., 2nd M., classical M.	H.M.	Yes	£ 84	£ 62	£ 55	(*a*) 6½ (*b*) 8½; 9½ for elder boys.	Monitors	450	None
- -	- -	None	14	- -	H.M. and assistant M.	H.M. and assistant M.	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9.20 p.m.	H.M. -	—	A few
- -	10 A 55 B 35 C	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	None	?	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 8.45 p.m.	Master's supervision.	—	No
- -	40 A 60 B	—	2	- -	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	55	51	46	(*a*) 6.30 (*b*) 9 and 9.30	Captains of rooms and master's inspection.	—	—
- -	15 A 65 B 20 C	—	—	H.M. and trustees.	H.M. - -	—	Yes	45	44	44	(*a*) 7½ a.m. (*b*) 9.15 p.m.	Assistant master sleeps close by.	—	—
- -	30 A 70 B	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	?	Yes	62	56	52	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 9 or 9½ in summer.	- - -	850 cubic ft. per boy.	None
- -	35 A 65 B	—	—	H.M. and assist. M. by scheme.	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	20 A 80 B	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Brewood	40	33	Reading, writing, arithmetic four rules.	Mixed by groups of subjects.	Examination, &c.	One third in school, two thirds (*b*).	79	18	61	17	—
Burton-on-Trent	40	28 to 30.	Reading, writing, first four rules of arithmetic.	Mixed by one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Chiefly in school.	39	15	23	—	—
Kinver (1867.)	43	25	To read the New Testament.	Separate	Marks and examination.	All in school	21	6	—	—	—
Lichfield	40	For all, 28; evening work, 9 hrs.	To read and write.	By Latin chiefly.	Master's opinion of merit in Latin.	Boarders under supervision, day boys partly out of school.	25	20	24	2	—
Rugeley	40	26 and 30.	To read and write.	By one subject chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Four-fifths in school.	34	5	8	—	—
Stafford	40	30	To read and write.	By classics chiefly.	Examination	One half in school.	50	24	28	—	—
Uttoxeter	39	About 28.	To read and write.	Classics, English, and mathematics.	Marks and examination combined.	Chiefly out of school, without aid.	38	8	20	—	—
Wolverhampton (1867.)	41	28	Reading and writing.	Separate for most subj.	Marks and examination.	All out of school	157	109	58	5	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Cannock	(*See Digest.*)										
Handsworth	41	26 to 28	To read and write.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Half in school	103	—	38	—	—

(*Continued on* p. 504.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Generally without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	81	25	All three	—	—	36	—	18	All these methods.
With aid, (*a*) for two boys.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three	All	—	All three	—	51	20	—	—	To a few by first three modes.
(*a*) Rarely to forward boys.	P.V.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	33	2	"	—	—	—	—	—	"
Occasional aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three	24	12	All three	—	—	—	—	—	"
Aid from tutor	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences and pieces.	34	3	Text books and dictation.	—	—	—	—	—	"
Aid from tutor	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences generally; continuous pieces sometimes.	69	16	Generally text books, dictation sometimes.	—	—	—	—	4	Chemistry from text books; specimens and experiments.
Usually without aid.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences	All	—	Text books	8	—	—	—	—	"
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	All three	157	83	All three	58	1	1	—	—	"
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences and pieces.	144	1	Text books and set in writing, and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	"

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Brewood	81	81	—	—	—	81	40	22	33	G.D.P.; D.F. D.M.; P.M.	- - -	Half yearly by master.	Each alternate year by examiners.
Burton-on-Trent	All	All	All	14	All	All	All	33	30	G.D.; P.; T.M.; H and P.M.	- - -	At Xmas.	At Midsummer by examiners appointed by trustees.
Kinver (1867.)	8	29	All	—	—	33	33	7	—	D.F.	- - -	- - -	Once by a trustee.
Lichfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	D.F.; D.M.	- - -	- - -	Chosen by master.
Rugeley	34	34	—	—	34	34	34	4	2	Drawing	- - -	- - -	Examiners appointed by trustees.
Stafford	71	71	71	—	16	50	40	—	—	G.D.	- - -	By masters in winter.	By examiners in summer.
Uttoxeter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	All except music	- - -	H.M. half yearly.	H.M. annually.
Wolverhampton (1867.)	157	157	157	31	110	157	157	62	—	Drawing by master of school of art.	Whateley's Evidences; Paley's Hor. Paulinæ; Political Economy.	Once by master.	Once appointed by M.H. and trustees.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Cannock	(*See Digest.*)												
Handsworth	144	144	144	—	38	83	104	80	—	D.F.; D.M.	- - -	Once a year	Once a year by examiners appointed by trustees.

(*Continued on p.* 506.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers: whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
To some extent.	To some extent.	To some extent	81	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school begins.	All	H.M.	Boarders only.	Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Open	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	H.M. or parents.	Boarders at school, day boys at home.	Boarders only.
Yes	If parents desire.	Yes	33	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent of parish.	-	-
Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and even. Ch. of Eng.	All	H.M.	Boarders only.	Boarders only.
To some extent.	-	Yes	34	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. from Ch. of Eng. selection.	All	H.M.; Vicar for free boys.	Boarders only.	Boarders only.
Consistently with general work.			71	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and evening, Prayer Book	All	Curate of parish.	-	Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All, but only Bible compulsry.	Ch. of Eng. & Dissenters admitted.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent	Catechism and collects for boarders only.	Boarders only.
No	-	-	All	Open	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All, unless objected to.	Parents	-	-
—	-	-	144	Open	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	Whle. schl.	H.M.	None	-

(Continued on next page).

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline. H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Recreation. Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Brewood -	Yes - -	Caning public, birching private.	Birching -	Set impositions fag at cricket, report.	—	25	4 acres	Close	Both
Burton-on-Trent	H.M. -	Caning on the hand in public.	Corporal -	Appointed sometimes for instruction.	None	—	None	—	—
Kinver - - (1867.)	Subject to trustees.	Public -	- - -	- - -	—	—	35 yds. by 35.	Close	Both
Lichfield -	Except in case of 6 boys.	Public -	Corporal -	To *report* to H.M.	—	—	¾ acre & field for cricket.	¾ mile	Both
Rugeley -	Yes - -	Public -	Caning -	- - -	—	16	40 yds. by 50.	Close	Not to free boys always.
Stafford -	Yes - -	Public, except in extreme cases.	- - -	- - -	None, except in case of brders.	Varying.	3½ acres.	Close	Both
Uttoxeter -	H.M. -	Rare, in private.	Corporal -	None - -	—	About 14	½ acre	Near	Both
Wolverhampton (1867.)	Yes - -	Caning -	Caning - -	Exercised by sixth form boys, who report to H.M.	—	—	Very small.	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools—									
Cannock - -	(*See Digest.*)								
Handsworth -	Yes - -	Public -	Suspension from school.	To set tasks -	*See Digest.*	*See Digest.*	1½ acres	Close	To both

(*Continued on p.* 508.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Boundary wall.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- - -	Drilling taught.	—	Boarders only.	Those taught.	English and arithmetic, and no Greek.	Expedient -	Possible, but inexpedient.	Small staff of masters.
None -	In summer	No	None -	Those taught.	Majority prefer an English education.	Yes, by trustees.	Yes, to a limited extent.	Boys leave too young; parents require special instruction for their own boys.
- - - - - -	—	- - -	Latin chiefly.	Latin especially.	Expedient, appointed by trustees.	Not expedient.	Absence of boys.	
- - -	Drilling taught.	—	To all -	Latin, arith., and writing.	- - -	- - -	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
No - -	Drilling at a small fee.	Yes	Boarders only.	Those taught, except classics.	Those in use, except classics.	- - -	Not possible or expedient.	—
No - -	- - -	Yes	Yes, free -	Those taught.	Those taught, except Latin and Greek.	Not expedient.	Possible with more masters, and expedient.	Non-residence of boys, non-preparation of lessons, bad effects of living at home.
Very small for boarders.	Drilling -	Yes, for boarders.	None -	Those in use.	- - -	Expedient -	Expedient after certain age.	—
No; gymnastic bars, &c. in playground.	Yes, by a regular master, twice a week.	—	Yes, open to all.	Ordinary classical and math matical studies.	- - -	Expedient that examiners should be appointed by University.	Not expedient as a general rule.	Bad situation, early removal of boys.
- - -	Drilling optional.	—	Open on payment of 5s.	Those taught.	Arithmetic, drawing, and writing.	Expedient -	Not possible or expedient.	Parents do not co-operate.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Semi-classical Schools— Newcastle-under-Lyme.	13,000	Farming, mining, and manufacturing.	Trustees	Yes	Orig. stat. observed.	Bad	Trustees	98	98	98	Inc.
Stone	4,509	Farming & manufacturing.	Trinity College, Cambridge.	Allyn's will is.	Varied by original authority.	Good	Rent-charge, requiring no management.	15	15	15	Stat.
Walsall	38,000	Farming, manufacturing, & mining.	Clerk to governors.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Governors	1001	795	795	Inc.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Abbots Bromley	1,500	Farming	?	No	Varied by pro. of law.	Old	Trustees	20	20	All	Stat.
Aldridge	1,172	Farming and brick-making.	Trustees	—	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	140	140	All	Stat.
Audley	6,000 (parish)	Farming & mining.	Vicar	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Bad	Trustees	171	137	122	Stat.
Tatenhill (Barton-under Needwood.) *See Digest.*	1,570	Agricultural.	Drapers' Company.	?	Obsolete	Out of repair.	Committee of inhabitants.	28	26	All	Stat.
Bradley	600	Farming	Clerk to trustees.	Yes	Varied by pro. of law.	Good	Trustees	207	120	120	Stat.
Church Eaton	641	Agricultural.	Lost	—	- - -	Good	By a receiver.	198	176	139	Stat.
Dilhorne	- -	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	—	- -	251	200	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 510.)

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex-Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	£ —	—	—	Local	—	Trstees. and masters.	No	Poor children of town.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	College	—	Master and trstees.	No	Town boys	Boys only.	- - -	Selection by master and college.	—	Non-class.	—
One	20, abt.	—	—	Local	30*l.* a yr., or 600*l.* pers. estate, & membership of Ch. of England.	Governors & master.	Yes, with with consent of the Bishop of diocese.	Town boys	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Classical -	—
—	—	—	—	2 ex off.	—	Trstees. under scheme.	Yes	Parish and surrounding parishes.	Boys only.	- - -	Examination.	—	Classical -	—
None	—	None	—	Local 1 ex off.	Resident freeholdr.	Both -	Subject to C. Com.	Parish children.	—	Residence -	Nomination.	Inc.	Classical -	None
None	—	None	—	County 1 ex off.	Reside within 15 miles.	Both -	Yes	Parish children and young men.	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Claim -	Inc.	Semi-class.	Poor people.
—	—	—	—	Committee of inhabitants.	—	Trstees. and master.	?	Town boys	Boys only.	All boys in parish of Tatenhill are taken in.	- -	—	Classical -	?
—	—	—	—	Local, & Churchwardns. ex off.	—	Master and trstees.	Yes	Children and youth of parish.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	—	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees. and master.	Yes	Town boys	Boys only.	Residence abs.	Claim -	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Town boys	Boys only.	- - -	- -	—	Non-class.	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B). Day Boarders, or Day Scholars, (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Semi-classical Schools—										
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	H.M., 2d, and 3d M.	Heirs of founder or trstees.	?	H.M.	H.M.	B.A. of one of Universities.	None	Both	Rather lower class of boys.	4
Stone	H.M.	Trin. Coll.	Trin. Coll.	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Both	No change.	5
Walsall	H.M. and assist. M., commrcl. M. and assist. M.	Governors.	Governors, with consent of Bishop of Lichfield.	Governors.	Governors.	Priest of Ch. of Eng.. H. M.A. or B.A. of Camb., Ox., or Dub.	For three.	Day boys only.	Better class of boys.	4
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Abbots Bromley	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member Church of England.	For H.M.	Day boys only.	No change.	3
Aldridge	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees, subj. to Ch. Com.	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Day boys only.	No great change.	1
Audley	One master.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	None	Day boys only.		2
Tatenhill (Barton-under Needwood.)	H.M.	Drapers' Company.	?	None		English education.	H.M.	Day boys only.	Lower class.	Abt. 2 miles.
Bradley	One master and one mistress.	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—		Master and mistress.	Day boys & girls.	No change.	3
Church Eaton	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Of Established Church and able to teach classics.	Master.	Day boys only.	No change.	3
Dilhorne	*See Digest*	—		—	—		—	—		—

(*Continued on p.* 512).

OF SCHOOL.					BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional } A. Mercantile } Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who within one Year of leaving School have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Univer-sity.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent.	Per cent.													
- -	45 A 55 B	—	—	- -	- - -	—	Yes	48	32	18	(*a*) 7 a.m. (*b*) 9 p.m.	Master's supervision.	—	—
70 B. 30 C.	80 B 20 C	—	—	Trustees	H.M. - -	H.M.	Yes	24	21	15	(*a*) 6 to 7 (*b*) 8 to 9 winter and summer.	Master's study close by.	—	—
- -	25 A 75 B	1	3	Gover-nors.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
See Digest	- -	—	—	- -	H.M. - -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6 a.m. (*b*) 8½ p.m.	H.M. -	—	—
- -	20 B 80 C	—	—	Trustees	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B 50 C.	—	—	None -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	None		Drapers' Company.	- - -	No boarders now kept						- - -	—	—
- -	5 A 65 B 30 C	—	—	?	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	50 B 50 C	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	41	About 30.	To read and write.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Most out of school.	53	5	33	—	—
Stone	42	25 and 27	To read and write.	By group of subjects.	By general proficiency.	Most out of school.	8	—	—	—	—
Walsall	38	28 and 30	To read, write, and multiply.	Classics chiefly, and other subjects.	Marks and examination.	Three-fourths out of school for older boys.	73	10	31	3	—
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Abbots Bromley	40	26		Separate	By examination.	All learnt at home.	5	1	—	—	—
Aldridge	44	32	None	Separate	Yearly and other exam.	All in school, but evening lessons.	3	—	—	—	—
Audley	44	27 to 30	None	Separate, except. arith.	Yearly examination.	Five-sixths in school.	2	—	—	—	—
Tatenhill (Barton-under Needwood.)	44	25, exclusive of Sundays.			School an elementary one		—	—	—	—	—
Bradley	45	27	To read the New Testament.	By group of subjects.	Examination.	Greater part in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Church Eaton	44	25	To read	By group of subjects.	By proficiency	All in school	—	—	—	—	—
Dilhorne	46	30	To read monosyllables.				2	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 514.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Aid from tutor sometimes.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All three	53	18	All three	20	—	53	53	53	Text books
Without aid	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	26	3	All three	5	—	—	—	—	
Tutor at first	P.V.	P.V.	P.	?	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	20	Text books and dictation.	1	—	—	—	19	Text books and experiments by master and boys.
Without aid	—	—	—	—		All	4	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Master	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	46	3	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
Sometimes tutor.	P.	—	—	—	Short sentences.	—	—	Text books and dictated.	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	School an elementary one				—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		All	—	All three	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—		88	—		—	10	—	—	48	Lectures and experiments shown by the master.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	53	53	53	—	53	53	53	40	—	All but music	- - -	Yes - -	By local clergy and others.
Stone - -	40	40	40	—	25	40	40	—	—	- - - -	- - -	Weekly and half-yearly by master.	- - -
Walsall - -	All	All	All	All	18	All	All	26	—	D.F.; D.M.; music an extra.	- - -	H.M. yearly.	Appointed by trustees at Midsummer.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Abbots Bromley	All	All	6	All	All	All	All	—	All	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Appointed by H.M. and trustees.
Aldridge -	15	30	30	15	30	46	46	—	—	A few P.M. - -	- - -	- - -	Yearly -
Audley - -	10	13	10	—	—	32	32	—	—	None - -	Spelling and dictation.	Yearly -	Examiners appointed by trustees.
Tatenhill - (Barton-under-Needwood.)	49		—	—	—	All		—	—	None - -	- -	No examinations	
Bradley -	12	12	12	4	6	All	All	12	4	D.F. - -	- - -	- - -	By trustees
Church Eaton -	1st and 2nd Classes, Nos. vary generally between 20 and 30.					All	All	All	All	D.F. - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dilhorne - -	48	48	48	—	—	88	88	—	—	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on p.* 516.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
In a few cases.	To slight extent.	- - -	63	Open	H.M.	Morn. and evening, Dr. Arnold's prayers.	All	H.M. - -	Boarders only.	Boarders only.
—	- - -	Sometimes -	40	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and even. from Liturgy.	All	Parents -	- - -	Boarders only.
School divided into classical and commercial branches.			All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and eved.	All	H.M. - -	Only in Lent.	Foundationers attend.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	?	H.M. - -	None -	- - -
Yes -	- - -	- - -	46	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Special prayers before and after school.	All	Rector -	D.B. two -	At least once.
—	Yes -	- - -	32	Open to all.	Vicar	Com. Prayer Book before and after school.	—	Vicar -	Whole school.	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	All	Free school.	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	- - -	Children taught as other Sunday school children.	
Not unless parents wish it.	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent of parish.	For all, morn. and even.	All - -
—	- - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Morn. and even., Sutcliffe's.	All	Incumbent of parish.	- - -	Whole school.
—	- - -	- - -	88	—	The Mast.	The Prayer Book.	Whle. schl.	- - -	- - -	A portion only.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—									
Newcastle-under Lyme.	Yes	Seldom used.	Corporal	—	Master generally with boardrs.	About 20	96 ft. by 48.	Close	Both
Stone	Yes, except expulsion.	Public	—	Master's son assists in discipline.	Master with boys in walks.	—	?	Close	Both
Walsall	Yes, except as to expulsion.	Public	Suspension	Two, who report to H.M.	None	About 14	Grammar school ¾ acre.	Close	Both
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Abbots Bromley	Yes	Flogging in public.	Corporal	—	Master always present.	2	400 sq. yards.	Close	—
Aldridge	Yes, except in cases of expulsion.	?	Corporal and tasks.	None	—	18 or 20.	None	—	—
Audley	Yes	Public, seldom used.	All	None	—	?	130 sq. yds.	Adjacent.	—
Tatenhill (Barton-under-Needwood.)	—	Public	Yes	None	—	—	106 × 50 ft.	Joins school.	All
Bradley	Subject to trustees.	Public and private.	All	—	—	—	15 yds. by 15.	Close	To both
Church Eaton	Subject to trustees.	Public	H.M. only	—	—	—	—	Close	To both
Dilhorne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p.* 518.)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedint that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	Yes	—	Yes	A classical and mathematical course.	Tradesmen a non-classical course.	By Government.	Not expedient.	Want of co-operation of parents.
No	No	—	No	Those in use.	Those in use, except Latin and Euclid.	By present trustees.	Not possible without larger staff.	Boys leave too early by parents' desire.
No	No	—	Yes, on payment.	Classics (not exclusively) or mathematics.	Arithmetic, writing, and spelling.	Expedient, by University.	Not expedient.	Boys leave too young.
No	No	No	-	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Yes	Yes	—
No	No	—	All	Those in use, except Latin and history.	Those in use, except Latin and history.	No	Desirable and possible.	Boys leave school too young.
No	No	—	None	Those in use, except Latin.	Those in use, except Latin.	-	Possible and expedient.	Boys leave school too young.
None	None	Whle. playgrnd.	No library	Christianity, reading, writing, arith.	-	-	-	Endowment too small; children taken to work too soon.
-	Drilling	—	-	Those taught.	Reading, writing arithmetic, and spelling.	Not expedient.	Possible and sometimes expedient.	—
-	-	—	No library, but master lends books.	Reading, writing, arithmetic and religion.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion.	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	Absence of boys.
-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-	The want of a schoolroom and playground.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population, of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Gnosall	2,000	Agricultural.	Parish vestry.	Yes	- - -	Bad	Trustees and incumbent.	150	133	130	Stat.
Madeley	2,000 (parish)	Mining and farming.	- - -	—	Obsolete -	Good	Lord of manor and trustees.	65	65	65	Stat.
Wolstanton (Newchapel.)	1,709*	Coal and iron workers.	Founder's will in Episcopal Registry, other deeds with trustees.	Yes	Varied by trustees.	Fair	Trustees	135	123	116	Stat.
Rolleston	1,000	Agricultural.	Lost; copy with founder's kin.	—	Obsolete -	?	Trustees	36	36	36	Stat.
School in Abeyance—											
Tamworth†	4,326	*See Digest*	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	—	—	—

* The population of the district entitled to the benefit of the school is 22,000, according to the last census.
† School not in operation.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees by Rules now in force.	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
—	—	—	—	Local	—	Trstees.	Yes	Parish boys	Boys only.	Birth abs., poor pref.	Selection	Stat.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	1 ex off., rest local.	—	Lord of manor.	Yes	Children of parish and adjoining parishes.	Both	- - -	Claim	Inc.	Semi-class.	—
—	—	—	—	4 ex off.	—	Trstees. and master.	?	Poor boys of chapelry.	Boys only.	Residence pref.	Nomination.	Stat.	Grammar	—
—	—	—	—	All ex officio.	—	Trstees.	?	Parishioners of Rolleston and Anslow.	Both	Residence abs.	Claim -	Inc.	Non-class.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Town boys	—	- - -	- -	—	Classical -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.					Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.				School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—										
Gnosall	One	Trstees.	Trustees	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng. and qualified.	Master.	Day boys only.		3
Madeley	One	Lord of manor.	Lord of manor.	—	—	Member of Ch. of England.	—	Day boys only.	More scholars.	2
Wolstanton (Newchapel.)	H.M.	Trstees.	?	—	—	To hold no ch. office.	No	Day boys only.	Larger No. of scholars.	2½
Rolleston	H.M.	Warden of New College, Oxford.		—	—		—	Day boys only.	No change.	3
School in Abeyance—										
Tamworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OF SCHOOL.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Occupation of Parents. (The Numbers indicate the Proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent Professional Mercantile } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Yr. who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising, (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
Per cent. No boarders.	Per cent. B & C	—	3	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	1
- -	35 B 65 C	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	15 B 85 C	—	—	- -	None - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	20 B 80 C	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—		- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge required on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.* by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.* by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Gnosall	45	25	To read a little	By reading chiefly.	Examination	Grammar and geography out of school.	—	—	—	—	—
Madeley	46	—	—	By reading chiefly.	Examination	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—
Wolstanton (Newchapel.)	44	27½	To read a little.	Separate	Proficiency	Usually all out of school.	—	—	—	—	—
Rolleston	46	25	To read the New Testament.	Not excepting reading.	—	All out of school, without supervision.	2	—	—	—	—
School in Abeyance—											
Tamworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken srom Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Methematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Grammar, geography, and spelling.	—	—	—	—	. . .	All	—	Text books and dictation.	—	3	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	78	—	All three .	4	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	34	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	28	1	Text Books .	1	2	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music. T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed either by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Gnosall	12	12	12	—	—	All	All	—	All vocal.	-	-	-	Once by rural dean.
Madeley	28	28	28	—	28	78	78	—	—	Vocal music	-	-	Inspectors twice.
Wolstanton (Newchapel.)	—	16	16	—	11	34	34	Printing 7	—	-	Mental arithmetic.	Master and trustees. yearly	-
Rolleston	—	6	10	2	3	28	28	—	—	-	-	-	Sometimes by patron.
School in Abeyance—													
Tamworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars											
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
—	- - - -	- - -	All	Ch. of Eng.	Mast. & Incumbent.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent of parish.	There are lessons for all.	Free boys expected to attend.
—	- - - -	- - -	78	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	- - -	All -	- - -
Very slightly.	Very slightly.	- - -	33	Ch. of Eng.	?	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All	Incumbent -	- - -	- - -
—	- - - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	Rector -	- - - -	- - - -
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Gnosall	Yes	—	—	On Sunday to report to H.M.	—	10	25 yds. by 10.	Close	There are no brders.
Madeley	Yes	Corporal in public.	All	—	—	—	Very small.	Close	—
Wolstanton (Newchapel.)	H.M.	Public	—	—	None	—	None	—	—
Rolleston	H.M.	Public	—	—	None	10	Half an acre.	Close	Both
School in Abeyance—									
Tamworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
-	-	—	All	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Reading	Expedient	Possible	Non-attendance.
-	-	—	-	Scripture, writing, reading, and arithmetic.	-	-	-	—
None	No	—	None	Those taught.	Those taught	Not expedient at present.	Possible in very limited degree.	Boys leave too early.
-	No	No	No	Those in use.	Those in use	Not expedient.	Possible and expedient.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

(See explanatory Note on page 159.)

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
ALDRIDGE: Girls' School.	1,179	Unknown -	—	15*l.* 1*s.*	6*l.* 15*s.*	8*l.* 6*s.*	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
BARLASTON -	637	Thomas Mills	1792	£ 15	£ —	£ —	Yes -	2*d.*	Farmers, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.	16	32
GREAT BARR: Addyes's Free School.	1,075	Thomas Addyes.	1722	55	55	*	Yes -	None	Labourers and mechanics.	20 in boys' Nat. Sch.	—
Girls' School -	„	J. Scott and J. Gibbons.	—	4	(as returned in 1824.)		Charge on Skip and Pinfold Farms now				
BETLEY: Boys' School.	850	George Tollet	1824	8	8	—	No. -	5*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*	Tradesmen, farmers, labourers.	80	—
Girls' School -	„									24	102
BIDDULPH -	3,468	Anne Bellot 1754; Samuel Moulton. 1795; Thomas Rowley. 1824		13	13	—	Yes -	3*d.*, 6*d.*, 8*d.* (12 free)	Farmers, tradesmen, and colliers.	20	27
BILSTON - -	24,364	J. Perry -	1699	16	10	6	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)			20	(edu-
BLITHFIELD -	338	Elizabeth Bagot and Jane Jones.	1729	33	33	—	Yes -	(2*s.* and 8*d.* a month.)	Farmers, farm labourers, &c.	26	18
BLYMHILL -	591	Rev. J. Taylor	1671	13*l.* 5*s.*	(as returned in 1825).		Yes -	3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	43	23
BOBBINGTON -	431	Hannah and Mary Corbett.	1792	42	20	22	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and poorest inhabitants.	20	12

* Boys' clothing provided from a separate source.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Clothing. Girls.	Board. Boys.	Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	One of the trustees.	Neither	No	One mist.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Committee of boys' Nat. sch.	Neither	Yes	One.
paid to National School (return by incumbent in 1868).										
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Three	Managers	Cert.	Yes	4 (paid).
—	—	—	—	None				Cert.	Yes	2 (paid).
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	V. and ch. wardens.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
cated in St. Leonard's National Schools, and clothed from Humfry Perry's charity.)										
—	15	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	2 boys M.B.	- - -	- -	- -	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
20	12	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to					Boys.	Girls.
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.					
				£	£	£					
BROCKTON (par. BASWICH).	278	Lady Dorothy Bridgman.	(Dds. lost).	18	18	—	No	(1s. a qurter.)	Various - -	16	14
BUCKNALL - - (par. Stoke-on-Trent).	1,498	W. Shallcross	1719	5	5	—	No	2d., 3d., 4d.	Colliers, farm labourers, and potters.	48	6
BURNTWOOD -	1,634	Madam Ball -	1769	30	30	—	Yes	2d. & 3d. (20 free).	Agriculture and mining.	30	40
BURSLEM - -	22,327	Subscription -	1749	29l. 8s.	29l. 8s.	(Information from Charity Commissioners).					
BURTON-ON-TRENT	13,671	Richard Alsop	1730	450	24	*	No	None	Labourers -	30 in Nat. Sch.	—
CHEADLE: Monkhouse Free School.	4,803	Henry Stubbs	1685	21	21	—	Yes	4d.	Farmers, tradesmen, miners, labourers, &c.	‡	‡
CHEDDLETON -	1,802	Rev. A. F. Boucher.	1729	8		—	No	6d., 3d., 1d.	Small moorland farmers and labourers.	85	57
COLTON: Free School Webb's School	629	Thos. Webb, John Webb, and John Spencer.	1763 (united 1862).	86	86	—	Yes	3d., 2d., 1d.	Labourers -	34	45
COSELEY, CHRIST-CHURCH.	15,796	Samuel Timmins and others.	1753	27	19§	—	No	3d. to 10d. (some free).	Iron workers, colliers, &c.	7	6

* Income formerly about 40l.; great increase arises from a sale to a railway company. Scheme for administration of charity under trustees' consideration. ‡ School closed for repairs. § Some houses unoccupied.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Mist. uncert.	No	Mist. and husband.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Clergyman.	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
6†	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Thirteen		Certificated	Yes	Six.
—	—	—	—		None	Ten	Trustees	Certificated	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	One.

† Out of Francis Astle's charity.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
DARLASTON (par. Stone). (Froghole School.)	9,382	William Jervis	1744	15*	15*	—	No	1½ (25 girls free).	Labourers	15	25
ECCLESHALL	4,398	Endowed by Robert Mynors.	1808	2	2	—	No	(4*d.* 4*s.* a year).	Farmers and tradesmen.	30	—
ENDON (par. Leek).	1,241	Lord of manor	1750	—	7	(Information from Charity Commission).					
ENVILLE:—Gravenor's School.	850	Edward Gravenor.	1654	5	5	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	6 in par. sch.	—
" Lady D. Grey's school.	"	Lady Dorothy Grey.	1755	70	20*l.* 10*s.*	49*l.* 10*s.*	Yes	None	Labourers principally.	—	6
FOREBRIDGE, S. PAUL (par. Castle Church).	2,531	D. Bridgeman	Unknown.	50	50	—	Yes	2*d.*	Open to every poor inhabitant.	(In Nat. school, which has 112 scholrs.)	
FORSBROOK, S. Peter.	765	William Amory	1728	29	25	—	No	None	Labourers (chiefly agricultural).	34	—
GRINDON	371	Mrs. Stubbs	—	30	30	—	Yes	None	Farmers	31	27
HANBURY	543	Isaac Hawkins Browne.	1783	40	40	—	Yes	6*d.* to 1*d.*	Agricultural	50	53
HARBORNE	3,617	Subscription	—	10	10	—	Yes (Mast.)	2*d.*	Artisans and agricultural labourers.	85	69

* As reported in 1825. Now 30*l.*, including free gifts from Hon. Mrs. Forester and the present Mr. Jervis.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Doubtful if any.	Heads of Darlaston and Meaford jointly.	Neither	No	One mistress.
—	—	—	—	8 L., 2 F., 2 E.A., 2 M.B.	None	Vicar	Ratepayers claim to appoint.	Neither	No	Master only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	Two and monitor.
—	6	—	6	None	One	One	Trustees	Mistress uncertificated.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	One master.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Master only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Vicar	Master certificated.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twenty-four.	Trustees and vicar.	Boys' teacher certificated.	Yes	Master and two mistresses.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
HOPWAS	277	Thomas Barnes	1717	15	15	—	Yes	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	28	29
IPSTONES	1,904	Mary Richardson.	1680	44	43	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Farmers, labourers and miners.	57	42
KING'S BROMLEY	638	Richard Cross	1699	120	95	—	Yes	(Parishioners free.)	Farmers, small tradesmen, and farm labourers.	40	—
KINGSLEY	2,040	John Stubbs	1703	182	89	19	Yes	1*d.*	Farmers, agricultural labourers, and miners.	42	33
KNIGHTON (par. Mucklestone.)	143	- - -	—	18	18	—	No	1*d.*	Farmers and farm labourers.	53	31
LANE END (par. Stoke-on-Trent.)	16,690	John Bourne	1760	47	47	—	No	2*d.* to 4*d.*	Artisans	130	—
LEIGH	902	Stephen Spencer.	1620	72	72	—	Yes	None	Farmers, tradesmen, and farm labourers.	61	—
LICHFIELD:— Minors' School	6,893	Thomas Minors	1677	107	103	—	Yes	(30 free)	Mechanics and labourers.	80	—
LONGNOR (par. ALSTONEFIELD).	514	J. Robinson	1793	2	2	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
MADELEY	1,940	Sir John Offley Lady Houghton.	1645 recent.	35	35	—	No	(3*s.* a year).	Mining and agricultural.	15	53

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.).	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Mist. uncert.	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	3 boys E., 4 boys M., 10 boys N.Sc.	None	Three	Trustees and managers.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Five.
—	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Rectors of Yoxall and Hamstall Ridware.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector of Mucklestone.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	1 L., 1 E.A., 6 M.B.	None	Three	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. alone.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three of Lady Houghton's trst.	Lord of manor.	Mist. cert.	Yes	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
MEAR LANE (par. STOKE).	—	Very Rev. T. Allen, LL.D.	1731	School discontinued, and no rent paid since 1789. Case certified to							
MARCHINGTON (par. Hanbury).	484	F. Wheeldon	1781	10	10	—	Yes	Total fees abt. 13*l.*	Farmers and labourers.	34	26
NEWBOROUGH	788	Unknown	Unknown.	4	4	—	(Not from endowment).	2*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	46	—
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.	12,938	Rev. Edward Orme.	1704 about	2,200*	458	5	Yes	None	Artisans and labourers.	150	—
Dame's School.	„	J. Cowell	1674	8	8	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
NORTON CANES	1,628	Phineas Hussey and others.	—	70	45†	—	Yes	3*d.* and 2*d.*	Farmers, small tradesmen, & labourers.	68	62
PATTINGHAM:—National School.	959	Unknown	Unknown.	6	6	—	No	1*d.* (wrtng. 1*d.* extra).	Chiefly labourers.	67	66
PENKRIDGE	2,510	E. Littleton and others.	1695	36‡ (as returned in 1824)				12 free, rest 2*d.* & 4*d.*	Mechanics and labourers.	12 in Nat. School.	
PENN	1,765	Rev. Charles Wynn.	1714	96	65	—	Yes	1*d.*, 3*d.*, and 5*d.*	Agricultural labourers, small tradesmen, &c.	49	40
REDDAL HILL	10,349	George Macmillan.	1792	92	92§	—	Yes	None	Nail and chain makers, &c.	110	60
ROWLEY REGIS	19,785	Lady E. Monnins. / George Macmillan.	1703 / 1792	15, including 5*l.* for purchase of books (as returned in 1823). (*See* Reddal Hill).			Yes	None	Nail and chain makers, &c.	Bequest withheld 54	42

*1,400*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* of gross income derived from royalties from mines, see the accounts in p. 536. †25*l.* per annum pension to late master (since dead). ‡ Funds of endowed school applied towards paying salary of National schoolmaster (return signed by Lord Hatherton in 1867). § Including sum paid to school at Rowley Regis.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Attorney-General (return in 1825). No such school (return by Incumbent of Normacot in 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Clergyman and churchwardens.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	5 M.B.	None	Vicar of Hanbury and incumbent and churchwardens.		Neither	No	Mast. *only.*
—	—	—	—	42 M.B.	Two	Twelve	Trustees	Junior assistant certificated.	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Four.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None, but vicar acts.	Vicar	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	-	-	-	-	Cert.	Yes	Master and 1 pupil-teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Master, mistress, and monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mastr and mistress.
transferred with sanction of Charity Commissioners in 1830 to Macmillan's School. Income for the last three years by occupier of estate upon which it is charged. (Return 1867).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Master and mistress.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
RUGELEY: Banford's Charity.	4,362	John Bamford	1733	36	School in abeyance; income at present applied in improving						
SHEEN - -	427	Richard Ward and others.	1674	10	10	—	No -	None	Agricultural labourers and widows.	6 in Nat. Sch.	6
SMETHWICK: Old Church School.	1,058	Dorothy Parkes	1727 about	14	14	—	Yes -	None	Labouring poor	15	
STONE - - Fulford.	4,509	T. Shalcross -	1649	2	2	(Information from Charity Commissioners).					
„ CHRIST-CHURCH. Knewhall School.	4,629	Geo. Hyatt -	1747	(Mixed charity)	5	—	No -	None	Labourers -	4	5
STOWE - -	1,267	Unknown	—	15*							
TALK-O'-TH'-HILL (par. Audley.)	2,089	- - -	1761	15	(as returned in 1825. According to accounts last sent to						
TIPTON: St. Martin's National School.	28,870	S. Woodall -	1796	11	11	—	No -	2*d.* to 6*d.*	Working classes.	210	—
TRENTHAM -	4,611	Lady K. Leveson.	1670	20	20	—	Yes (lent).	3*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, quarterly.	Various -	38	2
TRYSULL - -	610	Thomas Rudge	1707	20	20	—	Yes -	2*d.* or 4*d.*	Agricultural -	40	53

* 10*l.* from endowment, paid by Lord Ferrars.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Bookkeeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N. Sc.)						
estate. Under a scheme recently sanctioned by Charity Commissioners two-thirds of income will be applied to National School at Rugeley, and one-third to that at Brereton.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Inc. and churchwardens.		Mist. cert., mast. not yet.	Yes	Two usually.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Managing committee.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Incumbent.	Neither	Yes	One until Ladyday 1867.
Charity Commissioners, payment of rentcharge not acknowledged.)										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	National school committee.	Cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy E.A., 15 boys M.B.*	None	None	Duke of Sutherland.	Cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Mast. and assistant mast.

* Class of eight boys for Natural Science about to be started (June 1867).

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866).			House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction.	
				Gross.	Net applied to						
					Education.	Other Benefit of Scholars.				Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
TUTBURY - -	1,982	Richard Wakefield.	1733	44	44	—	Yes	None	Labourers -	30	—
WALSALL: National School	37,760	Unknown -	—	41	41*	—	Yes (both).	2*d.* and 3*d.* (40 free).	Saddlers, &c. -	300	135
WARSLOW - (par. Alstonefield).	689	Subscription -	1788	24	24	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (32 free).	Farmers, small shopkeepers, and labourers.	40	30
WATERFALL -	468	Subscription -	1780	9	9	—	Yes	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Generally labourers.	5	6
WHITTINGTON -	819	Sarah Neal -	1741	9†	9†	—	Yes (both).	2*d.*	Generally agricultural labourers.	35	35 35 (infants).
WOLVERHAMPTON: Blue Coat School	60,860	Unknown -	—	356	211	145‡	Yes	2*d.*	Various; very poor.	28	23
YOXALL - -	1,443	Thos. and Sarah Taylor.	1695	10	10	—	Yes	4*d.* to 1½*d.*	Labourers generally.	50	—

* School mainly supported by subscriptions, &c.
† Besides about half an acre of land, &c.
5*l.* paid over to St. Matthias and St. Peter's churchwardens.
‡ Besides 96*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* raised by voluntary contributions.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	10 M.B.	Four	Seven	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	Two.
20	20	—	—	None	None	—	Managers or trustees.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Six male and four female.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Master, mist., and infant school teacher.
28	23	8	11	None	(Eight children had their weekly payments returned on leaving).	Twelve	Trustees	Master cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Two	Rector and trustees jointly.	Neither	No	Mast. only.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—ORME'S CHARITY.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last account -	467	16	6
To rents received - -	187	6	4
„ royalties on mines -	1,016	8	0
„ dividends on consols (23,430*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*) - - -	691	3	10
„ interest from bankers - -	31	12	2
	£2 394	6	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
By gas and coals - -	14	4	10
„ apprentice fees - - -	5	0	0
„ rates, taxes, insurance, &c. -	4	13	1
„ property tax - - -	2	7	10
„ chief rents, tithe, rentcharge, &c. - - -	2	15	9
„ architect - - -	25	0	0
„ mineral surveyor - -	20	0	0
„ masters salary - - -	335	0	0
„ repairs and cleaning school premises - - -	11	10	6
„ repairs of estates - - -	4	15	3
„ books and stationery - -	38	9	0
„ treat to boys and examination -	3	15	0
„ clerk, receiver, &c. - -	39	7	6
„ sundries, postage, &c. - -	1	15	10
Balance in hand - -	1,885	12	3
	£2,394	6	10

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

BEWDLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

When visited by the Charity Commissioners in 1833, the free grammar school of Bewdley had fallen completely into decay; the head master having ceased to teach, while continuing to draw his salary, and the usher, who also kept a private boarding school, having been left to give elementary instruction to such boys as chose to come to him. The accounts of the school revenue were in great disorder, being mixed up with those of the property belonging to the corporation, who had been appointed governors of the school by a charter of King James I.; and several houses and pieces of land belonging to the charity had been lost. The Commissioners therefore certified the case to the Attorney General; a suit was instituted in Chancery in 1835; in 1856 a scheme was framed by the court, and in 1864, at the expiration of no fewer than 29 years, the grammar school was reopened under the present head master, a clergyman and graduate of Cambridge.

The school is at present governed by this scheme of 1856, modified by a Charity Commission order of 1865. The trustees are residents in the town and neighbourhood; they are directed to meet quarterly, but it is often found hard to make up a quorum. The income, which is entirely managed by them, is derived from the rents of old houses lying in various parts of the borough, from rentcharges, and from the produce of 350*l.* in the public funds. It amounts now to about 70*l.*, and is not likely to increase. The chancery proceedings were of course a heavy drain upon it; in 1857 the sum of nearly 400*l.*, more than five years net income, was paid for the costs of the Attorney General and the solicitors employed. The whole proceeds, after deducting expenses of management, go to the master, who has also a house and garden, worth 25*l.* The single schoolroom is neat and well furnished; too small, however, for the number of boys who might be expected in a town of this size. There is a small playground behind.

The school having been opened after its thirty years sleep only three years before my visit has not yet had time to make good its footing in the town against private academies. I found about 16 boys in it (total number on the books 18), five or six of whom were at Latin, though not far advanced, none at Greek, three or four at elementary mathematics, and six at French. Their Latin

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

was not strong, nor their English grammar; geography and history were better; spelling pretty fair; arithmetic poorish. Three tried questions in elementary algebra, and two of these acquitted themselves well.

The boys had most of them been a very short time in school, and seemed to have come very ill prepared to it; their somewhat unsatisfactory performances were therefore no reflection on the master, who is a man of learning as well as a good teacher. The salary is small, not exceeding 60*l.* from the endowment and 60*l.* from fees; and Bewdley has nothing to recommend it but its beautiful situation among rich woods on the banks of the Severn. It is a sleepy little place, where scarcely more than 40 or 50 day boys can be hoped for in the school, and those too boys whose parents would usually object to classics and mathematics. Hence it is the more desirable to remove the restriction of the school to the town and its hamlets, and the limitation of the number of boarders to 20. Two or three miles from Bewdley is the thriving town of Stourport wherein is no grammar school, and whence boys might be expected to come if they were admitted at the same charge as that made on Bewdley boys. At present the master receives no boarders, saying that to take less than 15 or 20 would be no gain, and being prevented by the scheme from taking more than 20. The owner of a private adventure school in the town has a great number of farmers' sons as boarders; and an active man in the grammar school might look to be equally successful.

There are charities of considerable value in the town; some of them, I was told, productive only of mischief. One in particular, called the Mill Meadow Charity, has a revenue of 100*l.* a year or thereabouts, and is distributed in sums of from 2*s.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* to those who apply for it, among whom are many persons far above poverty. Last distribution it appears that 1,300 applicants appeared, that is, one fourth part of the whole population of Bewdley.

If this money were applied in aid of the impoverished grammar school the poor would be no sufferers.

As an instance of the way in which public objects are neglected in these small country towns, it may be stated that in Bewdley there is a valuable library of books, bequeathed by one Dr. Wigan 48 years ago, to the rector and the grammar-school master, for the use of the town and neighbourhood. For want of a proper place to keep it in this library it is now stowed away in a corner, where it is used by one only of the inhabitants, while its very existence is unknown to most of them.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 555, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Gregory, John, and Thomas Ballard, by deed, 6th December 1599, gave site of school. William Monnox, by will, 17th April

1591, charged an estate known as Pentruent, at Church Stoke in Montgomeryshire, with annual payment of 6*l.* for maintenance of a free school. Humphrey Hill, by will, 10th January 1599, gave five houses with gardens in Bewdley, and rent of certain waste lands in Rock, during the years unexpired, in leases long since made, towards maintenance of free school. King James I., by letters patent, 12th September 1606, incorporated bailiff and burgesses of borough as governors, with usual powers. Thomas Weaver, by will, 27th March 1609, gave 5*s.* a year charged upon Wheatsheaf inn in Bewdley. John Millward, by will, 11th March 1610, gave 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, charged upon Crundall meadows in parish of Kidderminster. Richard Clare, by will, 10th May 1618, gave 5*s.* a year payable out of two houses in Upper Street. One Barber, A.D. 1619, gave 10*l.*, which was disbursed towards redemption of market tolls; 1*l.* annually to be paid out of such tolls to schoolmaster. John Clare, by will, 21st January 1621, gave 3*s.* a year payable out of premises in Bewdley. Hugh Pooler, 27th December 1621, gave 20*l.*, in consideration of which governors ordered 40*s.* a year to be paid to schoolmaster out of market tolls. John Lowe gave 10*l.*, which before A.D. 1643 was laid out in premises and half an acre of land in Bewdley, which, A.D. 1833, were of the annual value of 25*l.*, but were subject to a lease at a reserved rent of 2*l.* 2*s.*, which would expire 25th March 1868. William Keye, by will, 3rd December 1625, gave 20*s.* a year payable out of premises in Barkhill. John Tyler gave, by will, 5*s.* a year, payable out of a garden at the Tinker's Gate. Joan Tyler gave 20*s.* John Wakeman, A.D. 1640, gave 40*s.* An unknown benefactor gave an annuity of 6*s.* 8*d.*, charged on a house and land known as Gibraltar near Bewdley. Richard Vickaris, by deed A.D. 1661, gave 5*l.* per annum for high master. Thomas Cooke, by will, A.D. 1693, gave 6*l.* yearly towards maintenance of school. Deeds in custody of solicitor to trustees.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment, 95*l.* gross, 68*l.* net, of which 60*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the better education of the boys and youths within the borough and the liberties and precincts thereof (Letters Patent). All boys residing within borough, parishes of Ribbesford and Dowles, hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, and Netherton, and other precincts and liberties, if any, of borough, of age of seven years and upwards, of good character, able to read and write, and not unfitted by infectiou disease or other sufficient cause, to be capable of admission on payment of fee$_s$ provided by scheme. No boy entitled to remain after 18. (Scheme A.D. 1856.$_s$

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good arts, virtue, and learning (Letters Patent). Principles of the Christian religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, sacred and profane history, geography, land surveying, book-keeping, rudiments of natural philosophy, general English literature, and such other branches of education as seem expedient to trustees (Scheme). In addition to subjects specified in scheme, Greek and Latin classics, mathematics, and French and German languages, for which trustees may require payment of a capitation fee not exceeding 1*l.* (Order of Charity Commmissioners A.D. 1865.)

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, June 1856; varied by order of Charity Commissioners, 6th Jan. 1865.

Borough charity trustees; at general meetings five, a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint head master and usher.

Head master and usher must be members of Church of England; may not have other employment duties of which may interfere with their school duties. Removed by resolution of two thirds of trustees present at special meeting called on requisition in writing signed by three trustees, and whereat half-existing number of trustees are present; provided such resolution be entered on minutes, and signed by trustees voting for same, and copy thereof left at last place of abode in England of master or usher; provided also, such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval. May show cause, on petition to Court of Chancery, against such removal. Head master allowed to take 20 boarders, they paying capitation fees as day boys.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical; in age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master's salary, 60*l.* from endowment, besides house. Entitled to two-thirds of fees left after payments thereout for prizes, stationery, &c. No usher at present.

Day Scholars.—27; chiefly sons of tradesmen. Capitation fee, 3*l.* per annum. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

Religious instruction in Bible, Liturgy, and Church Catechism. No prayers used at present.

All receive religious instruction, and learn Latin, arithmetic, history, and geography; 25 learn French; 17, physics, natural history, and chemistry, English literature and composition; 12, mathematics; 5, Greek; 3, book-keeping and mensuration.

School examined half-yearly by master.

Corporal punishment not as yet had recourse to.

Playground, 93 feet by 33.

School only recently reopened after having been closed many years.

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school nominally 33 hours in the week.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents and arrears	46	6	9
Rentcharges	12	15	0
Dividends on consols (350*l.*)	11	15	2
„ 200*l.* (Charity Commissioners)	6	0	0
Sale of old materials	4	0	0
„ consols	45	5	0
Balance in hand	43	15	9
	£169	17	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Rates and taxes	1	16	8
Master's salary (three quarters), less property tax	44	2	6
Treasurer's salary	5	0	0
Insurance	1	15	7
Repairs and cleaning	43	0	11
Architect's bill	35	16	0
Tradesmen's bills, &c.	16	9	5
Balance	21	16	7
	£169	17	8

Note.—Arrears of income due 31st December 1865, 3*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Rev. John Walcot, Rector of Ribbesford, Bewdley.
The Rev. John Fortescue, Incumbent of St Ann's, Bewdley.
The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rector of Dowles, near Bewdley.
The Rev. Josiah Turner Lea, Incumbent of Far Forest Parsonage, Bewdley.
Thomas Sheward Cartwright, Esq., Wribbenhall, Bewdley.
Alfred Maurice Clinch, Bank Manager, Bewdley.
Thomas Edward Dalley, Stationer, Bewdley.
John Gabb, Surgeon, Bewdley.
Benjamin Gardner, Solicitor, Bewdley.
John Wildman Thomas Lea, Solicitor, Bewdley.
Thomas Owens, Grocer, Bewdley.
John Reeve, Grocer, Bewdley.
Robert Henry Whitcombe, Solicitor, Bewdley.

Clerk to Trustees:

R. H. Whitcombe, Bewdley.

Head Master:

Rev. Wm. Grist.

BROMSGROVE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I. *History.*—The grammar school of Bromsgrove, like so many others, seems to have arisen out of a chantry foundation. King Edward VI., who is commonly accounted its founder, did nothing more than continue the payment of 7*l.* per annum which the chantry priest had already enjoyed; and it was not till more than a century later that it received the endowment which has enabled it to take rank among the chief schools of the county. In A.D. 1693 Sir Thomas Cookes virtually re-founded it, endowing it with a rentcharge of 50*l.* per annum, and making provision for the clothing and gratuituous education of 12 blue boys. Three years afterwards, in founding Worcester College, Oxford, he gave a preference in election to scholarships there to scholars from Bromsgrove and Feckenham, and in default of fit candidates from these two schools, to certain other schools in Worcestershire. In spite of such considerable advantages, the school was often, during the 130 years following, in a very low and inefficient state; and its present prosperity dates no further back than 1832, when Dr. Jacob was appointed head master. The improvements which he began have been vigorously followed up by his successor, the present head master,* under whom the numbers have risen from 17 in 1843 † to about 100 in 1865; while the university distinctions gained by its pupils have won for its teaching a high, and, as there is reason to believe, a deserved reputation.

II. *Constitution and Management.*—The financial state of the school sufficiently appears from the answers given by the trustees. The head master receives 20*l.* from Sir Thos. Cookes' foundation, in consideration of the teaching he provides for the blue boys, as well as other small sums which raise his fixed salary to a total of 35*l.*, the rest of his income being derived from the profits upon an establishment in which there are at present about 90 boarders. The report of the Charity Commission states that Sir Thos. Cookes had by his will charged the successive possessors of an estate of his at Northfield with the annual payment of 40*s.* to the school, but that it did not appear that this charge had ever been paid by the persons who had possessed this estate. The trustees, having obtained the opinion of two eminent lawyers, appear in A.D. 1780 to have resolved to take proceedings in Chancery for the recovery of the arrears. They had not, however, so done in 1833; and the Charity Commission accordingly submitted the facts to the consideration of the Attorney General. Inquiring from the present trustees whether any steps had since been taken, they declared themselves unable to give me any information on the subject. The Northfield estate has now gone quite away from Sir Thomas Cookes' descendants.

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* Since the date of my visit (November 1866) the then head master has retired.

† The maximum between 1833 and 1844 had been 35.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

At present it is only the rentcharge of 50*l.* which passes through the hands of the trustees, the other sums being paid direct to the head master. Some inconvenience arises from this practice, especially as regards a field whose rent is paid by its tenant to the head master; and the latter expressed to me his belief that it would be better to have this field sold, and the proceeds invested. In this view the trustees seemed to concur.

III. *Buildings.*—As respects its buildings, the school has increased surprisingly within the last thirty-five years. As it was impossible, however, for the last and the present head master to anticipate its growth, and as the funds at their command were never large enough to enable them to carry out a comprehensive scheme of extension, the additions made have been fragmentary and irregular, and the external aspect of the school is at present neither imposing nor elegant.

The school rooms are in two detached buildings. One, also used as a dining-hall, is large and commodious; the others, although not unhealthy, might with advantage be somewhat larger and more conveniently arranged. The bed rooms are partly in the head master's house, and partly in a separate building over the school rooms, the latter being placed under the charge of the junior assistant master. All are well ventilated. There is a neat school chapel, which at the time of my visit was being enlarged, and the provision of playground and cricket-field is satisfactory.

IV. *Government.*—The government of the school is vested in thirty trustees, of whom there are now seventeen surviving. Not many of them live in the immediate neighbourhood, or take any active interest in the conduct of the school. They have the less motive to do so, in that they do not choose the master, who is appointed by the heir of Sir Thomas Cookes, or the owner of the Bentley estate, and that the great majority of the scholars are the head master's boarders—a circumstance which gives to the school almost the character of a private establishment. Thus the functions of the trustees do not in practice go much beyond the receiving and accounting for the 50*l.* rentcharge, and the selecting of the twelve blue boys. The method by which trustees are appointed is somewhat awkward. The foundation deed directed that when the number should have sunk to six, it should be restored to its full strength; the heirs male of Sir Thomas, or the owner of the Bentley estate, nominating the new trustees, and the old trustees executing a conveyance to them. The result of this divided responsibility has been that the renewal is sometimes long neglected. On the last occasion the number had fallen to one when the representative of Sir Thos. was persuaded to make a nomination; the matter was then taken for sanction to the Court of Chancery, and expenses were incurred amounting to 39*l.*, which the head master had to pay.

V. *Educational arrangements.*—Educationally considered, the school consists of three classes of boys—the boarders, averaging 90, the paying day scholars, averaging 10 or 12; and the foundationers or blue boys. Between the two former of these classes,

there is no external distinction. Both are of the same social rank (the high fees excluding the great bulk of the townspeople); and although there is a certain tendency among the boarders to look down upon the day boys, this does not appear to prevent any day boy who is personally unexceptionable from becoming popular enough among his companions. The head master, as I was told in the town, is impartial between them. The school curriculum is classical, and directed chiefly to prepare boys for the Universities. There is, however, a modern department taught by one master, in which boys may be placed before entering the fourth form; and in this Greek is dropped, and attention concentrated upon mathematics and French, not without Latin. The intellectual level of the modern pupils is, as I was informed, and saw reason on examination to believe, not equal to that of boys of the same standing in the classical forms; partly, no doubt, because lazy boys persuade their parents to have them placed there in order that they may escape Greek. French and German are both undertaken by the head master, who has a notable gift for the teaching of languages; and it is a peculiarity of the school that in the sixth form boys have—also, of course, from the head master—the elements of Hebrew. This does not seem to interfere with their proficiency in Latin and Greek, and has some effect, as I was told, in giving them a taste for philology.

The twelve foundationers or blue boys are kept altogether distinct from the rest of the school.* They are taught sometimes in one of the ordinary school rooms, and at other times in a small and imperfectly ventilated room, also used as the school lavatory, to the no small displeasure of the tradespeople of the town, who urge that as a part, and in Sir Thomas Cookes' view perhaps the most important part, of the foundation, they deserve less contemptuous treatment. They are dressed in a coat of blue and in knee-breeches (happily not also in yellow stockings), and are chosen by the trustees from among the artisans of the town (who are mostly nail-makers) and the smaller tradespeople. Two are nominated annually, the charity lasting for six years, and including, besides clothing and free education, the gift of a suit of clothes and an apprentice fee at the end of the period. They are of course objects of scorn to the rest of the school; and although pains are taken to keep them apart, it is found hard to prevent frays from occurring. The rules of the foundation order that they should learn Latin and (if capable) Greek; but this is not now done, and does not seem to have been usually done for many years past.† Nor, indeed, is the teacher to whose sole charge they are now committed competent to give classical instruction. The parents of these children are not, it is true, likely to wish them to learn Latin and Greek; but there appears to be a feeling in the town and neighbourhood, that as Sir Thomas Cookes evidently meant the charity boys to be eligible for scholarships at

* But see p. 548.

† In their report of 1833, the Charity Commissioners animadvert upon a state of things apparently similar to that which I found.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Worcester College, and in fact expressed a desire in founding that college to benefit boys "whose parents should be of the "meanest degree or ability," his instructions are on the present system defeated, and the sons of the poor virtually excluded from the means of rising in the world which he had provided.*

As respects its university, privileges generally, Bromsgrove has been mo re fortunate than most schools, in that it has retained the first right to scholarships and exhibitions at Worcester College. Usually a deputation from the college comes down, and examines candidates for the one scholarship and the one exhibition which fall vacant annually. In most years one or more boys are found qualified; if not, the scholarship is thrown open to competition. This had happened at the Midsummer examination preceeding my visit. Some of the trustees were disposed to complain that the college had fixed too high a standard; but I could not find that there was any reason to think this had been the case The cause merely was, that on this particular occasion the sixth form had been weaker than usual. It need not be said that it is this right of preference at Worcester College that makes the fortune of the school, and gives it an importance to which neither its revenues nor its local position could at all entitle it.

VI. *Results of Examination.*—The school was examined throughout by printed papers, and some of the classes also orally. Several boys in the sixth form did very good translations from a previously unseen piece of Cicero, as well as creditable Latin prose. The fourth form was much less successful in attempting an unseen piece of Ovid, nor did it appear to much advantage in a written examination on geography. The fifth showed a good knowledge of Roman history; the second was respectable in English history and in geography. Spelling, which I tested in the middle and lower parts of the school by giving a piece to be written from dictation, was fair, though not quite so good as one might have expected among boys in the social position of these boys. Good translations of previously unseen passages from French authors were written by most of the boys in the "shell." In Euclid and algebra some very good work was done by the sixth form and the "shell" or modern division; some also, although less, by the fifth form. This form (the fifth) was pretty fair in arithmetic; the fourth and second forms, and indeed the middle and lower parts of the school generally, were somewhat weak. Judged by its upper classes, and especially by the Latin and Greek of those classes, the school-work deserves much praise, nor do I know that any part of it can be called positively unsatisfactory. In some of the forms, however, the teaching is not all that it might be, and the arithmetic in particular does not seem to be handled with sufficient vigour.

* There is an impression in the minds of the townspeople that the Oxford University Reform Act expressly excluded these charity boys. But, so far as I could discover, this is a mistake. They have, legally, all the rights of other pupils at Bromsgrove school, although, of course, practically excluded by the want of classical instruction, which could alone qualify them to become candidates.

The twelve "blue boys," as has been said, are taught separately, and did not strike me as having been very well taught. They answered fairly in geography and tolerably in history, but their arithmetic, and especially their arithmetical notation, was below the mark. It is fair to say that they seemed flurried and nervous.

VII. *Summary. General Observations.*—It will be understood from what has been said, that Bromsgrove is a flourishing and on the whole an efficient school, giving at moderate fees a good classical and fair mathematical education, as well as excellent instruction in French and German. This prosperity is owing partly to the possession of such considerable privileges at Worcester College, Oxford; partly to the energy and versatility of the present head master, and for this very reason it may be feared that it will not be permanent. It must also be observed that it is not a prosperity which confers much benefit upon the immediate locality. Nine-tenths of the pupils are boarders; and of the boarders not more than a fourth (as I ascertained by examining the list) belong to Worcestershire and the adjoining parts of Stafford and Warwick. A great many come from Ireland. The present scale of fees altogether excludes the shopkeepers of the town; and the ten or a dozen day scholars are the sons of well-to-do professional men or persons of property in the neighbourhood. The trustees are not dissatisfied, since the school maintains its credit; and the townspeople, who derive some advantage from the custom of so large a boarding establishment, do not seem to complain. But the education of the commercial class generally is nowise affected by the presence of the grammar school; and the object of the founder, who especially desired to benefit and advance the poor, cannot be thought to be attained.

There remain a few points, to which a conversation with the trustees made me think it proper to call your attention.

1. The appointment of the head master is now vested, not in the trustees, nor, as some have wished it to be, in Worcester College, but in the representative of Sir Thomas Cookes or the possessor of Bentley estate; it seems doubtful which. This is generally felt to be undesirable.

2. The nomination of the trustees rests with the same person, the owner of Bentley, or representative of Sir Thomas Cookes. As has already been said, such a plan is found to work ill; and it would probably be better to empower the trustees to renew their own body, fixing the maximum strength of the board lower than thirty, and the minimum higher than six.

3. The relation of the trustees to the head master is undefined. Both they and he appear at present to consider that, except as regards the blue boys, the school is his own property, and they have no right of interference or control.

4. The financial management is divided between the trustees and the head master. It is, as I understand, the latter's own wish that all the endowment income should be received by the trustees; and this would no doubt be more convenient.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

5. The position of the 12 foundationers* is in every way unsatisfactory. The founder's intention is not carried out, for they do not receive a classical education. The tradespeople are not benefited, for they would not let their boys wear the peculiar dress, and be jeered at by the boarders. The poor are no gainers, except so far as the clothes go (if this is an exception), for the children might just as well be in the national school. The head master has indeed proposed to send the blue boys there, giving it the 20*l.* which he receives on their account; but most of the trustees whom I saw were very averse to this expedient, yet did not seem prepared with any other. When the head master was asked whether it would be possible to abolish the blue dress, and turn the twelve places on the foundation into school scholarships, to be given away by competition or otherwise among the better class of tradespeople, he answered, that to admit any boys of that social rank among his other scholars would destroy the prestige of the place as a boarding school. "As it is," he continued, "the endowment of 20*l.* does not nearly defray the cost of teaching these blue boys; my predecessor and myself have spent large sums on the buildings; the expense of keeping them in repair is considerable; the school is practically my own establishment, and already does a pecuniary service to the town, which far outweighs the paltry sum it receives from the foundation." To this the trustees reply, and with much force, that the school does benefit from the foundation to the extent, not of 20*l.*, but of more than 500*l.* per annum (that being the value of its scholarships and exhibitions at Worcester College), and that it could never have been the founder's wish to see his charity boys turned out of his own school. The matter is evidently one not free from perplexity. But, considering that the present prosperity of the school as a boarding school is not certain to be permanent, inasmuch as it largely depends on the personal connection of the head master, whoever he may be, and considering further that the commercial population of Bromsgrove derives no sort of educational benefit from the existence of the grammar school, there seems reason to believe that the most advisable course would be to abolish the charity boys altogether; and with the 50*l.* which now pays for their clothing and teaching, to create twelve or more places on the foundation of the school, so that parents of the commercial class might obtain, at the rate of 6*l.* 6*s.* or 8*l.* 8*s.* per annum, the instruction for which they must now pay 16*l.* 16*s.* If these places were thrown open to the competition of all day boys, no social stigma need attach to them. Difficulties would, no doubt, be at first found in working such a system, and in placing the foundationers on an equal footing with the other boys. But these are only the difficulties which have already been encountered in many schools, and which, when dealt with wisely and firmly, have usually, one might almost say invariably, been overcome.

* But see new scheme, p. 548.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 576. A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In the time of Henry VIII. a "schoolmaster, being a priest," received 7*l.* a year out of the produce of some lands, of which some parishioners were feoffees. This payment was continued by Edward VI. commissioners, 20 July 1548. The school was refounded by charter from Philip and Mary, 15th July 1557.* Nicholas Lilley, 10*s.* per annum. Job Edkins, money laid out in land for school and poor, rent of which, A.D. 1695, was 77*s.* per annum, of which 50*s.* were then payable to school; and John Hill, a small close in Santridge, let in 1853 at 4*l.* 10*s.* a year. Three roods of land on Lichey Hill, allotted to school, let at 1*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Sir Thomas Cookes, by deed, 22 June 1693, gave an annuity of 50*l.* charged on premises near Bromsgrove, as to 20*l.* thereof for master, 16*l.* thereof for clothing, and 12*l.* for apprenticing twelve poor boys, 10*s.* thereof for books, and 30*s.* for an annual sermon and collation. Sir T. Cookes also, by will, 19 Feb. 1696, founded Worcester College, Oxford, and appropriated (founder's kin being preferred) six fellowships and six scholarships to Bromsgrove and Feckenham schools in the first instance, or in default to Worcester, Hartlebury, and Kidderminster, or in default to other Worcestershire free schools; and gave 40*s.* to be distributed in religious books annually among foundationers of Bromsgrove and Feckenham. Catherine Wattell gave, by deed, 22 Jan. 1828, 200*l.* for medals or prizes. Existing documents in custody of trustees.

School Property.—Annual income from endowment, 73*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, of which 35*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* is paid to head master. 8*l.* in prizes, and 30*l.* in free scholars, clothing, &c. There are now six scholarships of 60*l.*, and there will be four exhibitions of 42*l.*, all at Worcester College, all tenable for five years. In default of fit candidates from Bromsgrove, the election is entirely open. Electors, the provost and any two M.A. Fellows of Worcester College.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A grammar school (Commissioners 1548), a free grammar school (charter 1557), for teaching twelve poor boys living within parish or adjacent parishes, gratis. Not to be younger on admission than eight or older than eleven, or to stay longer than six years. To be yearly clothed with coat and breeches, and have shoes, stockings, bands, shifts, and cap; colour of the cloth to be blue (Sir T. Cookes' gift). (*But see new scheme, p.* 548).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Church Catechism, English, Latin, and, if boys be capable, Greek, and writing and casting accounts (Sir T. Cookes' gift). (*But see new scheme, p.* 548).

Government and Masters.—Bishop, *ex officio*, and twenty-nine others, trustees. When the number of trustees is reduced to six, the vacancies are to be supplied by the appointment of persons nominated by the freeholder of the lands on which the annuity of 50*l.* is charged, the bishop of the diocese being always one. Representatives of Sir T. Cookes appoint and dismiss head master.

Head master must be a learned orthodox person, M.A. or B.A., a moral character, of Protestant religion. (*But see new scheme, p.* 548).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master, D.D.; Oxford; receives annually about 35*l.* from endowment, besides house and profits of boarders and day scholars. Assistants appointed and paid by head master.

[*Free Scholars.*—12, all between 9 and 16 years of age, receive an English education. They are examined on 1st May by trustees. School time, 23 hours a week. On leaving school, become domestic servants, nail-makers, &c. *See* Assistant Commissioner's Report.]

Day Scholars.—12, all between 10 and 18 years of age; from distances within a mile. Pay for general work, 16*l.* 16*s.* Higher French, 2*l.* 10*s.* Private tuition (very few), 16*l.* 16*s.*

Boarders.—98 [92 in May 1867], all in head master's house. Three meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition under 12, 58 guineas; above

* From documents given in Rev. Dr. Collis' account of Bromsgrove school.

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12 and under 15, 64 guineas; above 15, 68 guineas. Entrance, 3*l.* 3*s.* Washing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Library, playground, &c., 1*l.* 1*s.* Brothers, 5 guineas each less. School bills: highest, 108*l.*; average, 87*l.*; lowest, 81*l.* Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m.; 8¾ p.m. or later.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be acquainted with English and elementary Latin.

School classified during four days in the week by classics; on two days in the week school re-arranged for French and German, and separately for mathematics. There is a modern department to prepare for Woolwich, the Civil and Indian services, &c.

Frequent Bible lessons, generally on four days in the week, and catechising. A few collects said at 7 a.m. Chapel service, consisting of psalms, collects, and chapter of Old Testament, in the morning, and New Testament in the evening, daily at 8 a.m. and 8½ p.m.; and two full choral services with sermon on Sundays, at 10.30 a.m., 6 p.m., and catechising at 3 p.m.

Promotion by marks for half year's work and examination, value of latter being one-third that of former.

Examination twice a year. Sixth form examined at Midsummer by an Oxford or Cambridge M.A. Prizes given by head master.

Punishments: flogging rare, always in private, caning, lines to be written out or learnt, liberty stopped. Flogging and public caning by head master only.

Two playgrounds, respectively three and a half and four acres. Foot ball and rifle drill on town recreation ground of seven acres. Larger playground five minutes walk from school. Poles, swing, &c., fives courts, and covered swimming bath.

Within the last five years sixteen boys have gone to Oxford, four to Cambridge, eight to Dublin, and one to Durham University. [16 at Oxford, 5 at Cambridge, in May 1867.]

School opens 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school 37 hours and a half in the week. Playtime, 33 hours per week.

A new scheme was established, by order of Charity Commissioners, Feb. 1869, for the regulation of this school. By this scheme the trustees are to be the Bishop of Worcester, the Vicar of Bromsgrove *ex officio*, and 10 others, resident in county of Worcester, or within 25 miles from the grammar schoolhouse, being measured in a straight line on the ordnance map; viz., seven appointed by the patron (*i.e.* the heir male of Sir Thos. Cookes) and three by the Bromsgrove town commissioners, the appointments requiring the assent of the Charity Commissioners. The head master to be a member of Church of England, and graduate of one of the English universities or of Dublin, and to be appointed by the patron if of full age, or in default by trustees; and to be removable, without cause assigned on six months notice, by a majority of the trustees, with the consent of the patron. The head master to receive the net income of the charity after payment of 20 shillings for an annual sermon, and to appoint and dismiss assistant masters. The school to be open to boarders, to be received by the head master, or by other persons with his consent, and with licence of trustees; the head master's boarders to be under his exclusive control, but to be taught in common with rest of school. Day scholars to pay entrance fee of 2*l.* 2*s.*, and quarterly sum of not less than 3*l.* 3*s.* or more than 4*l.* 4*s.* Trustees to have power to vary scale of payments, with consent of Charity Commissioners, and also to remit them on ground of poverty or merit. Instead of the 12 blue boys, 12 foundation scholars to be elected, with consent of patron, from among the day scholars, of not less than 11 or more than 14 years of age, with special regard to result of annual examination and of master's report. A preference, *ceteris paribus*, to sons of persons residing in Bromsgrove or adjacent parishes, who are in need of assistance for the purpose of education. These foundation scholars to pay 1*l.* 5*s.* per quarter. Day scholars may be suspended by head master, but expelled by trustees only.

The subjects of instruction to be religious instruction according to principles and doctrines of Church of England (with conscience clause,) and Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, English and French grammar and literature, general history, geography, and writing; and as extras German, drawing, land mensuration, and elements of the natural sciences.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester.
The Reverend Henry Winford Cookes, Astley, Stourport.
The Right Honourable Lord Lyttelton, Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
John Russell Cookes, Esq., Woodhampton House, Stourport.
Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart, M.P., Stamford Court, Worcester.
Captain George Cookes, 6, Princes Gate, Hyde Park, London.
Theodore H. Galton, Hadzor, Droitwich.
Henry Foley, Esq., Prestwood, Stourbridge.
Edward Waldron Haywood, Esq., Sellins, Feckingham, Redditch.
Walter C. Hemming, Esq., Spring Grove, Bewdley.
Edward Beercroft, Esq., Meer Hall, Droitwich.
Robert Mynors, Esq., Weatheroak Hill, Alvechurch, Redditch.
Charles Noel, Esq., Bell Hall, Bellbroughton, Stourbridge.
Reverend Harcourt Aldham, Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove.
Dr. Thomas Swindell Fletcher, Bromsgrove.
Mr. William Augustine Greening, Bromsgrove.

Head Master (1865):
Rev. F. D. Collis, D.D.

Dr. Collis has since resigned. The present head master is Rev. G. J. Blore, M.A., appointed in 1867 by Thomas Cookes, Esq., of Woodhampton House, Bewdley.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1855. Moore, E., Bible Clerkship, Pembroke, Oxford.
Middleton, J. D. } Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination, Oxford.
West, T. E. }
*Harris, P. S., Scholarship, Worcester, Oxford.
Moore, E. { First Class in Classics. } Moderations, Oxford.
{ First Class in Maths. }

1856. Tuckwell, H. M., First Class in Natural Sciences, Oxford.
*Terry, J., Scholarship, Worcester, Oxford.
Hole, C. H., Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination, Oxford.
Hooper, F. A., First Class in Classics, Moderations, Oxford.
Richey, J. B., East India Civil Service.
Overton, S. C., Bible Clerkship, Worcester, Oxford.

1857. Crossman, C. D., First Class in Classics, Moderations, Oxford.
Beesly, A. H., Scholarship, Wadham, Oxford.
Moore, E. { First Class in Classics. } B.A. Examination, Oxford.
{ First Class in Maths. }

1858. †Edward Moore, Fellowship and Tutorship at Queen's College, 1858; Master of the Schools (Little-go Examiner) Oxford, 1861; Moderator in Mathematics, 1864.
F. A. Hooper, Fellowship and Lectureship at Trinity College.
C. D. Crossman, Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination, 1858.
J. Wylde, Demyship at Magdalen College.
E. G. Gibson, Scholarship at Oriel College.
C. H. Waller, Scholarship at University College.

1859. H. M. Tuckwell, M.A. and M.D., Lincoln College, the Radcliffe Travelling Medical Fellowship.
E. H. Morgan, Foundation Scholarship, Jesus College, Cambridge.

1860. A. H. Beesly, First Class in Classics, Moderations, Easter.

1861. *J. B. Housman, Scholarship at Worcester College.
James Orr, Foundation Scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge.
G. H. Johns, Indian Civil Service.
C. H. Waller, First Class in Classics, and Second Class in Mathematics, Moderations, 1861.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1862. E. H. Morgan, 24th Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, Cambridge.
James Orr, First Classical Prize, Jesus College, Cambridge, May 1862.
Ernest Ingle, First Class in the May Examination, and Exhibition, Trinity College, Cambridge.
R. Wylde, Exhibition, St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford.
*G. F. L. Davis, Scholarship at Worcester College.
T. M. Kirkwood, Indian Civil Service.
E. G. Gibson, Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination, Oxford.
W. G. Robinson, First of three Open Exhibitions at Oriel College.
A. H. Beesly, "Proxime Accessit" for the Arnold History Prize, open to all B.A.'s. (Now Assistant Master at Marlborough College.)
E. F. Grenfell, First Class in Classics, B.A. Examination. (Now Assistant Master at Rugby School.)
J. Wylde, Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination.
*J. S. Gordon, Scholarship at Worcester College.
W. Ll. Price, Exhibition, Jesus College.
F. W. R. Fryer, Indian Civil Service (15th out of 66 selected).
C. H. Waller, Second Class in Classics, B.A. Examination.
‡Arthur W. Noyes, Commission, without purchase, Sandhurst.
Edward Herbert Taylor, Trinity College, Dublin; eighth place and Hebrew Prize at entrance; Divinity Prize, October 1863 and 1864; First Class Honours in Classics, May and October 1864.

1864. W. G. Robinson, First Class in Classics, Moderations, Easter.
W. Ll. Price, Scholarship at Jesus College.

Hubert H. Grenfell passed first of upwards of thirty naval cadets, and gained the highest prize offered by the Admiralty, a silver-mounted dirk. (June 1860.)

George Temple, First Class Admiralty Prize, 1863.

Richard Wheeler Haines, Associate of King's College, London, 1864; Warneford Scholarship for Divinity, Senior Medical Scholarship, first place in Medical and Surgical Examination; besides other Certificates and Prizes for Divinity, Chemistry Physiology, Surgery, &c.

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* Scholars on Sir Thomas Cookes' Foundation elected at the School.

† In October 1864 Mr. Moore was elected by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College to the Principalship of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, to which the Rectory of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, is attached.

‡ A. W. Noyes won also Athletic Prizes to the value of 40*l*.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
DAY SCHOLARS.		
Boys highest in School 1	Surgeon }	}
" " - 2	Do. } Brothers.	
" " - 3	Do. }	
" " - 4	Gentleman Farmer -	
" " - 5	Manufacturer - -	
" " - 6	Gentleman Farmer -	} All in Bromsgrove.
" " - 7	Clergyman - -	
" " - 8	Surgeon - - -	
" " - 9	Bank Manager - -	
" " - 10	Gentleman Farmer -	
" " - 11	Surgeon - - -	
" " - 12	Do. - - -	}
BOARDERS.		
Boys highest in school 1	Country Gentleman -	Gt. Grimsby.
" " - 2	Clergyman - -	Ashbourne.
" " - 3	Royal Artillery - -	Plymouth.
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	Wrington, Somersetshire.
" " - 5	Do. - - -	Redditch, Worcestershire.
" " - 6	Gentleman Farmer -	Sittingbourne, Kent.
" " - 7	Clergyman - - -	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
" " - 8	Manufacturer - -	Birmingham.
" " - 9	Country Gentleman -	Tipperary, Ireland.
" " - 10	Surgeon - - -	Limerick do.
Boys lowest in School 1	Civil Service - -	Hartlepool.
" " - 2	Country Gentleman -	Hereford.
" " - 3	Civil Engineer - -	Galway, Ireland.
" " - 4	Gentleman Farmer -	St. Alban's.
" " - 5	Clergyman - -	Bray, Ireland.
" " - 6	Do. - - -	Sutton Coldfield.
" " - 7	Manufacturer - -	Dudley.
" " - 8	Country Gentleman -	Cleve, Bristol.
" " - 9	Do. - - -	Roscommon, Ireland.
" " - 10	Manufacturer - -	Moseley, Birmingham.

All board in head master's house.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

All learn French; about 30 German also.

All Latin and Greek, except the modern department (some 14 or 16), who learn Latin, not Greek.

All history, geography, divinity, arithmetic and Euclid, (a few trigonometry and conic sections); *all* (but the 6th) English grammar and composition; the 6th write essays instead.

All (but 6th and 5th forms) writing. Music, drawing, *ad libitum;* there is no compulsory attendance on these. The 6th form learn the elements of Hebrew.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

DUDLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This school (founded in 1562, and re-established after an inquisition under a Commission of Charitable Uses taken in 1638,) is now governed by a Chancery scheme framed in 1848, and with whose rules the feoffees and head master appear to be well content. For its revenues and importance, it is one of the least exclusively classical schools in the West Midland counties. Very few boys learn Greek (only one has gone any length in the study). Latin is not taught in the junior classes, and is not made compulsory on any pupil. The number of boys in attendance (average 65-80), though not large in proportion to the population of the town (44,975), is much larger than in most grammar schools of the same class; and this may be partly ascribed to the comparatively commercial character of the instruction given. The scholars are mostly sons of shopkeepers and small manufacturers in or near Dudley, with some few sons of professional men; they pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year if resident in Dudley parish, 6*l.* 6*s.* if resident without it. All are admitted by the feoffees at their stated meetings; but the admission is a mere form, no one who applies is rejected, and the head master is practically left to manage everything but the financial concerns of the school. He receives a salary of 150*l.* and three-fourths of the fees (250*l.* or thereabouts), and has a dwelling house provided him; while the second master receives 80*l.* and one-fourth of the fees (83*l.* or thereabouts). There is no third master; and no teaching in the school either of French or drawing. Boys who desire the former can, however, have it from the second master out of school hours, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, while drawing may be learnt at the Government School of Design. The demand for French seems to be very limited; only three boys attend the second master for it; and the class which is held at the Mechanics' Institute is so small as scarcely to pay the salary of the teacher who comes from Birmingham to take it.

The two masters teach in the same room; the head taking the classics and mathematics of the most advanced classes, the highest and the elementary arithmetic, as well as every other class once in the week for examination; while the younger pupils are handled chiefly by the second master. The great majority of the boys leave at 14 or 15 for business. Rarely do any proceed to a university; the feoffees, however, hope that the recently founded exhibitions will be a means of inducing some to do so, and of attracting to the school boys who desire the higher classical and mathematical training. These exhibitions are of 30*l.* a year each; they are open to boys who have been three years in the school, and are members of the Church of England.

Two examiners are annually named by the head master and appointed by the feoffees, one in December, another in June; they make a written report, and receive 5*l.* each for their pains.

At present the course of education is not ambitious. No great time is spent on classics; boys do not go high either in Latin or in mathematics. But the instruction seems to be good of its kind. Algebra papers of some little difficulty were well done by five boys in the highest class. The Euclid was not so good, the boys not having been at work at it lately; nor was the arithmetic particularly intelligent; the work was mostly solid and accurate, but less knowledge than one would have expected was displayed of the neatest and shortest methods. The Latin of the highest class was creditable, two boys showing a good knowledge of Virgil, and most of them giving intelligent answers to questions on the syntax. (One only had gone far enough in Greek to make it worth while to examine him; he was tried in the Medea of Euripides, and, being evidently a boy of ability, did remarkably well.) The second Latin was fair in grammar, and tolerable in translation; the third Latin respectable in grammar. History and geography were fair in the upper half of the school; rather poor in the two youngest classes, the boys in which appeared to have come to school very ill-prepared; many of them reading ill. The English grammar was less intelligently mastered than one could have wished, and the knowledge of the elements of mathematical geography scanty and confused. Spelling was bad in the lowest classes, very fair in the middle and upper.

Taken as a whole, and considered as the result of the labours of two masters only upon a large number of young and ill-trained boys, the school work deserves a good deal of praise. The teaching has, no doubt, been painstaking; but then two masters are by no means equal to dealing satisfactorily with 70 boys. The school is divided into four classes*; nearly half of the boys must therefore be at one time either unemployed, or employed in preparing lessons or writing exercises by themselves. And I found on inquiry that a considerable part of the Latin lessons are actually learnt as well as said in school.

The school buildings are not satisfactory. They are approached from a disreputable street in one of the meaner quarters of the town. The schoolroom (for there is but one) is large enough for 70 boys, high in the roof, and pretty well furnished; but it is abominably ill ventilated. When I entered it at 10 a.m. the air was already painfully foul and close. The playground lies on the other side of the street from the school; it is small and grassless; nor is there any cricket field. The head master's house is separated from the school by a long narrow yard or garden; it is entered from the main street of the town, is fairly commodious, and in good repair. Although nine or ten boarders could be accommodated in it, there are at present but three, Dudley being anything but the place where a boarding school can be expected to flourish. Perceiving the disadvantages of the present site, the feoffees have wished to sell it, and build a new school elsewhere; but hitherto they have not been able to get a sufficiently good price for it. It would no doubt be proper, for the sake of

* It might be subdivided still further.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

having a good playground as well as for other reasons, to build on the verge of the town rather than in the middle of it.

The funds of the school were for a long time burdened by the payment of 150*l.* per annum as a pension to an ex-headmaster. They are now free from debt (except as regards one mortgage, on which 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum is paid); and in the course of some years, when certain leases fall in, an increase of income to the extent of 50*l.* a year may be expected. I was told, however, that by that time the value of another part of the property would probably have fallen. In any case there will not for some time be a surplus available for building.

A better site and better buildings would, no doubt, give the school a stronger hold on parents of the richer class in Dudley. Whether it would greatly add to the number of scholars—whether in fact it would gather into this school all or nearly all the boys in the town belonging to the middle class, is more than doubtful. The population of Dudley has increased of late years, but this increase has been almost entirely in the numbers of the working class, and seems to have now ceased. The wealthier people have gone to live in remote suburbs, or along the lines of railway, so that they cannot be expected to use a day school here. Of those who remain in or near the town, the richer sort prefer what they call the public school system; some of them choosing Rugby or Cheltenham if they can afford it, others Repton or Bromsgrove or Worcester (to all of which I heard of boys being sent): whilst many of the less opulent desire the strict discipline of a boarding school, or merely want to have their children out of the way; and by such persons the cheap commercial boarding academies are supported. Lastly, the mass of people in business are prejudiced against a grammar school on the mere ground of name, thinking it cannot possibly give a commercial education. These send their children to some one of the charity schools of the town, or to the Government schools, or to cheap private day schools. Allowing for all these losses and difficulties, which in some places have ruined the grammar schools altogether, Dudley Grammar School may be called prosperous, though it has but 70 boys out of the 350 or so of school age (and of the middle class) who must be in the town. Its chief defect is the want of teaching power. Two masters cannot make much of 70 boys, coming for the most part from rough homes, and in consequence a great deal of the work of the middle and lower part of the school is below par. Nineteen years ago a head master, then just appointed, started with a third master, and engaged other masters for French and drawing. Being an able teacher and a man of great energy, he raised the number of scholars from 30 or 40 to 110. It remained at that point for a few years only; for the expenditure in which the head master (who received little or nothing in the way of salary) found himself involved, brought him into difficulties, and led at last to his resignation of his post. Although the school is in a better financial position now than it was then, the fees are so low that it would be necessary to repeat the experiment then made with

some caution. But until it is repeated, we cannot look for any very thorough teaching of the bulk of the boys, although the abilities of the present head master and his assistant will not fail to tell upon the boys whose natural abilities and application make them rise quickly to the top of the school. I asked the head master and feoffees whether it would be possible to raise the school fees without seriously diminishing the number of scholars; they answered in the negative.

It may be remarked that there are two endowed non-classical schools in Dudley, which to some extent interfere with the grammar school. One of these, the Blue Coat School, is connected with the Church of England; it has an income of more than 500*l.* a year, and clothes 100 boys, educating in all about 220. A second, Baylie's charity school, is in the hands of Non-conformists; it has 481*l.* a year; educates 250 boys, and clothes 50. A large proportion of the 500 boys attending these two schools belong to the lower middle class, and could well afford to pay 4*l.* 4*s.* a year in the grammar school. Failing a consolidation of the educational charities of the town, a project to which much local opposition might be expected, it is to be wished that some part of their funds, more especially that part which is now spent in clothing, were applied to sending their more promising boys to the grammar school and paying the fees for them there. In this way the income of the latter, and by consequence its teaching staff, would be improved, while a career would be opened up to the sons of poor parents in the town and neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 456. A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Wattwood and Mark Bysmore, by deed, 6 Oct. 1562, gave premises in Dudley, called "Our Lady's lands" for school and for other charitable purposes. Richard Foley, by will, gave school house and garden and close in Dudley. Gilbert Jellians, by will, 22 Nov. 1699, gave an enclosure in Church field in exchange for one formerly belonging to school. Trustees, A.D. 1825, purchased two small parcels of land in Dudley, containing respectively 3993 and 2692 square yards, for 345*l.* Some portions of lands alienated by trustees to town improvement commissioners, part of produce invested in 300*l.* stock, and 292*l.* invested on mortgage. Deeds in custody of Mr. Bourne, Solicitor, Dudley. In 1863 J. Guest gave to the feoffees 2,000*l.* to provide two scholarships for boys going to Oxford or Cambridge..

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment (consisting of lands and stock standing in name of official charity trustees), 310*l.* gross, 270*l.* net. Two exhibitions, interest of 1,000*l.* each, at Oxford or Cambridge, founded recently.

Buildings very commodious; have accommodation for eighty boys. Master's house adapted for the reception of boarders, but site objectionable. Master pays rates and taxes on house.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Objects of Trust.—As well for school, to be kept, found, and maintained within borough, as for other charitable uses within parishes of Dudley (Wattwood and Bysmore's gift). For maintenance of a free school in Dudley and of a learned schoolmaster to teach scholars within the several parishes of Dudley (decree of commissioners of charitable uses A.D. 1638.) No boy eligible under eight years of age, or who is unable to read and write, or has not been instructed in first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay as a foundationer after nineteen. Foundationers, boys qualified as above, whose friends are *bonâ fide* inhabitants of parish (scheme A.D. 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School to be considered a grammar school for the instruction of scholars in classics and religion, according to principles of Established Church. Scholars also to be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, English composition, general literature, ancient and modern history, and, with consent of head master, in such other departments of learning and science as feoffees shall direct (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, July 14, 1848.

Feoffees, thirteen respectable residents in parish; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make rules, appoint head, and, on his nomination, second master. Surviving trustees elect to fill vacancies.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, of Church of England, and (if feoffees so require) in holy orders; allowed to take boarders. Second master removed by head master for reasonable cause; must be competent to teach classics, mathematics, higher branches of arithmetic, be well versed in general literature, geography, and science, and (if feoffees so require) a graduate of an English University.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, a clergyman and M.A.; receives annual salary 150*l.* from endowment, and three-fourth fees, besides house; has to pay rates and taxes, averaging 20*l.* a year. Second master's salary, 80*l.* from endowment, besides one-fourth fees.

Day Scholars.—About 60, [69 in May 1867,] half between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of coal and iron masters, tradesmen, &c.; mainly from town. Foundationers pay for general work, 4*l.* 4*s.*, other boys, 6*l.* 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three weekly boarders in head master's house, who fare as he does. Four meals a day. Terms for board and tuition, 30*l.* Separate bedroom for each boy; cubical contents 600 feet. Hours, 7½ a.m.; 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

A portion of each day devoted to religious instruction. School work begins and ends with prayers.

All learn arithmetic and elementary English subjects, and religious knowledge, 20 learn Latin grammar, and 7 learn Virgil, &c., 12 learn English literature and composition, 8 mathematics, 5 French, 5 drawing, 2 book-keeping.

Promotions partly by half year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination twice a year by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, appointed by feoffees; monthly by master. Books generally given as prizes.

Punishments: impositions, subtraction of good marks, and corporal punishment; the latter publicly, but rare.

Playground, 45 yards by 22.

Within the last eleven years one boy went to Cambridge; 17th wrangler 1864; [one boy at Cambridge in May 1867].

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 27 hours and a half in the week. Play all Saturday, and 12 to 1 each day.

ACCOUNTS for year ending 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	297	3	6
Dividends on consols	12	15	11
Dividends on Birmingham Bkg.Co.	3	5	2
Balance due to treasurer	63	15	9
	£377	0	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to treasurer brought forward	61	13	6
Commission on collecting rents	8	19	4
Income tax	4	12	8
Insurance, two years	4	4	0
Interest on loan	22	15	0
In Birmingham Bkg Co. when it stopped payment	5	0	3
Law charges two years	3	8	0
Bankers charge	2	15	7
Repairs	1	2	0
Head master one year's salary	150	0	0
Do. on account	22	10	0
Allowance for examiner	5	0	0
Head master for coals	5	0	0
Usher one year's salary	80	0	0
	£377	0	4

N.B.—A balance due to late treasurer 114*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; also a mortgage debt, 455*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Joseph Bennitt, Esq., Ashwood House, Kingswinford.
William Bennitt, Esq., Thurton Hall, Kinver.
John Badley, Surgeon, Dudley.
George Dalton, Gentleman, Handsworth.
Rev. John Davies, Incumbent of St. Edmund's Church, Dudley.
Richard Smith, Esq., Dudley.
William Haden, Esq., Dudley.
James Samuel Bourne, Gentleman, Dudley.
James Payton Badley, Surgeon, Dudley.
Edwin Dudley, Gentleman, Townsend, Kingswinford.
Brooke Robinson, Gentleman, Dudley.

Head Master:

Rev. R. Harper.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EVESHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

On the suppression of the great Benedictine monastery of Evesham, King Henry VIII. allowed a payment of 10*l.* out of the Exchequer for the support of a grammar school in lieu of that which had been taught by the monks; and King James the First, whose letters patent were given in A.D. 1605, confirmed this payment, and placed the school under the charge of the mayor and corporation of the borough. Since the Municipal Reform Act, it has been withdrawn from them, and placed, by the Court of Chancery, in 1840, under the municipal charity trustees of the town.

I found the school in a depressed state. The buildings are bad; the master's house out of repair; the dormitories small; the schoolroom dark and incommodious. The playground, which lies under the master's house, is bordered by a slaughter house and by mean cottages, occupied by persons whose drunken and noisy talk the boys cannot but overhear. The endowment is trifling, and not susceptible of increase; and, as if fortune were resolved to persecute this unlucky school, a legacy of 500*l.* given to it a few years ago by a person resident in the United States has become involved in a chancery suit respecting another and much larger sum bequeathed by the same testator for the emancipation and aid of negro slaves, so that the school has as yet received nothing from the legacy, and may perhaps see the whole amount swallowed up in law costs. The trustees have been reduced in number from eleven to five, and of these five, one has never acted, one has left the town, one takes no interest in the school, one is old and infirm, so that practically there is but one acting trustee left. He is naturally anxious to have new trustees appointed, but several gentlemen who have been asked to serve, have, as I was told, refused to do so, having a vague fear that they might get sucked into the vortex of the chancery suit.

According to the rules now in force, the school is designed for 42 scholars, half of them foundationers, who must be sons of burgesses (paying 3*l.* a year). At present there are 32 boys on the books, 15 on the foundation and 17 not, of whom four are boarders. Of the non-foundationers, 10 are eligible for the foundation, but their parents being, I suppose, able to afford the higher fee, have not applied to have them placed on it. The master tells me that he had at one time as many as 20 boarders, but could not keep them, owing to the bad situation and accommodation of his house. As the profit on four boys is trifling, the day scholars not numerous, the endowment 13*l.* a year net, the house rated at about 20*l.* a year, and the cost of repairs borne by the head master, the place is worth but little to him, and he cannot afford to pay a second master, but must do all the teaching himself. Educationally, the school may rather be called commercial than classical; not quite half the boys learn Latin (it is not compulsory even on

foundationers); one only learns Greek; four are at mathematics, and five at French. I examined the highest Latin class in Cornelius Nepos, and the class next below in the Delectus which they had been reading; they did passably, but not more than passably well, and showed some knowledge of English history. A paper in algebra was given to a few of the most advanced pupils, who, however, could do scarcely anything, and papers in arithmetic to 16 boys, 11 of whom did a little, the rest nothing. Altogether the arithmetic as well as the mathematics was a failure. The English grammar of the younger scholars was fairly intelligent, their arithmetical notation poor. Spelling was tolerably good.

The trustees are required by the rules of the school to visit it quarterly, but in practice they come only once a year, on Guy Fawkes' Day, when an oration, which the statutes prescribe to be directed against popery, but which in fact treats of any other subject, is delivered by the head master. There are no exhibitions, and no fund to pay examiners.

Evesham is a listless place, where one cannot expect a classical school to flourish, though the market gardeners who live all around in the fertile vale of the Avon are sufficiently well off to support, in conjunction with the tradesmen of the town, a brisk commercial school. At present the better sort of people send their children from home to boarding schools, while the bulk of the lower middle class resorts to the National and British schools and to certain charity schools in the town, especially to a blue coat school with a gross revenue of more than 300*l.* a year, where 30 boys are clothed and apprenticed. As these blue boys are by no means the poorest in the town (according to the information given me), and as the Privy Council schools amply supply the educational wants of the poor, it would no doubt be far better for the town to throw the blue coat school and the grammar school into one. By this means money might be procured for rebuilding the latter, and giving it a better chance than it has now of doing service to the town and neighbourhood.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 502. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Said to have been originally endowed and school house built by Abbot Clement Litchfield, who died in 1546. On dissolution of abbey king Henry VIII. refounded school, and endowed it with a salary of 10*l.* per annum. Again refounded by letters patent of king James I., A.D. 1605, under the name of The Free Grammar school of Prince Henry in Evesham, the mayor and council of the borough being incorporated as governors. Ann Roberts, by deed, 2nd October 1633, gave a house and garden in Evesham in trust for schoolmaster, for making a speech every 5th November.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 14*l.* gross, 13*l.* net, whole of which is received by master. Litigation pending in Court of Chancery as to a legacy which would probably augment income by 15*l.* a year.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Buildings old. Site confined; butcher's yard and slaughter house on one side, and small cottages occupied by labourers of lowest class on other. Head-master's house not well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For instructing children of town in Latin (Henry VIII.'s gift.) For the better education of youth within borough and liberties and precincts thereof (letters patent of James I.) Foundationers; 21 in number, sons of burgesses (present practice).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin (Henry VIII.'s gift.) Good arts, virtue, and literature (letters patent of James I).

Government and Masters.—Rules made at various times by governors, pursuant to power given by letters patent. Municipal charity trustees of borough appoint and dismiss master, make rules, conduct annual examination, and if necessary, appoint an examiner.

Master must be an honest, learned, and God-fearing man.

In practice he has always been of Church of England, and is forbidden to hold any other employment, lay or clerical.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head receives 13*l.* from endowment; 3*l.* from each foundationer, from 5*l.* to 10*l.* from each day-boy, besides house and profits of boarders. All other masters appointed and paid by him.

Day Scholars.—23 [28 in Nov. 1867]; 13 on foundation; sons of professional men, tradesmen, farmers, &c.; from distances up to four miles; pay for general work, foundationers 3*l.*, non-foundationers 5*l.* to 10*l.*; fires 2*s.*; French, drawing, music, &c., optional. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—[7 in Nov. 1867] all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and tuition 25 to 35 guineas. School bills, highest 37*l.*; average 31*l.*, lowest 26*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 425 feet per boy. All but brothers have separate beds. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m., 8 to 9 p.m.

Instruction Discipline, &c.—Foundationers on admission must have an elementary knowledge of reading, writing, and spelling.

School classified by one leading group of subjects chiefly and others subordinately. School course modified to suit special cases, but seldom to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Scripture history to all; other subjects not compulsory on boys whose parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from prayer book.

Promotions by marks and examination and general proficiency in all subjects.

Examination twice a year; in June by head master with papers of College of Preceptors; in November vivâ voce by head master and other examiners appointed by him and trustees. Prizes by marks gained during year.

Punishment: corporal punishment, impositions and detention; the first publicly and by head master only.

Playground 90 feet by 30. Masters occasionally join in cricket, &c.

Only one boy gone to any university within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

John New, Esq., Evesham.
Oswald C. Leek, Esq., Evesham.
John Gibbs, Esq., Evesham.
A. H. Wright, Esq., Evesham.

Head Master:

J. J. Harries Harris.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c., OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon - -	Evesham.	
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Sheriff's Lench -	3 miles.
" " - 3	Tradesman - -	Evesham.	
" " - 4	Agent - -	Do.	
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Sheriff's Lench -	3 miles.
" " - 6	Actuary - -	Evesham.	
" " - 7	Auctioneer -	Do.	
" " - 8	Chemist - -	Do.	
" " - 9	Do. - -	Do.	
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Wickhamford.	3 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Publican - -	Bengeworth -	1 mile.
" " - 2	Tailor - -	Do. - -	1 "
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Wickhamford -	3 miles.
" " - 4	Do. - -	Atch Lench -	2 "
" " - 5	Music Master -	Evesham.	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Bengeworth -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Grocer - -	Evesham.	
" " - 8	Butcher - -	Do.	
" " - 9	Agent - -	Do.	
" " - 10	Clergyman - -	Do.	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Ironmaster -	Kidderminster -	Head Master.
" " - 2	Attorney - -	Evesham - -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Ironmaster -	Kidderminster -	
" " - 5	Supervisor - -	Cheltenham -	
" " - 6	Gentleman - -	Rhyl - -	
" " - 7	Miller - -	Hadbury -	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Hampton - -	
" " - 9	Do. - - -	Honeybourn -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Long Marstone -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Do. - -	Badsey - -	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Do. - -	Salford - -	
" " - 4	Do. - -	Gwaenysgor -	
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Revenue Officer -	Cheltenham -	
" " - 7	Innkeeper -	Pershore -	
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Elmly Castle -	
" " - 9	Do. - - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Veterinary Surgeon	Willersey -	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.															
Religious Knowledge.	All	1	—	30	—	4	30m	2	2	Sinclair's Questions on Catechism; Paley's Evidences; Bible, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sinclair; Bible -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bible Questions, &c.
							H.																	
Greek - -	3	1	—	3	—	2	1	2	2	Arnold's Grammar; Xenophon.														
Latin - -	24	4	—	10	—	4	2	2	8	Arnold's Gram.; Virgil; Cæsar; Bland, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arnold's Grammar; Cæsar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arnold's Grammar; Delectus.
French - -	10	2	—	4	—	6	1	2	6	Hamel's Gram.; Ahn's Courses; Phrases; Alfred, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ahn's Course; Grammar, &c.							
German -	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	Grammar Exercises; Schiller.														
Arithmetic -	All	3	—	10	—	6	1	—	6	Colenso - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various Text Bks.; Black board, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irish Society's Arithmetic.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	5	1	—	5	—	2	½	—	1	Euclid (Potts); Algb. (Colenso).														
History - -	All	3	—	10	—	2	½	—	1	Pinnock - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gleig - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gleig.
Geography -	All	3	—	10	—	2	½	—	1	Hughes; Gleig, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Goldsmith.
English Grammar.	All	3	—	10	—	2	½	—	1	Morell; Lennie, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lennie - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lennie.
English Literature.	15	1	—	15	—	2	1	—	2	Shakespeare; Locke.														
English Composition.	20	2	—	10	—	2	½	—	1	Brewer; Parker -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alderson; Parker							
Reading - -	All	3	—	10	—	4	½	—	2	Irish Society's Books; Shakespeare, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irish Society's Bks.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Irish Society's Bks.
Writing -	All	—	—	—	—	6	¾	—	4½	Smith's System -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's System -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Smith's System.
Drawing -	4	1	42s*	—	—	—	—	—	—	From the Flat.														

* per annum.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last THREE years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

During 3 years:—

Oxford Middle Class Junior Examination, 1 boy.
Society of Apothecaries' Literary Examination, 1 boy.
University of London Matriculation, 1 boy.
College of Surgeons, Literary Examination, 1 boy.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FECKENHAM FREE SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 542. A.D. 1830.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Richard Hanbury gave by will early in the 17th century 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, towards building school. On disafforestation of forest of Feckenham, A.D. 1629, 80 acres, known as the Warkwood, were charged with annual paymant of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to school. Sir Thomas Cookes, by deed, 21st January 1695, charged lands in parish with an annual rent of 50*l.*, as to 20*l.* thereof for master, as to 16*l.* for clothing pupils, as to 12*l.* for apprenticing them, as to 10*s.* for books, as to the 30 residue, for a sermon and collation for trustees. Arthur Bagshaw, by deed, 15th June 1641, gave annuity of 6*s.* 8*d.* issuing out of Irish's close in parish.

School Property.—Average annual income from endowment 57*l.*, of which 27*l.* is paid to the (nominal) head master who pays it all over to the committee of the national school for the education gratis of 12 poor boys who are clothed and apprenticed out of residue.

(Boys educated at this school had a claim to scholarships at Worcester College, Oxford, under Sir T. Cookes' will, 19th February 1696. But this claim is now abolished by an order in council of 5th July 1865, confirming and amending statute made by the College. (See Bromsgrove.)

Objects of Trust.—For teaching 12 poor boys gratis, inhabiting within parish and parishes adjacent thereto. No boy to be admitted under 8 or after 11, or to stay more than six years. During such six years each boy to be yearly clothed with coat and breeches, and have shoes, stockings, bands, shifts, and cap, colour of cloth to be blue (Cookes' deed).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—English, Latin, Greek, Church Catechism writing, and casting accounts (Cookes' deed).

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Worcester and twenty-nine others, trustees, in default of appointment for three months by owner of manor of Bentley, majority appoint master. In 1865 only seven trustees.

Master must be learned orthodox person, M.A. or B.A. Appointed and removed by representative of Sir Thomas Cookes.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

School amalgamated with national school since A.D. 1855. The vicar of the parish is the nominal head master.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

William Palmer, Farmer, Green Lanes, Feckenham.
John Palmer, Farmer, near Droitwich.
Joseph Taylor, Farmer, Lane House, Feckenham.
Robert Horn, Farmer, Ham Green, Feckenham.
John English, Needle Manufacturer, Feckenham.
Rev. G. R. Gray, Vicar of Inkberrow.
Edward Bearcroft, Esq., Mere Hall, Droitwich.

HALES OWEN FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

Lying in an out of the way place, which is even now not very easy of approach, since it is among hills and at some distance from any railway, the Hales Owen school had fallen into a state of decay when a new scheme was obtained from the Charity Commission in 1864, a new master appointed, and a handsome new school room erected. Scarcely enough time has elapsed since then to show how the new arrangements will work, but so far things have gone well, and the school has risen in public estimation. By the scheme the management of the property belongs to the feoffees, whose full number is 17. Its present gross value is 173*l.*, 40*l.* of which is applied to pay interest on and to reduce by yearly instalments a debt of 400*l.* The property consists mostly of small detached houses, and so is troublesome to manage. No large rise in its value is to be expected. The head master receives about 105*l.* from the endowment, after deducting taxes and so forth, and of this he pays 60*l.* to a second master. Fees raise his total income to about 150*l.*, and he has besides a house which may be worth 30*l.* The scheme requires the head master to be a graduate of an English university and member of the Church of England (though there does not seem to have been anything in the original foundation of a similarly restrictive nature), and it makes the strange provision that the master shall undertake the whole instruction of the upper, and the usher of the lower boys, a provision which the master has had the good sense and boldness to disregard. It further directs the school to be for 50 boys (a needless restriction), and requires them to be admitted by a committee of the feoffees. In practice they are admitted by the head master without more ado. There are three rates of charges, one for labourers children, 1*l.* a year, a second for other sons of parishioners, 2*l.* to 3*l.*, according to age, a third, for extra parochial children, 3*l.* to 4*l.* Of these the second and third are lower than is common in schools of this class and perhaps lower than is compatible with efficiency; the trustees, however, seem to think it wiser not to attempt to raise them at present. The master can scarcely hope to increase his income by means of boarders, for his dwelling house, which adjoins the school, is a tumble-down old place, with two small sitting rooms, one good and several small and wretched bed rooms, one of them almost unapproachable from the rottenness of the floor. Attached is a good garden. The building in which the classes are taught is roomy and neat, and has an adequate playground behind it.

The school is divided into three classes, which are taken by the headmaster in some subjects, and by the solitary assistant in others; the head master, however, having all or almost all the work of the advanced boys. Latin is taught throughout, but the character of the school generally is as much commercial as

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

classical, little Greek being given, and no boys going to the University. I examined the higher classes in almost all their subjects. Questions in Latin and English grammar were answered well by some few boys, by the rest in a hazy and confused manner. Several translated well from Cæsar. Geography was creditable, history less so. In arithmetic out of 17 boys in the first class only two did good papers (work correct and methods good), four were tolerable, eleven did nothing. The second class had a very easy paper, but did not acquit themselves better, nor was the first class successful in a paper in elementary algebra. The third (youngest) class showed intelligence in English and Latin grammar, and spelt fairly. The spelling of the elder boys was tolerably good.

It is right to say that the boys were young (the average age of those in the highest class being only $13\frac{1}{4}$), that they were timid under examination, and that they had mostly come recently to school from sufficiently rough homes. The head master's teaching struck me as intelligent and energetic.

The difficulty under which the school now labours is the want of funds. The master's salary is so small that it is hard to retain the services of a competent man. As a matter of fact the head master whom I found in the school, and to whose exertions its rise was in great measure due, has since then left it. There is only one assistant teacher, though a third would be desirable in a school undertaking to teach so many subjects. There is not wherewithal to erect for the master a house in which he may receive boarders. For the sake of these three objects, it would be proper to raise the fees, as soon as it can be done without injuring the attendance of the boys,* and to fix the rate of charge at from 4*l.* to 6*l.* or 7*l.* This with the 70 or 80 boys who might be expected from the town and well-peopled district around it might bring the head master's income up to 300*l.* and leave a good margin to pay a third master.

It may be remarked that the intention of the scheme to attract children of the labouring class by offering instruction to them as 15*s.* a quarter, which is not more than the charge in the highest class of many British and some National schools, has failed of effect. The trade of Hales Owen is nailmaking, which each head of a household carries on on his own account (there being very few journeymen workers), and in which he takes his child to help him when it is seven or eight years old. No enactment in the nature of a factory law forbids this†; and thus while the children of the agricultural labourer have usually intervals of schooling among their work, those of the nailer, both boys and girls, often grow up without any schooling whatever.

* The number of boys ought to be greater considering the population of the town and district; but here as elsewhere I was told that many children of well-to-do-trades people go to the government schools, where they get (at the public expense) an education at about one fourth of its market price.

† Hales Owen school was visited in October 1866.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. V., 439. A.D. 1821.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By decree under commission of charitable uses, 31st December 1652, whereby rents of certain lands in Halesowen and elsewhere, which were found to have been given to some charitable use, but to what particular use had not been found, were directed to be applied for maintenance of school and schoolmaster. William Wight, by will, A.D. 1660, gave two houses in Halesowen towards maintenance of a schoolmaster. Deeds at public office in Halesowen.

School Property.—Land 25a. 2r. 39p. Average annual income from endowment 155*l.* gross, 125*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. An increase of about 10*l.* per annum expected.

Buildings and site well adapted for their purpose. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders, but being altered for the purpose (1867.)

Objects of Trust.—Children of inhabitants of town and parish (decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses). Fifty boys, being sons of inhabitants, or deceased inhabitants, of any part of original parish of Halesowen. No boy to be admitted under seven, or who is unable to read and write, or who is not properly and decently clothed (scheme A.D. 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Children to be taught "to read English grammar and literature" (decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses). Principles of the Christian religion, Latin, an English education, including arithmetic and writing, history, geography, and such other subjects of instruction as feoffees authorize (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme sealed by Charity Commissioners, 29th January, 1864.

Feoffees: seventeen respectable residents in parish, or within five miles of church; seven a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master. Surviving trustees fill up vacancies in their own body, subject to approval of Charity Commissioners.

Master must be of Church of England, graduate of an English university. If in holy orders, may not hold any benefice with cure of souls, or any office which, in opinion of feoffees, may interfere with his school duties. Removed for any reasonable cause by resolution of two thirds of feoffees present at special meeting, provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by feoffees voting for same; provided also such resolution be confirmed at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval, and be also forwarded within one week after such confirmation to Charity Commissioners, and approved by them by order under their seal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Master.—Master of Arts, formerly scholar, of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. Allowed to take boarders. Receives 115*l.* net income of endowment, after 10*l.* per annum has been set apart therefrom for repair fund (as directed by scheme), besides 43*l.* from fees. Lights and warms school at his own expense. Appoints and pays assistants.

Day Scholars.—36; 33 between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of farmers, shopkeepers, &c.; from distances up to three miles; pay per annum for general work, sons of labourers 1*l.*, foundationers 2*l.* to 3*l.*, according to age, non-foundationers 3*l.* to 4*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—One in master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified by Latin chiefly, subject to variations in arithmetical subjects. No modification of school course to suit particular cases. Religious instruction (subject to a conscience clause) in accordance with Church of England. Prayers, compiled chiefly from liturgy by present master, before and after school.

Promotions at discretion of master, judging from half-year's work and examination.

Examinations half yearly; prizes annual.

Punishments: caning; publicly by head master only; also detention.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Playground about 35 by 30 yards. Drilling two days a week as part of system.

School open from 39 to 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 25 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

Rev. Richard Brindley Hone, Vicar of Halesowen.
John Green, Esq., J.P., Halesowen.
Edward Moore, Esq. J.P., Halesowen.
William Hayes, Solicitor, Halesowen.
Benjamin Trevolla, Halesowen.
Thomas Green, Farmer, Manor Abbey, Halesowen.
Rev. Christopher Holroyd Oldfield, Parsonage, Quinton.
Rev. James Haselgrave Thompson, Parsonage, Cradley.
Edward Gem, Esq., J.P., Belle Vue, Halesowen.
Ferdinando Dudley Lea Smith, Esq., J.P., The Grange, Halesowen.
Charles William Milner Bloxham, Surgeon, Halesowen.
Thomas Bissell, Nail Ironmonger, Greenfields, Halesowen.
Samuel Thomas Weston, Farmer, Furnace, Halesowen.
Alfred Burr, Gun Barrel Manufacturer, Halesowen.
Arthur Richard Burr, Gun Barrel Manufacturer, Halesowen.
Joseph Smart, Farmer, Oaten Fields, Halesowen.
Robert Smart, Butcher, Halesowen.
William Rose, Gun Barrel Manufacturer, Halesowen.
Richard Trewolla, Draper, Halesowen.
Jeston Homfray, Solicitor, Coleman Hill, Halesowen.

Honorary Secretary:

William Watson Oldershaw, Halesowen, Solicitor.

Head Master:

Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.*
Boys highest in school - - 1	Tanner - -	Cradley - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 2	Button Manufactr.	Hales Owen -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 3	Tanner - -	Cradley - -	1½ mile.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Oatenfields, Hales Owen.	Do.
,, ,, - 5	Agent and Traveller	Long Lane -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 6	Butcher - -	Hales Owen -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Police Inspector -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 8	Clerk - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 9	Tailor - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Butcher - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in school - - 1	Surgeon - -	Hales Owen -	Do.
,, ,, - 2	Draper - -	Black Heath -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 3	Rivet Manufacturer	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 4	Farmer - -	Hasbury -	1 mile.
,, ,, - 5	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 6	Butcher - -	Hales Owen -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 7	Maltster and Farmer	Gosby Hole -	2 miles.
,, ,, - 8	Innkeeper - -	Hales Owen -	¼ mile.
,, ,, - 9	Painter - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, ,, - 10	Farmer - -	Oatenfields, Hales Owen.	1½ mile.

* ¼ mile is used as a general term for any distance *within "the boro'"* or town.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1865).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	12	13	2	½	1	1½	Sinclair's Questions on Ch. Cat., p. 16 to p. 45; the Jewish Kingdoms from the Division to Captivities, from the 1st and 2nd Books of Kings.	19	12	2	½	1	1½	Champneys' Ch. Cat. made plain, p. 3 to p. 23; the Jewish Kingdoms, as 1st Class.	19	10	2	¼	—	1½	Ch. Cat., except Questions on Sacraments.
Latin	All	3	—	12	13	4	½	4	3	Henry's 1st Latin Bk., p. 18 to p. 49., Ex. 8 to Ex. 32. Frost's Eclogæ Latinæ, p. 8 to p. 22.	19	12	4	½	4	3	The Conjugations and Irregular Verbs from Kennedy's Latin Primer; Henry's 1st Latin Book, p. 1 to p. 18, Ex. 1 to Ex. 8.	19	10	4	½	4	2	Accidence to 1st Conjug. from Lat. Prim., with Nouns, &c. written.
Arithmetic	All	3	—	12	13	5	1½	—	7	Fractions (vulgar); interest, commission, &c., stocks, worked by fractions,—from Davis' Arith. Exam., Pt. II.	19	12	4	1½	—	5	The Compound Rules with Tables, from Davis' Arith. Exam., Pt. I.	19	10	5	1½	—	6½	The Simple Rules, from black board and Davis' Arith. Cards.
Easy Algebra	12	1	—	12	13	2	1	—	2	Algebra to Multiplication, from Colenso's Elem. Algeb. for Nat. and Adult Schools.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Midsummer 1865.
					yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.			yrs.		hrs.		hrs.	
History -	All	3	—	12	13	5	*	3	3½	White's Hist., Gt. Brit. and Ireland; Bowes' Practical Synopsis of Eng. Hist.; Early Brit. to Edward III., with charts, &c.	19	12	5	*	3	3½	Eng. Hist., Christian Knowledge Society's Series of Reading Bks.; Early Brit. to Rich II., with Charts, &c.	19	10	5	*	2	3½	Taught from black board, with Reading lessons.
Geography -	All	3	—	12	13	5	*	2	3½	Hughes' General Geog., White's Abstract, &c., Europe and part of Asia, with Maps.	19	12	5	*	2	3½	Geography, Gleig's Series, Europe with maps.	19	10	5	*	3	3½	Philips' Series of Elemen. Geog., Europe with maps, England particularly.
English Grammar.	All	3	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	Taught as part of Latin and Eng. Lessons.	19	12	—	—	—	—	Taught as part of Latin and English Lessons.	19	10	—	—	—	—	
Reading -	All	3	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	Taught as part of Eng. Lessons with History, Geography, &c.	19	12	—	—	—	—	Taught with Hist., &c.	19	10	10	½	—	5	
Writing -	All	3	—	12	13	5	½	—	2½	- - - -	19	12	5	½	—	2½	- - - -	19	10	5	½	—	2½	

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HANLEY CASTLE FREE SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.*

Hanley Castle is a large parish, some four or five miles south-east of Malvern, containing two hamlets, in one of which the endowed school stands. Very little is known respecting the history of the school, but it has always been considered, and was no doubt founded to be, a place of classical instruction. The mastership seems to have been usually held by the vicar, who had since the middle or end of last century committed most if not all the work to a deputy, by whom the parish children were taught free of charge. In 1817 the school was divided; the head master (then also vicar) keeping a few boarders and day boys who might want classics, to be instructed by himself; while the under master, who was also parish clerk, gave reading, writing, and arithmetic to all the rest in a separate building. The present vicar, when presented to the living in 1839, did not take the head mastership; but the school nevertheless remained divided into a classical boarding school, with five or six day scholars, and an elementary school for the children of labourers. Nor has there ever been a government school in the parish. At the time of my visit, the head master, a graduate of Oxford and clergyman, had just resigned, after his school had dwindled away to one boarder; and nothing was left but the elementary school, consisting of a boys' department, taught on the ground floor of the small school building, and a department for girls and infants, taught up stairs, in a room no larger than that where the boys meet, but better ventilated, as it has skylights which open. The "grammar" or classical school has been held by the head master in his official residence, which stands hard by,—an old building, whose small rooms are very ill adapted for the reception of boarders.

It was the apple-picking season when I examined the school, and many of the elder boys were away at work; so that the performances of the 27 whom I found in the school, and very few of whom were over ten years of age, cannot be taken as a fair test of the merits of the teaching. Very poor those performances were. The children read ill, spelt ill, and could not take down from dictation a short sum in addition. Only two or three of the eldest boys proved capable of dealing with very easy questions in arithmetic.

The girls, of whom there were 63 present (counting in the infants), acquitted themselves better, partly, no doubt, because a smaller proportion of the elder scholars were away at work. Reading was very fair, arithmetic tolerable, although the same inaptitude in taking down sums was shown. Spelling was respectable. Their writing too had more form about it than that of the boys; indeed this is usually the case in country places, girls seeming to gain power over their fingers far earlier than boys do. In both departments the scholars were, with scarcely an exception, children of day

* Since this Report the school has been reconstituted. See below, p. 574.

labourers. Both, but especially the boys' school, suffer from the extremely irregular attendance of the children, who are taken off at nine or ten to earn 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a week for their parents in weeding, or fruit-picking, or bird-scaring, and thus lose half their schooling during the two years which elapse before they are finally removed from school at eleven or twelve. Moreover, while in the girls' department, which is not considered a part of the foundation, a weekly fee of 1*d.* is paid, the boys' department is wholly free, and in free schools the attendance is always bad.

The upper or grammar school was, as has been said already, at the time of my visit extinct.

The present state of this foundation is most unsatisfactory. The sole result of an endowment of 247*l.* gross, with master's house, is to educate some 40 boys (this being the average winter attendance) so ill, that one half of them will at twenty years of age be for all practical purposes unable to read and write. The farmers who once used to send their sons to the grammar school have ceased to do so, objecting to the classical instruction given by the headmaster. There are, I was told, only some five or six farmers in the parish, and these apparently use a private school in the village of Upton-on-Severn, about a mile from Hanley Castle school. The labourers' children are certainly worse off than in an average Privy Council school; not so much, I think, from the fault of their teacher (the under master), who is a painstaking and estimable man, as because there are no means, not even those which exist in a Privy Council school, of enforcing the regular attendance of the scholars, and no Government inspection to keep things up to the mark. If there were no endowment in this parish, there would probably be a national school, supported by a Government grant and by local subscriptions, and the inhabitants would be better off without this 247*l.* a year than they are now with it.

The vicar, to whom the management of the school practically belongs and who is much interested in its welfare, informed me, when I had the pleasure of conversing with him, that he and the one other trustee who concerns himself in the school have had under consideration a scheme for its better conduct, but have not yet been able to decide on the measures to be taken. They seem to hesitate between the maintenance of a classical and of an elementary school, keeping them distinct as at present, and the fusion of the two, applying the whole revenue to elementary education. The objection to the former course is, that there are no day boys in the neighbourhood to support a classical school, and no special facilities for boarders, especially as the headmaster's house is ill fitted to receive them. The objection to the latter is, that it would be a departure from the purpose of the foundation, which was to provide a superior and not merely an elementary education. If the two schools, the upper and lower, are kept distinct, it will plainly be necessary to give up the idea of a mainly classical school, and to make the instruction such as may attract the farmers, receiving their sons to board at a total cost of not more than 30*l.* a year, and giving

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them a primarily commercial training, though Latin need not be excluded. If, on the other hand, the schools are fused into one, the instruction should not be suffered to become merely elementary. A master superior to the run of men from training colleges should be, as with so good an endowment he might be, procured; and subjects unknown in the rural national schools, the higher parts of arithmetic, mathematics, chemistry, with some Latin and French, ought to be parts of the school course. A master competent to teach these might have a good number of farmers' sons to board, and might at the same time supervise the elementary instruction which would be given in the lower classes to the children of the labourers.

Hanley Castle is the only grammar school in the whole south-west quarter of Worcestershire; it is the more important, therefore, that it should not sink into, or rather be suffered to remain, an indifferent national school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxii. 291. A.D. 1829.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Lands stated to have been given by John Knottesford, A.D. 1589. John Edgcombe by will gave 30*l.* per annum for ten years to two exhibitioners from school, and residue of his estate to Balliol College, Oxford. Endowment considerably augmented by allotments under Enclosure Acts A.D. 1796 and 1816 or 1817. Existing documents in possession of Sir Edmund Lechmere, Rhydd Court, near Upton-on-Severn.

School Property.—125a. 0r. 3p. of land. House in occupation of head master. Average (for five years ending 1864) annual income from endowment 247*l.* gross, 175*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. Diminution expected owing to bad repair of farm buildings on property. [In 1867 gross income was 247*l.*, net 181*l.*] The exhibitions previously appropriated to the school have been thrown open by Oxford University Commissioners.

Buildings might be much improved. Head master's house has not accommodation for any great number of boarders. [New schoolroom built and opened in January 1869; other improvements in progress.]

Objects of Trust.—Unknown. The licence from the bishop to the grammar masters denominates the school a free grammar school (Ch. Com. Rep.)

Government and Masters.—Trustees appoint head master. Vacancies in the board to be filled up by the remaining trustees, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

Since the Assistant Commissioner's visit the school has been reconstituted under a new master, and a new scheme made by the Charity Commissioners is about to come into operation. By this scheme the school is to be divided into an upper and lower school. All boys are to pay fees.

Upper School.—The fees for boys under 12 years old not to exceed 4*l.* a year; above 12, 5*l.* a year: parents to pay for books and stationery. Boys admissible if of the age of 8 years or upwards, and able to pass an examination in reading, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay beyond 19 years of age. The subjects of instruction to be "Latin, mathe-" matics, algebra, arithmetic, English grammar and literature, general history, " geography, the principles of land and timber measuring and surveying, " elementary instruction in chemistry, botany, and mechanics as applied to " agriculture, drawing, and vocal music," with power to feoffees to limit and vary from time to time. The religious instruction to be according to the principles of the Church of England, and the boys to attend the parish church on Sundays. There is a conscience clause. Not more than 10 boys may be

promoted from lower school to upper and pay no fees, and may have such other pecuniary emoluments as the feoffees may think fit. Master may receive boarders at terms and in number fixed by the feoffees.

Lower School.—Labourers' sons of parish of Hanley Castle to pay (not exceeding) 1*d.* per week; others, 2*d.* per week. Books and stationery to be provided out of the charity. Boys to be admissible at 5 years old, with preference to inhabitants of Hanley Castle. None to stay beyond 16 years of age. Instruction to comprise "Book and account keeping and elementary "instruction in science applied to trades and useful pursuits, especially that "of agriculture," besides ordinary English subjects, with power to feoffees to vary. Religious instruction, &c. as in upper school.

The head master to be a member of the Church of England, and to be dismissible "for reasonable cause, without the assignment of cause after six "months notice in writing," by a resolution of the feoffees at a meeting at which not less than two thirds were present. The head master to appoint and pay the master of the lower school and such other assistants as he may find necessary. He is to receive not less than 140*l.* a year, besides two thirds of the capitation fees, and a house free of rent and taxes. The school to be examined annually by a suitable examiner not connected with the school, but appointed by the feoffees. Examiner may be paid from 3*l.* to 5*l.* Prizes may be given.

The residue of the income from endowment to be applied to the school at the discretion of the feoffees, or accumulated; but no accumulation of more than 200*l.* to remain uninvested.

Upper School.—Head master, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; receives from endowment 170*l.*, besides two thirds of the fees of upper and lower schools, profits of boarders, and house. Assistant master certificated, and receives from head master 80*l.* (to be raised to 100*l.*) a year.

Day Scholars.—22, 18 of whom are from parish. Pay, under 12 years of age, 4*l.* a year; above 12, 5*l.* French and Greek taught, out of school hours, at 2*l.* 2*s.* a year each. Instrumental music 4*l.* 4*s.* a year.

Boarders.—14, all in head master's house. Terms (besides instruction fees as above), under 12 years of age, 25*l.* a year; above 12 years, 30*l.* Dinner boarders 10*l.* and 12*l.* respectively.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	176	3	4
Rents	247	8	0
£	423	11	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs	49	4	3
Poor's rate	4	0	9
Insurance	2	12	6
Receiver's commission	6	0	0
Books	4	0	8
Advertising and postage	4	0	6
Coal	1	2	0
Pension to late master	30	0	0
Fixtures	20	0	0
Master's stipends and allowance	101	11	9
Balance	200	18	11
£	423	11	4

Feoffees (1867):

Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., Rhydd Court, Upton-on-Severn.
Rev. Anthony Berwick Lechmere, Hanley Vicarage, Upton-on-Severn.
Rev. Francis Hopkinson, LL.D., the Dell, Malvern, Wells.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Beauchamp, Madresfield Court, Malvern.
Sir Henry Francis Lambert, Bart., The Lodge, Malvern.
John Slaney Pakington, Esq., King's End, Worcester.
George Edward Martin, Esq., St. Cloud, Worcester.
William Edward Dowdeswell, Esq., Pall Court, Tewkesbury.

Hon. Sec. to Feoffees:

Rev. A. B. Lechmere.

Head Master:

Rev. William Walker, B.A.

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HARTLEBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

From very early times—as far back, it is said, as the reign of King Richard the Second—there seems to have been a grammar school of some kind at Hartlebury, but very little is known of its history before the incorporation of its governors by Queen Elizabeth, except that it possessed considerable estates which have since been lost. In 1833 the Charity Commissioners discovered that improvident leases had been granted of a great part of the property which then belonged to it, and certified the case to the Attorney-General; a chancery suit was thereafter instituted, the masters resigned, and in 1841 the school was shut up until the legal proceedings should have come to a close. This happened in 1852, when a new scheme was issued—the scheme by which the charity is now governed—new trustees appointed, and the school reopened. The cost of the chancery proceedings was about 1,500*l.*, a heavy drain on the charity funds.

According to the scheme the governors are in the first instance to be 20 persons resident within the parish of Hartlebury, but if a sufficient number of fit persons cannot be found in the parish, then persons resident within ten miles may be chosen. This permission to extend the area of choice has been used, and so it happens that there are two parties among the governors—the parish trustees, who are mostly farmers, attend meetings regularly, and take a somewhat narrow view of the functions of the school and the interests of the parish, and the non-local trustees, who do not often attend, but when they do attend vote against and usually outvote the farmers. Those of the governors whom I saw complained that the quorum of seven fixed by the scheme was too large, it being often found hard to get seven governors together; and also that they were unduly restricted by the scheme as respects the management of the school estates. That part of the property which consists of houses in Kidderminster is not profitable, requiring a large outlay for repairs; on the other parts some small increase in value may be looked for.

The school-house stands on a hill in the village, or rather hamlet, of Hartlebury, not quite a mile from the railway station where the Severn Valley line from Shrewsbury joins the West Midland railway running from Worcester to Kidderminster and Wolverhampton. Internally the school-room is plain, but neat and well furnished. The playground is small—so small that the boys do not care to play games on it; and there is some difficulty in getting any ground near suitable for a cricket field.* The headmaster has a good house, with accommodation for boarders, about 50 yards from the school.

Hartlebury grammar school is peculiar in this, that it is at once an elementary, a commercial, and a classical school. As there is

* The only piece of ground available, as I was told, is in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

no national school in the parish, it is resorted to by all the parish children, except those of the poorer class of labourers, who are sent to work at eight or nine years of age, after having been for a year or two only in the little charity school of the place, or in a dame's school. Rather more than one half of its scholars are sons of labourers, market gardeners, and such like, who for the most part desire only an elementary education, and do not remain long enough to get into the higher studies. The rest are the sons of farmers and village shopkeepers, with two or three of higher social rank. All are taught in the same room; nor is there any express distribution of them into a higher and a lower department. Practically, however, the lower classes and the elementary part of the work are entrusted to the under-master, while the head-master takes the higher arithmetic (for which the school is separately classified) and all the Latin, choosing out for the Latin classes the boys in whom he discovers superior abilities and those who are likely to remain longest at the school. Thus about half the school learn Latin, and in that half are to be found almost all of higher social rank; but a labourer's son is not excluded as such, nor on the other hand does a boy enter the upper classes merely in virtue of seniority. Hardly any Greek is taught, few boys remaining long enough to make it worth while. The head-master's boarders are taught along with the day scholars, but are not allowed to compete for the governors' prizes. Although by the scheme the master may take 15 boarders, the governors at first restricted him to five or six, fearing that if he had more he would neglect the day boys; they have now, however, raised the number to 12, as their confidence in him has increased. The under-master is appointed by the governors, and although nominally under the authority of the head-master is for some purposes practically independent. This is an evil which should be seen to.

Sixty boys were present on the day of my visit, the total number on the books being 62. I examined the highest Latin class, consisting of eight boys, two of them sons of labourers, and found them able to translate Virgil with considerable fluency, and possessed of a good knowledge of Latin grammar. The second Latin class, numbering 15, contained boys in very different stages of advancement, thrown together in one class from the want of a sufficient staff of teachers; they answered intelligently, however, and appeared to have been well taught. The spelling was good; history and geography very fair. In arithmetic the third class (15 boys, average age 12) did very little, nor was the second class (nine boys, average age $13\frac{2}{3}$) much better. The questions seem to have been too hard for them, but they might have chosen easier ones if they or their teachers had wished it. The first class, consisting of four boys, attempted a little elementary geometry and algebra.

The lower classes, whom the under master takes, were examined in the elementary subjects only; they acquitted themselves creditably; reading, spelling, and English grammar were all good; arithmetic very fair. The condition of the school seemed to me

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to illustrate the advantages that sometimes follow the combination of elementary with superior instruction in the same school. The presence of a superior man as head-master and of scholars engaged upon the higher subjects has its influence upon the lower boys and upon the teaching they receive; they are taught arithmetic and grammar better than in an average national school; they have a fair chance of being promoted into the upper classes and given there an education which will enable them to rise in the world. I was told of many Hartlebury boys of humble origin who had got good situations as clerks or in places on the railway in which intelligence was required, and who had done credit to their school.

The chief difficulty now felt by the school authorities is the bad state of preparation in which many pupils enter. The Chancery scheme allows children to be admitted as soon as they can read the New Testament; the consequence is that many are brought up to the point of being able to do this after a fashion, who are subsequently found unable to read any other book. To meet this evil it has been proposed either to raise the standard for admission or to appoint an additional under-master who may drill the younger children in reading and spelling. This would no doubt be a judicious step. Some of the trustees, however, are inclined to go further, and make the foundation support two distinct schools, the one a grammar school, the other elementary. This may be done in either of two ways. The present school-house may be kept as a place of elementary instruction, and a new building erected hard by, in which the head-master may teach classics and the higher subjects generally, retaining, however, his superintendence of the lower school, and perhaps occasionally promoting boys from the one to the other; or the new grammar school may be built at some distance off, the present school and a part of the funds being set apart for the education of the poor. In this case the elementary school would probably be placed under Government inspection, and finally separated from the upper school. It is thought that this latter course would be to the advantage of the grammar school department, and especially of the head-master, who might find it easier to get boarders when he could assure timid parents that their sons would not mix with children of a lower social class. The benefit in this direction seemed to me doubtful, and the injury which such a course would do to the poorer inhabitants of the parish very considerable. The labouring class have suffered enough in other places from being kept by themselves, and educated apart from their richer neighbours; it would be a pity here where a more genial system has worked well to deprive the labourer's child of the prospect of advancement that is now opened to him, and induce the small farmer to send his son rather to an elementary school, which he is certain to leave at 12 years of age, than to a school superior as well as elementary, where he may probably remain till 14.

There is, therefore, reason to believe that the right course is to maintain one united school (although another room may very well be built for the head-master's classes), and to appoint an

additional master, imposing at the same time a small capitation fee to go towards the payment of his salary. Steps should at the same time be taken to repeal the unfortunate provision of the chancery scheme which restricts the school to boys residing in Hartlebury parish. There is a considerable population in adjoining parishes, and especially in the thriving little town of Stourport, who would resort to the school, and whose fees would go to swell the income of the masters. Some of the trustees, with that narrow and mistaken view of their own interests which is so frequent among farmers, don't like such an extension of the benefits of the foundation, but a short experience of its results could not fail to quiet them. If the number of boys proved too great for the present school-room, it would be easy to enlarge it.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 631, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. Accounts of school of the year 1400 said to exist. From an ancient entry in school-book, school appears to have possessed, A.D. 1558, lands in Hartlebury, Rushock, Elmley Lovet, Kidderminster, and Whitlench, then producing more than 7*l.* per annum, besides schoolhouse, close, garden, and orchard, in occupation of master. Regulated by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 20th May 1558–9, whereby governors were incorporated with usual powers, including powers, with advice of Bishop of Worcester, to make statutes, which power was exercised first in March 1568–9. Deeds in parish vestry room.

School Property.—Total acreage of lands, 180a. 0r. 38p.; also five houses producing 108*l.* a year. Average annual income from endowment 436*l.* gross, about 356*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase or diminution. School had formerly a claim after Bromsgrove, Feckenham, and Worcester schools to Sir Thomas Cookes' scholarships and fellowships at Worcester College, Oxford.

School room now in fair condition (1867). Houses for head master and under master; well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Original unknown. A free grammar school for education, institution, and instruction of children and youth in grammar (letters patent of Queen Elizabeth). School to be open to sons of all inhabitants of town and parish, natives being preferred, who can read a chapter in New Testament, and have not been convicted of larceny or other unlawful act, or are not of immoral or depraved habits and likely to corrupt other boys, or who are not, for any other cause, in opinion of majority of existing governors, unfit for admission. Every person admitted may remain until the age of 18 free of charge, unless it appear expedient to governors, either for increasing salaries of masters or otherwise to meet expenses of education given in school, to charge all boys (except those learning Latin and Greek only) 5*s.* entrance, and a weekly sum not exceeding 2*s.* (Amended Scheme).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). As well virtue and learning (as capacity of scholars shall require) as true knowledge of God and his Holy Word. Schoolmaster and usher one afternoon in the week to teach scholars to write and cast accounts (governors' statutes A.D. 1569). Use and practice of the English tongue, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and such other branches of useful learning as master and governors, with approbation of bishop, shall think proper. To be a Latin and Greek department in school (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery, 5th Nov. 1849. Amended, June 1851.

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Governors: 20 residents in town and parish, or (in default of properly qualified persons) within 10 miles of town; seven a quorum; chairman a casting vote; make statutes, with advice of bishop, at meeting, whereat majority at least of existing number are present; elect to fill vacancies in their own body; elect, and, for misbehaviour, immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from permanent illness, or any other cause, remove, with fortnight's notice, head and under master.

In practice governors prefer a graduate master. No restriction on other employment.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master's salary 200*l.* from endowment besides 100*l.* profits of boarders and house. Under master's salary 100*l.* from endowment, besides 50*l.* profits of boarders and house.

Day Scholars.—36; five-ninths between 10 and 14 years old; of all ranks, from labourers' sons to gentlemen's, from distances up to two miles and a half, day boarders up to five miles; pay 2*d.* a week to under master for pens and ink. Required to attend some place of worship at least once on Sunday.

Boarders.—17; one in under master's house. Four meals a day. Boys fare as master's family. Terms for board and tuition (in head master's house under master's terms being somewhat lower) under 12, 40 guineas; above 12, 45 guineas. Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 562 feet per boy. Brothers, with consent of parents, share one bed. Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read a chapter in the New Testament.

School variously classified according to subjects. School course modified as far as possible to suit wishes of parents. Bible and doctrinal instruction part of school work; doctrinal instruction not compulsory on non-conformists. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions as merit and occasion demand.

Upper boys examined three times a year; lower boys once. Prizes given by governors to the amount of 5*l.* annually, and small rewards by head master twice a year.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal punishment; the last publicly or privately according to circumstances.

Playground less than half acre, in middle of which school is placed.

No boys gone to the Universities within last five years. [One private pupil at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 42 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week; preparing work, 9 hours. Playtime, 22 hours per week.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 5th April 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	163	7	2
Year's rents	436	1	0
Arrears	0	3	2
	£599	11	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Head and second master's salaries	300	0	0
Insurance	6	13	3
Repairs and draining	51	6	8
Income and land tax	7	9	5
Poor rates	1	18	6
Coal and audit bills	21	13	2½
Arrears of rent	4	0	0
Cleaning school	5	5	0
Prize books	5	0	0
Sundries	3	0	9
Balance	193	4	6½
	£599	11	4

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Thomas Baker, Rectory, Hartlebury.
Thomas Mellichap, Gentleman, Hartlebury.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Hartlebury.
John Harris, Farmer, Hartlebury.
William Williams, Farmer, Hartlebury.
George Griffin, Farmer, Hartlebury.
John Rose, jun., Farmer, Worcester.
Thomas Wirwood, Farmer, Hartlebury.
Thomas Wheeler, Farmer, Hartlebury.
John Watson, Esq., Hartlebury.
William Harris, Farmer, Hartlebury.
Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., Westwood Park.
Thomas Gale Curtler, Esq., Bevere, Worcester.
John R. Cookes, Esq., Shrawley, Stourport.
Rev. H. Perceval, Elmley Lovett.
Rev. Henry Hastings, Martley.
H. H. Griffin, Farmer, Hartlebury.
Mr. Geo. Baldwin, Iron Master, Hartlebury.

Head Master:
Rev. W. J. Lee, M.A.

Under Master:
G. E. Tarlton.

[*For Table* A. *see page* 584.]

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	63	4	—	3	Y. 16	3	M. 20	—	H. 1	Gk. Test., St. Matt. Gospel, 17 chap.; and Nichol's Help (in part).	30	Y. 12	4	H. ½	—	H. 2	Sinclair's Catechism; Creed; Watts' Script. Hist., all 20 pages; and Ch. Catechism.	16	Y. 10	2	H. 1½	—	H. 2½	Baker's Bible Hist., Pt. I.; and Church Catechism.
Greek - -	2	1	—	2	6	6	H. ½	Varied.	3	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pontes Classici, Gk. Hist.							
Latin - -	22	4	—	2	16	6	½	12	3	- -	8	12	6	½	6	3	Henry's 1st Latin Bk., 2nd half.	7	10	6	M. 20m	6	3	Lat. Accidence and Henry's 1st.
French - -	20	1	—	20	13	4	½	—	2	Hall's First French Course. Some 60 Ex.														
Arithmetic -	63	6	—	3	16	sometimes none.		—	—	General papers in all.	10	13	4	½	—	6	Fractions, Decimals and Discount, with Miscellaneous questions.	16	10	4	H. 1½	—	6	Numeration, Notation, and Addition.
Book-keeping, Mensuration, and Surveying - -	None this half. (15 usually.)																							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	3	3	—	1	17	4	¾	—	3	Euc. 1-4, and 6; Algebra, Todhunter and Colenso; Trigonometry, Colenso and Todhunter.	1	16	4	1½	—	—	Euc. 1-4, and 6; Colenso's Algebra to Equations of 2 unknowns.							

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	33	2	—	30*	Y. 13	2	M. 20	—	M. 40	English, to end of Elizabeth.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		
Geography	47	3	—	3	16	4	20	—	40	Cornwell's; France to Greece (inclusive), and maps.	28	12	2	½	—	1	Cornwell's 1st Geog., America and Australia.						
English Grammar.	52	3	—	21	12	6	10	—	H. 1	Douglas' Orthog. to end of Pronouns and Syntax.	16	11	2	½	2	1	Cornwell's 1st Eng. Grammar.	16	10	6	½	—	—	Cornwell's 1st Eng. Gram.
English Composition.	28	1	—	28	12	4	10	—	1½	Descriptions, and "Cornwell's" to end of simple sentences.														
Reading	32	2	—	16	11	—	—	—	—	Irish Book, Part III.	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	10	6	½	—	4½	Irish Bk., Pt. II.
Writing	60	3	—	All write together, about ½ an hour a day.																				
Drawing	14	1	10*s.*6*d.* per qr.	14	12	1	1½h																	

* This is the number doing history as class work. The head boys take this subject as part of their private reading, having test papers from time to time.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	2nd Master of H. Grammar School.	Hartlebury -	Adjoining.
" " - 2	Farmer and Maltster	Do. - -	Within ¾ mile.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 4	Tanner - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 5	Carpenter -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Gardener at Hartlebury Castle.	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " - 7	Publican - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 8	Shoemaker -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 9	Foreman at Iron Works.	Do. - -	2¼ miles.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 2	Gardener - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Farm Bailiff -	Do. - -	2½ miles.
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Do. - -	1½ mile.
" " - 5	Market Gardener -	Do. - -	2½ miles.
" " - 6	Do. -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Labourer - -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 8	Market Gardener -	Do. - -	2 miles.
" " - 9	Publican and Farmer	Do. - -	¾ mile.
" " - 10	Foreman in Brickyard.	Do. - -	1 mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Solicitor - -	Wakefield, York	Head Master.
" " - 2	Draper - -	Stourport -	Under Master (day).
" " - 3	Miller - -	Do. - -	Head Master (day).
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 5	Bank Manager -	Bewdley - -	Do.
" " - 6	Draper - -	Stourport -	Under Master (day).
" " - 7	Traveller -	Do. - -	Head Master.
" " - 8	Gentleman Farmer	Chaddesley Corbett, Kiddrmstr.	Do.
" " - 9	Bank Manager -	Bewdley - -	Do.
" " - 10	Iron Master -	Kidderminster -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Independent Gent.	Quatt, Bridgenorth	Head Master.
" " - 2	Traveller - -	Stourport -	Under Master (day).
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Ombersley -	Do. do.
" " - 4	Tanner - -	Stourport -	Head Master (day).
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Hampton Lovett, Droitwich.	Under Master (day).
" " - 6	Gamekeeper -	Westwood, Droitwich.	Do. do.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Doverdale, Droitwich.	Do. do.
" " - 8	Gentleman Farmer	Chaddesley Corbett, Kiddrmstr.	Head master.
" " - 9	Miller - -	Stourport -	Do. (day).
" " - 10			

KIDDERMINSTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

I. All the records which we have of the condition of this school in past times represent it to us as suffering from corruption or mismanagement. The earliest account of it is contained in the report of an inquisition taken before a commission of charitable uses in 9 Car. I., finally confirmed by the Court of Chancery in 13 Car. I. At that date great part of the property had been demised at unduly low rents, and the proceeds grievously misapplied. When the Charity Commissioners visited it in 1832, the head master was curate of Stone, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Kidderminster (as well as rector of another parish), residing there, and coming to the school only for a short time in the morning.* The upper school contained then only nine boys, while the lower school, handed over to an usher who taught the elementary subjects only, had ten. Still later, in the time of the last head master, about twenty years ago, a quarrel arose between him and some of the inhabitants of the town, and a chancery suit was instituted, which not only injured the school funds, but provoked a great deal of bitter feeling in the town, a feeling which seems to have not yet subsided.

Without following the entangled history of this suit, it is enough to say that it resulted in the establishment of a scheme, whereby the school is now regulated.

II. Under this scheme the government of the foundation is vested in six feoffees chosen from the borough, and six from the parish (or, as it is called, the foreign) of Kidderminster, together with the Bishop of Worcester, his chancellor, and the Vicar of Kidderminster as feoffees *ex officio*. The bishop is also visitor, but does not appear for many years past to have acted in that behalf, his functions as such being of a somewhat undefined nature. The feoffees meet quarterly, appoint, but have apparently no power to dismiss, both masters, and are competent to make minor regulations for the management of the school. They cannot, however, alter the scale of fees (fixed by the scheme at 4*l.* per annum for residents in the borough and parish), nor change the number of foundationers (40), nor the hours of keeping school. They are further obliged to appoint as head master a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, being a clergyman of the Church of England. In all these respects I found reason to believe it a serious mistake to limit the discretion of trustees, but such has long been the practice of the Court of Chancery.†

III. The gross revenue of the school, when the dividends upon the new stock begin to come in, may be estimated, according to the

* I was told that it was his practice to go to a public-house, have the boys brought to him there, and dismiss them almost directly. He was, it is said, a person of intemperate habits.

† See Report on Lancashire Schools, vol. ix., p. 528.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

account given me by the treasurer of the feoffees, at 534*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The property is mostly of an undesirable description, a great number of small and old houses and of bits of land lying scattered up and down the borough of Kidderminster. No considerable rise in its value need be looked for. All the property is in the hands of and managed by the feoffees, except the head master's house and two houses assigned to the second master, which houses they are respectively required to keep "in good and tenantable repair." This rule has given rise to a good deal of difficulty, and I found both the head master and the feoffees agreed in wishing that these houses were given over to the feoffees, to be by them repaired out of the general funds of the school. It might, of course, be necessary, if this were done, to diminish the fixed salary of the head master, as he would still be permitted to occupy his house as an official residence.

IV. The grammar school is a handsome and spacious building, standing on high ground on the western verge of the town. It was erected at a large cost by the present Lord Dudley, in lieu of the wretched old school room adjoining the church, which was given up to him by the feoffees and added to the church. (The living is in Lord Dudley's gift). It consists of a great room, capable of accommodating some 80 scholars, and well ventilated, and of a small class room in a tower over the porch. There is a grass playground adjoining, and suitable offices. The head master's house stands at a distance of about 150 yards; it is large and commodious, with well aired bed-rooms capable of receiving about 25 boarders, and a very good dining room. Attached to it is an excellent garden, a small pleasure ground, and a grass playground big enough for a cricket field, and used as such by both day scholars and boarders. Altogether it would not be easy to find better school premises. Out of the 25 grammar schools in Shropshire and Worcestershire, there is no school so well provided, and among the 60 schools of Lancashire there is but one.

V. Kidderminster school is at this moment in a very depressed state. On the day of my visit there were two boarders present, and three day boys (one other whose name was on the books being absent). The boarders were intended for Oxford, and with a view to this were receiving classical instruction from the head master. The day boys (aged respectively 15, 13, and 10,) were the sons of tradesmen in the town, and were being taught the usual English and commercial subjects, together with French and the elements of Latin, by the under master, who also teaches mathematics to the two elder boys, and used to teach them arithmetic while they were supposed to need it. Although at present the head master happens to be confining his attention to the two elder boys, this is not, as I understood, the regular practice; when the school is full he takes the younger boys also in some subjects, while the under master takes the upper classes in mathematics. Examining the scholars, I found the classics of the two elder boys fair, *i. e.* both translated an unseen piece of Cicero pretty well, and one did an easy piece of Latin prose creditably, the other breaking down. One of them

showed a good knowledge of equations, and was respectable in arithmetic; the other did ill in both subjects.

One of the three day boys answered well in English history and in geography, the other two tolerably. All acquitted themselves respectably in English grammar, and their Latin, although elementary, was fairly good; as was also their arithmetic. Spelling was not below the average.

VI. The scheme provides for the appointment and payment by the head master of such assistants as may be found necessary. For the last two years, however, there have been none such, and in the present state of the school they are not needed. The head master* is a D.C.L. of Oxford, and in orders. He has the house, garden, and ground rent-free, (although burdened with considerable annual expenses for repairs,) and a salary of 240*l.* He has been accustomed to receive boarders at 57*l.* 15*s.* and 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum (according to age), but does not propose to continue to do so unless there should be a better prospect of obtaining a large number. A very small boarding house is of course unprofitable. The second master, a clergyman and graduate of Cambridge, receives 100*l.* per annum, and has two houses, both of which he lets, receiving the rents, but being at the same time charged with the liability to keep them in repair. He formerly took boarders at 50*l.* and 40*l.* per annum (according to age), but does not now do so, the number having fallen off till the loss exceeded the gain.

VII. The low state of the school, in which there were five or six years ago some twenty-five boarders and as many day scholars, is, it need hardly be said, a matter of great regret, as well to the head master and the feoffees, as to the more intelligent among the inhabitants of Kidderminster and its neighbourhood. Various causes are assigned for it. The head master thought it due partly to the decrease in the number of boarders which has been caused by the rise of the large proprietary schools, and which has injured the prestige of the place even as a day school; partly to the attacks of a few personal and political enemies, working upon the bad feeling left by the Chancery suit and the old struggles it had involved, and partly to the belief of the townspeople, sedulously propagated by designing persons, but, as he declared, quite unfounded, that the course of instruction was purely classical. He remarked with some force, that the world being governed by names, the bulk of the middle class cannot rid themselves of the notion that grammar schools teach nothing but Latin and Greek, and that the "commercial academy" is, in virtue of its name, a better place wherein to learn what is wanted for business. The feoffees, while admitting that all these causes had told against the school, seemed inclined to think that it might have succeeded better if it had been worked more energetically, and with an especial view to dispel the impression that it was merely classical. They agreed, however, that the Chancery scheme, by which they were bound, made it classical, and they assured me that the head master was always willing to receive and carry out any suggestions made to him, and that he did not desire to favour boarders to

* Since deceased.

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the disparagement of day boys. Two scholars who have of late years distinguished themselves highly at Oxford were both of them residents in Kidderminster and day pupils. Other persons with whom I conversed in the town said that both masters had, from a variety of causes, some personal, some, I was told, political, become unpopular; that the discipline of the school was supposed to be somewhat lax and irregular, and that the notion of the people was that the head master, being a learned man, the author of several books, and an excellent scholar, was too much absorbed in the higher subjects to interest himself in those which they consider more practically useful. The brilliant success of the school at the Universities had therefore, said they, done little or nothing to serve it in the eyes of the commercial class, who send their children to cheap private day or boarding schools kept by persons of attainments very far inferior to those of the grammar school master.

As Kidderminster is a busy manufacturing town, with a population which, after a temporary decrease, has again begun to rise, and as the income of the grammar school foundation* exceeds 600*l.*, there seems no reason why the school should not, at some future time, become prosperous and useful to the neighbourhood as well as to the town itself. From the parish, which has a population of about 20,000,† more than 100 day boys might be expected if the confidence of the middle classes had been fairly won; and to these boarders from the country, the sons of farmers and others, might very well be added. The income arising from fees would then be sufficient to support at least two additional teachers, as well to defray other expenses, such as those of an annual examination which it is now thought unadvisable to incur. In the contemplation of such a state of things, it may be well to mention several changes in the existing rules and arrangements which might be made with advantage.

VIII. 1. There seems to be no sound reason for fixing the number of foundationers (*i. e.* boys who pay 4*l.* per annum) at 40. If it is desired to make the fees so low, all the inhabitants of the parish may equally well be admitted at this rate, and the useless formality of an admission by the feoffees be done away with.

2. Supposing the fee of 4*l.* retained as the charge for a sound commercial education, it might be proper to permit higher fees to be levied for the teaching of other subjects. The market price of a good classical and mathematical course (with the addition of modern languages) is more than twice 4*l.* per annum, and those persons who could let their sons remain at school till 16 or 17 would be both able and willing to pay 6*l.* or 8*l.* or 10*l.*

3. In order to attract the sons of farmers a hostel might be established, giving board at prime cost; or some of the masters might be encouraged to receive boarders at a lower scale of charges (say at from 25*l.* to 40*l.*) than a head master would be likely to require from those boys belonging to the upper middle class who intend to enter professions or proceed to the niversity.

* Reckoning in the value of the land and houses held by the masters.
† In 1861 the population of the borough and foreign was 17,912.

4. The second master is now appointed by the feoffees. It would be better to vest his appointment in the head master, whether subject or not to the approval of the feoffees.

5. Both the head and the second master are held to have at present a life interest in their offices. It would be desirable that all future appointments should be made reserving to the feoffees a power of dismissal upon notice, with or without the consent of some suitable external authority.

6. The provision of the scheme which requires the head master to be in orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, unduly narrows the field of choice among possible candidates. It might easily happen that on any given occasion the best candidate was a layman, or was not an Oxford or Cambridge graduate. As a security against improper appointments such a provision is absolutely worthless.

7. The repairs of the houses of the head and second masters ought to be defrayed by the feoffees out of the general funds of the school, and the fixed salaries now paid reduced as far as may be necessary to meet this expense.

8. What I heard in Kidderminster from persons of all classes, not to speak of the newspaper correspondence which was shown me, made it impossible to doubt that the change which is most wanted is a change in the nature of the instruction given.*

The feoffees hold that there are two alternative courses open to them; the one is to keep the school mainly classical, that is, to rely for support upon boarders, and on the upper section of the middle class, especially upon the professional men. The objection to this is that the new proprietary colleges make it now far more difficult than it formerly was to procure the sons of rich people as boarders (*i.e.* people who will pay 50*l.* to 80*l.* a year), that the professional men of the town are hardly numerous enough to feed a day school, and that many, both among them and among the manufacturers, send their sons from home for gentility's sake. The other course is to address the lower middle or shopkeeping class, and abjure classics for the sake of a commercial education. The objection to this is that the head master has a house excellently suited for boarders, and accordingly those of the feoffees who prefer this course think that if it be taken this house should be sold, and a more modest one provided for the head master. If one or other of these courses must be taken, the latter is to be preferred, for the former has been tried and failed. But a third course is not impossible. A commercial education ought by all means to be offered, Latin made optional, and especial stress laid on the teaching of arithmetic and writing†. When this has been

* In Kidderminster, as in other towns of the same class, there are large private adventure schools, whose owners attract parents of the commercial class by promising a "practical" education, and by their unwearied personal solicitations. Of these schools I know nothing directly, but if what one hears of them be true, and if they are like their congeners in other parts of the country, they give an education at once narrow and flimsy; and it would be a benefit to the middle class to draw boys away from them to schools whose merits publicity would guarantee.

† See report on Pearsall's school in Kidderminster.

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done the character of the school as a place of superior education is not, as people seem to suppose, necessarily gone. An energetic master of popular address would find it perfectly easy, after he had won the confidence of the townspeople, to reintroduce Latin, to give prominence to mathematics, to attract the sons of professional men, possibly even to keep always on foot an advanced class in which boys should be prepared for the civil service, as well as the legal and medical examinations, and from which some few might proceed to Oxford or Cambridge. The endowment of the school is quite sufficient to attract an able man as master, and when one is found who combines practical adroitness with a turn for teaching, the Kidderminster grammar school will recover the position which its wealth and its situation in a flourishing town entitle it to hold among the schools of the county.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 494, A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Original unknown. By an inquisition under a commission of charitable uses, 10th Oct. 1633, it was found that certain premises in Kidderminster and divers chief rents of small amounts had theretofore been given towards the maintenance of a free school. Deeds in custody of clerk to feoffees. Small chief rents have not been collected for many years. (Ch. Com. Rep.)

School Property.—Houses, &c. standing on 44a. 2r. 24p., and 2018*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent consols. Annual income from endowment 525*l.* gross, 439*l.* net, but liable to deductions for repairs and land. No probable increase.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house has accommodation for boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a free school for education of children and youth in Kidderminster in good literature and learning (inquisition of Commissioners of Charitable Uses). School to consist of 40 boys, children of inhabitants of borough and "foreign," nominated by feoffees. If number cannot be made up from borough and "foreign," deficiency may be made up from children of non-residents. In addition to 40, such other boys as feoffees nominate, being children of inhabitants of borough and "foreign," admissible; such additional scholars to pay not less than 2*l.* per quarter to head master. None admissible who is less than eight or more than 15 years of age (scheme A.D. 1848).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Good literature and learning (inquisition of Commissioners of Charitable Uses). Greek and Latin free to foundationers; history, geography, mathematics, writing, and other usual branches of education on payment of 1*l.* a quarter to head master (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme finally settled by Court of Chancery, 8th Nov. 1851.

Bishop of Worcester visitor annually appoints an examiner.

Vicar, nine others of borough, and seven others of "foreign" are feoffees, and with approbation of bishop, appoint head and under master. Surviving trustees elect to fill vacancies in the board.

Head master must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Under master must be a member of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade (1867).

Masters.—Head master clergyman and D.C.L. of Oxford. Statutable stipend 240*l.* from endowment, 240*l.* profits of boarders, besides house, garden,

and premises and fees. Assistants appointed, removed, and paid by him. Under master curate of a district church; salary 100*l.*; has two houses but resides in neither.

Day Scholars.—(Four in 1867); sons of manufacturers, shopkeepers, clerks, &c.; all from within a mile. Pay, for general work 4*l.*; stationery 10*s.*; drilling 2*l.*

Boarders.—(Two in 1867), in houses of head and under master. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction; above 12, 55 guineas, under 12, 50 guineas. School bills, highest, 70*l.*; lowest 57*l.* Hours, 6½ to 7½ a.m., 9½ p.m. Feoffees' permission required for a boarding house.

In 1864 the total number of boarders and day scholars together was 26.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified separately for general work, mathematics, and modern languages. School course modified to suit special cases. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions according to judgment of masters founded on examination and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination at Christmas by masters; at Midsummer by an examiner chosen by visitor. Prizes and extra holidays given.

Punishments: impositions, occasionally caning, and, rarely, flogging for grave moral offences; last privately and by head master only.

Two playgrounds, respectively an acre and a half and half an acre; former 200 yards from school. Boys not allowed to go in country without leave.

Eight boys gone to universities within the last five years; perhaps about 20 to other schools. [Four at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 32 hours in the week, not including time spent in preparation, which is about 12 hours in the week for boarders.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rental in 1867	464	16	0
Dividends	60	10	10
	£525	6	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Recouping money out of funded property for rebuilding	14	4	5
Tithe and land tax	8	2	2
Insurance	9	0	0
Rates	20	4	2
Clerk	30	0	0
Surveyor	5	5	0
Master's salaries	340	0	0
Examiner	10	10	0
Gas and half cleaning school	3	0	0
	£440	5	9

The above amount of annual expenditure is exclusive of repairs of buildings, &c., and law charges.

The scheme authorizes 30*l.* to be spent in prizes and books, but more has been given for last two or three years (1867).

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Worcester (visitor.)
Philip Henry Pepys, Esq., Chancellor to the Bishop of Worcester.
The Rev. George David Boyle, Vicar of Kidderminster.

Borough Feoffees:

Thomas Bradley, Esq., Blakebrook.
Henry Jecks Dixon, Esq., Grealfield.
Henry Homfray, Esq., Broadwaters.
William Boycott, Esq., Kidderminster.
Charles Harvey, Wine Merchant.

Foreign Feoffees:

Henry Crane, Farmer, Trimpley.
Joseph Chillingworth, Farmer, Trimpley.
Walter C. Hemming, Esq., Spring Grove.
Edward Morton, Esq., Habberley Road.
John Saunders, Iron Master, Honeybrook.

N.B.—The present Bishop of Worcester thinks that, being visitor, he cannot act as feoffee, even supposing he is a feoffee under the inquisition in the reign of Charles I., or by any subsequent instrument.

Clerk to Trustees:

H. Saunders, sen., 8, Church Street, Kidderminster.

Head Master:

Rev. John G. Sheppard, D.C.L. (Since dead.)

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. Lionel Banks Penley, B.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	*26*	*6*	—	*4* and lately 2	*17*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*3*	Gospel of St. Matthew; Old Testament to Babylonish Captivity; Lectures from H. M. on Catechism.	*5*	*15*	*3*	1	1	3	Some Gk. Test., Gosp. St. Mark, Pinnock's Old Test. Cat.; and the Bible.	8	11	1	1	—	1	Watts' Scripture History.
Greek	5	2	—	do.	do.	8	¾	2	6	Œdipus Rex, Soph.; Thucyd. ½ of Lib. I.							Wordsworth's Gr.; Kühner's Dictus.							Henry's 1st Book; Ellis's Exercises. Delille's Fr. Gram. Arithm., Colenso's.
Latin	26	6	—	do.	do.	8	do.	do.	—	Horace, Odes, 3 Books;	5	15	8	1	4	6	Virgil, Lib. II.	8	11	8	1	4	8	Hist. (Hen. VIII. to George I.) Ince
French	26	4	—	6	16	3	⅔	2	Btwn. 2 & 3	Cicero de Off., Lib. I. Athalie, Racine; French Exercises, Tarver.	5	15	3	⅔	2	4	Same as No. 1.	5	12	4	1	2	4	and Gilbert's Manual.
German	4	2	—	Uncertain.							—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as No. 1.							Geog. (France and Belgium), Hughes' Manual.
Arithmetic	26	4	—	14	15	6	1	—	6	Schiller's William Tell; Tiark's Exercises.	Included in one Division. See Supra.						Arithm., Colenso and Barnard Smith's.	11	12	6	2	—	12	English Grammar, Douglas'.
Book-keeping	5	2	—	No class.	15	3	2	—	6								Do. do. Quantity, same as before.							Lessons in History and Geography read aloud before repeating them.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	14	2 or 3	—	14	16	Alg. 6 Eucl. 4	1½	—	10	Arithmetic, Colenso and Barnard Smith's; Euclid, Pott's; Algebra, Colenso and Todhunter's; Trigonom., Todhunter's; Conic Sections, Drew.							Smith's Rom. History, Kings and	8	11	2	1	—	2	
History	All the classes respectively at one time or another in their school classes.																	8	11	2	1	—	2	
Geography																	Early Republic.	8	11	2	1	—	2	
English Grammar.																	Hughes' Manual.	8	11	2	1	—	2	
English Literature.						4	½	Maps about 4 in ½ year.	4	N.B. Quantity accommodated to individual wants.														
English Composition.										Hume's (Student's); Creasy on the English Constitution; 1st ½														
Reading	14. No exact classification. Those practised who require it. For same reason not easy to give exact time. Youngest about an hour per diem.									Grote, vol. iii. Hughes' Manual.	—	—	—	—	—	—		8	11	4	½	—	2	
Writing											—	—	—	—	—	—		8	11	6	½	—	3	Writing copies.
Music	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6															
Drawing	6	Taught on half-holidays							2															
Dictation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		8	11	2	½	—	1	Miss Sewell's Dictation Book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KIDDERMINSTER.—MR. NICHOLAS PEARSALL'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This school was founded in A.D. 1795 by Nicholas Pearsall of Kidderminster, with the object, as his deed of gift states, of making provision for the education of "the children of the inferior tradesmen." Its income is now about 109*l.* a year gross, 90*l.* net, and the whole of this goes to the master, who is also minister of the adjoining Unitarian chapel, with which the school has always been connected. The founder was himself a Unitarian, and expressed his wish to make his school a "proper Protestant dissenting school;" he directed the trustees, in choosing a master, to give a preference to one of an academical education among Protestant Dissenters, if such could conveniently be had, and desired that the children of Dissenters should be preferred for admission to the school, the number of whose pupils he limited to 25. At present about half the children and two of the nine trustees belong to the Church of England. Mr. Pearsall, who seems to have been an active-minded and original man, made a good many regulations for the conduct of his school, which are interesting as throwing light on the ideas of the time respecting education, but are too long to be set forth here. The trustees manage the financial affairs of the charity, but otherwise have little or nothing to do with it, the admissions being made and the fees received by the master. During the last 15 or 20 years the school has fluctuated greatly in point of numbers (from two pupils to thirty), but the class of boys using it seems to have been always the same—those sons of tradespeople whom the founder designed to benefit, with a few sons of the better artisans. They pay 2*l.* 2*s.* a year, and for this receive an English education, together with Latin, Euclid, and sometimes a little Greek. Few remain after 16 years of age. No dogmatic instruction is given, and the founder's direction that the differences between various sects of Christians and the reasons for dissenting from the Established Church should be set forth, is no longer complied with.

The schoolhouse, erected two or three years ago at a cost of 350*l.*, is in a bad situation off a court in the heart of the town. Its one class room is very well ventilated, and well furnished, but not big enough for more than 30 or 35 boys. The playground is quite inadequate.

On the day of my visit there were 22 scholars present, the total number on the books being 24. Two (aged 15 and 14) construed Virgil well, five others answered fairly in Latin grammar, and read in an exercise book. Eight who were questioned orally in Euclid, showed some knowledge of the definitions and the earlier propositions of the first book, and did a fair paper in algebra. In arithmetic 18 papers were done; three were good, five fair, the rest indifferent or poor. At my request the master examined nearly the whole of the school in English grammar, geography, and history, and I subsequently questioned them; their answers

were mostly fair, and showed that the teaching had been intelligent. The one master seems to me to have too much to do among 24 boys learning such a variety of subjects; considering that he is thus single handed, the educational result attained may be pronounced creditable. He expressed a wish to have the school regularly examined by some official persons, and in this wish the trustees concurred.

It is not very easy to say what can best be done to turn this endowment to account for the benefit of Kidderminster, but probably the best plan would be to make it the commercial school of the town, uniting it with, though not necessarily merging it in, the grammar school, which might be maintained as the classical and scientific school. To give it a fair chance of success, however, in this (or indeed in any other) way it ought to be placed in a better situation than it now has, and its fees ought to be not less than 4*l.* a year, a sum which the Kidderminster tradesmen could well enough afford to pay.

N.B.—No answers were given to the Commissioners' questions. According to the latest accounts sent to the Charity Commissioners, viz., for the year ending 25th December 1865, the year's receipts from rents amounted to 79*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*, the gross rent being 97*l.* The expenses were, repairs, 7*s.* 6*d.*; law costs, 6*l.*; cash to master, 73*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

LIST OF TRUSTEES (End. Gr. Ret. 1865).

Henry Talbot.
Charles Davis Badland.
Pemberton Talbot.
William Talbot.
Edward Broadfield.
William Grafton Hopkins.
George Holloway.
George Gower Woodward.
John Addys Scott.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

KING'S NORTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

King's Norton is a hamlet five miles from Birmingham, on the railway thence to Worcester and Bristol. The endowment of its grammar school is only 13*l.* 9*s.* a year, and the education given has for a long time been elementary. Within the last two years an effort has been made by the vicar of the parish to revive it as a commercial school; he has obtained from the Charity Commission a new scheme, according to which the vicar and churchwardens are trustees jointly with the lord of manor (who was formerly sole trustee), and has given the mastership to the curate of the parish, an arrangement which, although in most cases objectionable, seems here, where the endowment is so small, likely to be the best chance the school has of getting a competent teacher. History, geography, and English grammar are taught, as well as the elementary subjects. One boy learns Latin, and it is hoped that mathematics and French will in time follow. The classes meet in the lower room of the old grammar school building, in size about 31 feet by 15 by 9½, not well ventilated or furnished, but much improved, as I was assured, within the last year or two. In the room above, approached by an external stair, the National school for girls and infants has been accommodated since 1861. A rent of 15*l.* was paid from the funds of that school to those of the grammar school while the late master lived. Nothing is paid now. The building stands on the edge of the churchyard, nor is there any other playground. The boys were enjoying an extra week's holiday at the time of my visit; a dozen, however, were gathered at short notice to be examined, and acquitted themselves tolerably well, considering their age and the short time they had been in the school. Their arithmetic was poor and scanty, but they read and spelt fairly, and knew something of geography.

The sons of the richer people in this neighbourhood, if they do not go to boarding schools, go daily to Birmingham grammar school by railway, so that the need for a classical school is but slight. There is, however, a population of perhaps 5,000 people within a two-mile radius from King's Norton church; and among these are many foremen in works and respectable mechanics, as well as farmers, who desire something better than the National school. To these the grammar school, under its present scheme, and at its present scale of fees (3*d.* to 1*s.* a week, according to the circumstances of parents, Latin, French, and mathematics extras) is likely to be useful; and if it serves to keep alive such a school in the neighbourhood, the endowment, small as it is, will not have existed in vain.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxvi. 598, A.D. 1833.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Before King Edward VI., whose commissioners, 20 June 1548, ordered "that the school should be continued."

School Property.—15*l.* per annum, less 1*l.* 12*s.* land tax, paid to master by receiver of crown rents.

Buildings too small. Site (being in churchyard), undesirable. No residence for master.

Objects of Trust.—Not known.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners. Trustees, Lord of Manor (purchased from Crown A.D. 1804), vicar, and two churchwardens.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Curate of parish, B.A.

Day Scholars.—44; two thirds sons of farmers and shopkeepers; the rest of labourers.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read before admission. 44 learn reading and writing; 40, arithmetic; 36, history; 18, geography and English composition; and 3, Latin. All receive religious instruction. Prayers from prayer book before and after school.

Examination, twice a year.

Corporal punishment very rare.

Playground small.

School open 44 weeks per annum. Boys in school 22 hours per week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

W. F. Taylor, Esq., (Lord of the Manor,) Doveridge Hall, near Uttoxeter.
Rev. J. M. L. Aston, M.A., Vicar of King's Norton.
S. H. Parkes, Esq., King's Norton, } Churchwardens.
E. S. Pritchett, Esq., King's Norton, }

Head Master:

Rev. Arthur Smyth, B.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

MARTLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

The early history of Martley school is obscure, but there is reason to believe that it arose out of a chantry (known to have existed here) whose priest probably taught grammar, and with some part of whose property it seems to have been endowed. At one time it was a classical school, used by a considerable number of boarders as well as by those among the village children who received any kind of instruction; now it is an elementary school, under Government inspection, but precluded by its endowment from the receipt of any Government grant. The schoolmaster's salary is 50*l.* from the endowment (whose gross value is 71*l.*), 5*l.* from the Sunday school, 5*l.* (on an average) from the children's pence, together with a house worth about 8*l.* 10*s.* per annum; in all some 70*l.* a year.

The school building contains a boys' schoolroom large enough for 30 or 40 children, certainly not for more; a girls' and infants' room of about the same size, both tolerably neat; a small dwelling house for the master, and another, at the opposite end, for the mistress. The girls' school is supported by a separate endowment, with about 20*l.* per annum, which with something from the Sunday school and the children's pence raises the income of the mistress to 30*l.*

The conditions of life at Martley, a parish in one of the least advanced parts of Worcestershire, six or seven miles from the nearest railway, are not favourable to education. There is a harvest of some sort going on all the year round:—first the cowslip gathering, which keeps the children in the fields during April and the beginning of May, then the hay making, then bark harvest; then the corn harvest and summer holidays; then the hop picking; then the apple and pear gathering till the end of November. Thus the attendance of the boys is very irregular, and when they finally leave school, at 11 years of age, few can read fluently enough to induce them to open a book or a newspaper during the rest of their lives. Indeed the vicar of the parish said that he doubted whether education had not gone back in the last 40 years, the improvement in agriculture having created a greater demand for labour. I was not, therefore, surprised to find the performances of the boys present, 31 in number, somewhat indifferent. Reading and spelling were tolerably good, writing poor, arithmetic very feeble. A few of the eldest scholars knew a little geography; grammar and history did not seem to be taught, and classics disappeared completely some time ago. No scheme has ever been obtained from the Court of Chancery or the Charity Commission authorizing this change in the character of the school; but some such change could hardly be avoided, for there are very few persons in the neighbourhood whose children would learn classics, and the salary is scarcely sufficient to procure a master acquainted with Latin. Two thirds

of the boys in the school are children of field labourers, one is son of a large farmer, the rest of small tenant farmers and village tradespeople or mechanics. The fee paid might with advantage be raised, so as to add something to the master's income; the boys' and girls' school might be thrown into one, retaining the services of the mistress as teacher as well of the younger boys as of the elder girls in sewing and knitting; and it would be well if some part of the charity funds of the parish (nearly 20*l.* per annum), expended in doles of money to the poor on St. Thomas' Day were devoted to educational purposes.*

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiii. 576. A.D. 1830.

Foundation and Endowment.—From time immemorial† there has been an estate in land applicable to support of a grammar school, consisting of Hill-end farm, of about 50 acres in parish, quarter of an acre in parish of Dodenham, about eight acres in parish of Wichenford, besides other lands in parish, and in parish of Knightwick, so surrounded by Lord Foley's property as to be hardly capable of identification. (Ch. Com. Rep.)

School Property.—Gross annual income from endowment 71*l.*, net 57*l.* (?) A house for master.

Objects of Trust and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Reputed a grammar school. Children of parents paying 5*s.* or more to poors levy and of tradesmen, in addition to common routine of Bell's system, to be instructed in book-keeping, English grammar, and history, geography, or other books calculated to enlarge the mind and promote good morals (Trustees' Rules, A.D. 1825).

Government and Masters.—Rules made by trustees, 2nd March 1825.

Trustees, at present 13, appointed by Court of Chancery; appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary; parochial school, under Government inspection.

Masters.—One.

Day Scholars.—36; viz. 6 sons of farmers or shopkeepers, rest sons of labourers; receive ordinary elementary instruction.

School time, 46 weeks in the year, 27½ hours per week.

* Martley parish also shares in the Shelsey charity, whose income is between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year, devoted to the apprenticing of boys. The money would probably be of more service to the boys of the parish if it helped to give them a better education, instead of now and then doing for one of them what others manage to dispense with and get on none the worse.

† "The free grammar school of Martley was founded prior to the 21st Eliz. (1579) when the endowment was vested in trustees." Carlisle's Gr. Schools, ii. p. 766.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Earl of Dudley, Witley Court, Stourport.
Sir Thomas Winnington, Stanford Court, Worcester.
James Nash, Esq., M.D., the Noak, Martley.
Richard Nash, Esq., Hallow.
James Nash, Esq., Worcester.
William Rogers, Esq., the Berrow, Martley.
John Rogers, Esq., the Court House, Dudley.
N. Smith, Esq., Knightford Road, Knightwick.
Rev. H. J. Hastings, Rector of Martley.
Rev. John P. Hastings, Rector of Areley Kings.
Rev. W. C. Berkeley, Cotheridge Court, Worcester.
Rev. John Pearson, Rector of Suckley.
Jeremiah Matthews, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Head Master:

Michael J. Coleman.

ROCK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxiv. 534, A.D. 1830.

Foundation and Endowment.—Apparently by King Edward VI., who settled 5*l.* 14*s.* per annum on school. Sarah Freeman gave site for school-room. School erected by private subscriptions in 1806 to obviate necessity of continuing to use, as had been the custom, the chauntry of St. Mary in Rock church.

School Property.—School standing in ¼ acre of land. Annual payment of 5*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* from office of Woods and Forests. Buildings fairly well adapted to their purpose. No residence for master. (The acting master lives in a cottage, which, with a separate school room, and 300*l.* consols producing 9*l.* year, belongs to a trust for parochial school.)

Objects of Trust.—Not known.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Not known.

Government and Masters.—No trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1867.

General Character.—Elementary.

Master.—Rector of parish, who pays an acting certificated master. Total income from endowment of grammar and parochial schools 14*l.*, from fees 15*l.*, from Government grant 18*l.*, from subscriptions 16*l.* Monitor paid 10*l.* per annum by rector, who also pays balance of acting master's salary.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Government grant	18	11	2
School pence	15	3	8
Dividends	9	0	0
Subscriptions	18	1	0
Balance (supplied by rector)	17	6	11
	£78	2	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Master's salary	70	0	0
Assistant's salary (part of year)	5	2	0
Fuel	0	10	6
Slates, books, &c.	1	3	9
Rewards	1	6	6
	£78	2	9

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

STOURBRIDGE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

After having remained for some time in a depressed state, this school has lately been started afresh with handsome new buildings and a new set of rules, framed by the governors with the consent of the Bishop of Worcester as visitor. The constitution which these rules embody seems to work well, but the financial arrangements, which have been left on their old footing, are complicated and have latterly caused some trouble to the governors. Being obliged to pay a fixed proportion of the revenue from endowment to the head and second masters respectively, and having at present to pay a retiring allowance of 100*l.* a year to a former master, they cannot take this 100*l.* from the general fund, but must charge it in the head-master's share. The fee fund, moreover, is kept quite distinct from that produced by the endowment, and is sometimes in danger of barely sufficing for the charges which come upon it for the payment of additional masters, since part of it goes absolutely to the first and second masters, and since it cannot be supplemented from the endowment funds. The fee fixed, 2*l.* annually for town-boys, 4*l.* 4*s.* or 6*l.* 6*s.* for 'strangers,' is a fee much smaller than is usual in grammar schools of this class, and very much smaller than the market price of the education given. All or almost all of the boys who are in the school could well afford to pay 4*l.* or 5*l.* per annum; but as the endowment is large, and instruction in the school was at one time entirely gratuitous, considerable local opposition might be expected to a proposal to raise the charge. The school is held to be still free for classics.

The school-building, erected by subscription, stands near the centre of the town, and seems very well suited for its purpose. The principal room is spacious and handsome, and there is a pretty large class-room besides, as well as a vestibule serving for a cloak-room. The playground is good, and one part of it has been covered over and fitted up with gymnastic apparatus. Immediately adjoining is the head-master's house, in which there is good accommodation for boarders. The rules needlessly restrict the number which he may take to ten, and the second master's number to four.

Educationally regarded, the school may be called semi-classical: every boy learns Latin, but only two were at the time of my visit learning Greek, and one of these merely because a rule requires that those who don't take French shall take Greek, and his father refused to pay the fee charged for French. The head-master spoke of this rule as very inconvenient, and no doubt it ought to be abrogated. A class has been formed in natural science, but the parents of the boys show no interest in it, and grumble at the fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* which is imposed to defray the cost of chemical apparatus and materials. By Rule 11. the teaching of arithmetic is given

entirely to the assistant masters; an absurd provision, which, although a sensible head-master would no doubt break through it when he thought fit, ought to be at once removed.

The examination which the boys passed in Latin might, considering their ages, be pronounced creditable; and one of the two Greek boys showed a good deal of knowledge and ability. Geography through the school generally was fair; history, except scripture history, somewhat weak. The spelling of the middle and lower classes was passable; their arithmetical notation rather better. In arithmetic the elder boys acquitted themselves well: of twenty-three papers nine were good, eleven fair, and only three downright failures. The methods used were somewhat clumsy. Eight boys tried easy papers in algebra: two of them proved very good, the rest poor. Too little attention seems to be given to mathematics in the school course. French translations of some considerable merit were done by the elder boys.

The exhibition attached to this school, called 'Jane Walker's Scholarship,' has never been taken since it was founded in 1862; those parents who are likely to desire a university education for their sons usually sending them to larger and more purely classical schools. In the meantime the interest of the sum originally invested is being added to the principal to found a second similar exhibition.

Although it is not now, and is not likely to become a grammar school of the first order, sending boys to the universities, this Stourbridge school is doing a good deal of useful work in a plain and practical way. The superior education of the town, a thriving place of 9,000 inhabitants, in the outskirts of the Black country, is mainly in its hands: boys of different social classes and different religious persuasions resort freely to it, and a general satisfaction is expressed in the neighbourhood with its position and prospects. What it principally seems to need at this moment is a settlement of its financial arrangements, so as to give the trustees a wider discretion and make the position of the under-masters more satisfactory, and the infusion of a little more vigour into some parts of the teaching, more particularly into that of the higher arithmetic and of mathematics.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 569, A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment. — By Letters Patent of King Edward VI., 17 June 1552, who gave such portions of tithes of Luckley and Martley in Worcestershire as belonged to college of Fotheringay, and premises in Evesham and in Worcester, theretofore belonging to guild of Holy Trinity, or given for superstitious uses. By deed, 10 April 1626, Nicholas Sparrye gave lands in Stourbridge. By indenture 18 April 1692, in pursuance of will of Joseph Baker (dated 17 February 1667), gave a rentcharge of 3*l.* payable out of three houses in Worcester, for an exhibition at one of the universities, tenable for five years. Jane Walker, by will, A.D. 1861, founded a scholarship of 50*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. Deeds in box at secretary's office.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Lands and houses in Worcester and Evesham, let for 447*l.* 13*s.* per annum, tithe rents and rent charges, and 540*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* three per cent. stock, producing 224*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* per annum. Total 672*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* per annum gross; net in 1865 (including pension to late head master), 561*l.* No material increase probable. In 1861, 2,000*l.* raised by subscription of inhabitants, and 850*l.* by mortgage, to purchase new site and erect school. Mortgage debt is being reduced by instalments of one-thirtieth of original principal per annum.

Baker's exhibition increased by accumulations to 8*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Walker's scholarship 50*l.* a year. Candidate to be qualified if examiner thinks him able to pass responsions at Oxford or previous examination at Cambridge. Preference to boys born in parish of Old Swinford.

Buildings new. Site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youth in grammar (Letters Patent). No boy to be admitted under seven years of age, nor till he can read New Testament with fluency, and is able to write and say multiplication table. Boys above ten required to be well versed in first four rules of arithmetic. No boy to stay after nineteen (Statutes A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (Letters Patent), Latin, Greek, and English languages, holy scripture, and elements of theology, writing, history, geography, and arithmetic, mathematics, elements of natural and moral sciences, and when practicable French, German, drawing, and drilling. Every boy required to learn Latin. (Statutes.)

Government and Masters.—Statutes made by governors with approval of Bishop, 19 September 1862.

Governors, incorporated, eight inhabitants of parish of Old Swinford. They have power to fill vacancies in their own body, and, with advice of Bishop, to make rules.

Head and under master appointed and, after three admonitions, removed by governors. Former allowed to take ten, latter, four boarders. Present masters hold office subject to sixth months' notice of dismissal by governors. Master to receive 150*l.* salary per annum, and five-eighths of clear residue. Under master to receive 90*l.* and three-eighths of clear residue.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master a clergyman. Total average income from endowment 183*l.*, from fees 56*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders. Of under master, 159*l.* from endowment, 21*l.* from fees. Of third master, 90*l.*, and French master, 100*l.*, from half capitation fees and fees for teaching extra subjects, and from "strangers."

Day Scholars.—64, nine-sixteenths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, tradespeople and others; from distances up to four miles; pay for general work 2*l.*; "strangers," (*i. e.*, non parishioners,) lower school, 4*l.* 4*s.*, upper school, 6*l.* 6*s.* French and German 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drilling, 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three in head master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.— School classified by Latin. School course modified as far as possible to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in holy scripture three times a week. School opened with prayers selected or composed by head master.

Promotions by half-yearly examination and general proficiency in Latin.

Examination monthly and half-yearly by masters. Prizen given annually.

Punishments; corporal punishment publicly and privately, confinement, impositions, &c.

Playground 47 yards long by 26½ yards broad.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

* SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Trinity Monday, 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	359	19	10½
Rents of land	456	3	0
Tithe rents, rent charges and investments.	265	6	10
Interest allowed at bank	2	11	6
	£1,084	1	2½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax and chief rents	13	1	6
Rates	15	1	4
Property tax	9	10	0
Levies	11	10	8
Insurance	18	14	9
Third instalment of debt	28	6	8
Interest at 4½ per cent. on debt	34	3	9
Repairs	5	15	8
Secretary's salary	29	8	0
Do. expenses	5	6	8
Sundries	1	10	3
Pension to late head master	100	0	0
Head master's salary	150	0	0
Under master do. (1¼ years)	112	10	0
Head and under master's bonus	98	16	0
Coal and coke	7	9	11
Cleaning school	8	18	5
Balance	433	17	7½
	£1,084	1	2½

* The Governors of this grammar school are also trustees of a charity left by Henry Glover (by will dated 1689, proved 1717) for the purposes (1) of teaching six poor boys to read English and "the principles of the true Protestant Christian religion," until they should be fit to enter the grammar school; (2) of paying for their instruction in reading and arithmetic, and supplying them with stationery and books in the grammar school; (3) for binding them apprentices on leaving school; (4) for paying the minister for an annual speech to them on their duty; (5) for relief of poor families, but so as not to relieve the parish taxes. The Charity Commission in 1832 (vol. xxv. p. 589) reported that the system of engrafting the boys in the grammar school had been long given up, if it ever existed. In 1864 the income of the charity was 129*l.* a year, of which 12*l.* was paid to a schoolmaster, 5*l.* for apprenticeship, 6*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* for stationery, 78*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* distributed to 681 poor persons, and the rest spent in management or added to balance.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. Charles Henry Craufurd, Rector of Old Swinford, Stourbridge.
Joseph Pitman, Esq., the Hill, near Stourbridge.
John Harward, Esq., Solicitor, Stourbridge.
Francis Tongue Rufford, Esq., Prescot House, near Stourbridge.
Richard Leacroft Freer, Esq., Surgeon, Stourbridge.
Henry Corser, Esq., Solicitor, Stourbridge.
The Rev. David Robertson, The Lye near Stourbridge.
Edward Westwood, Esq., Old Swinford, Stourbridge.

Clerk to Trustees:

Edward Hickman Freer, Solicitor, Stourbridge.

Head Master:

Rev. W. J. J. Welch, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

William Gruncell Goddard.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Solicitor - -	Stourbridge -	Under ½ mile.
" " - 2	Glass manufacturer	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Farmer - -	Broom - -	4 miles.
" " - 4	Clergyman - -	Wordsley -	1¼ mile.
" " - 5	Maker of fire bricks, &c.	Stourbridge -	Under ¼ mile.
" " - 6	Publican - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 7	Maker of fire bricks, &c.	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Overlooker of colliers.	Lye - -	Under 2 miles.
" " - 9	Linendraper -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Clergyman - -	Wordsley -	1¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Maltster - -	Cradley - -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Clerk - -	Woollaston -	1 mile.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Colbourne Brook	Do.
" " - 4	Brewer - -	Stourbridge -	Under ¼ mile.
" " - 5	Metal dealer -	Wollaston -	1 mile.
" " - 6	Upholsterer -	Stourbridge -	Under ¼ mile.
" " - 7	Ironmaster - -	Norton - -	1 mile.
" " - 8	Farmer - -	Hagley - -	2½ miles.
" " - 9	Upholsterer -	Stourbridge -	Under ¼mile.
" " - 10	Auctioneer -	Hagley - -	2 miles.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1861. Two boys gained Junior Certificates in the Oxford Middle Class Examination.

1864. Three boys gained Senior Certificates in the Cambridge Middle Class Examination.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			pr. qr.				M.		M.										Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	4	—	6		3	30	—	90	Gk. Test., St. John, Ch. i.–iii.; Genesis and Gospel of St. Matthew.							Same as First Class	11	10½	3	½	—	1½	
Greek	14	2	—	6		6	20	3	60	Herod., Bk. VI.; Sophocles, Philoctetes.														
Latin	All	6	—	7		6	25	3	75	Hor. Ep., Bk. I.; Cicero pro Murenâ.							Æn. Virg. Bk. VI. Sall. Cat., Ch. 1–35. Delectus.	—	—	6	1	—	6	Moody's Eton Grammar.
			£ s.																					
French	18	3	1 1	5		4	30	3	60	Athalie; Histoire de Marie Stuart.							French—Gil Blas	—	—	2	⅔	—	1	Henry's 1st Latin Book.
German	2	1	1 1	2		4	30	3	90															
Arithmetic	All	3	—	3		1	65	—	65	Various Examples.								—	—	2	⅓	—	1	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	8	1	—	3		3	65	1	195	Algebra to G. C. M.								—	—	2	⅓	—	1	
			s. d.																					
Physics	17	1	2 6	17		1	30	—	30	Class commenced Jan. 1865.							Other Subjects the same as First Class.							
Chemistry	5	1	7 6	5		1	60	—	60	Class commenced Jan. 1865.														
History	All	3	—	16		2	25	—	50	Eng. Hist., Rom. Hist., and Grecian History.								—	—	2	½	—	1	Collier's Hist. of British Empire.
Geography	All	3	—	16		2	25	—	50	England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, France, America.								—	—	2	½	—	1	White's Abstract of Geography.
English Grammar.	All	3	—	16		4	15	—	60	Selections								—	—	2	⅔	—	1½	White's English Grammar.
English Composition.	26	2	—	7		1	60	—	60	Various Subjects.														
Reading	45	4	—	—		—	—	—	—	- - - -								—	—	4	—	—	2	Collier's Hist. of British Empire.
Writing	All	—	—	7		4	20	—	80	- - - -								—	—	6	—	—	3	
Drawing	11	—	10 6	11		2	75	—	150	- - - -								—	—	4	—	—	2	

Nine boys in this class in Latin. In general subjects they are classed with the first class. Average age of boys 14 years. Average age 13 years. Same as First Class. Same as First Class. Same as First Class. Same as First Class. Same as First Class.

Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WOLVERLEY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This is the richest grammar school foundation in Worcestershire, and it is one of those which has least retained its proper character as a place of superior instruction. The parish lies in the extreme north of the county, on the skirts of the Black country, and close to Kidderminster. Its charity, founded in A.D. 1620 by William Seabright, was intended by him to consist of three branches, a free grammar school, a fund for providing bread to be distributed to the poor at church on Sunday mornings, and a residuary fund to be applied to good and charitable uses within the parish, repairing the church and the four bridges, and increasing the schoolmaster's salary. The total revenue of the charity, which arose from certain premises in Mark Lane in the city of London, and 20 acres of land in Bethnal Green, was then about 67*l.* In process of time it increased greatly, and the trustees, seeing no other way of spending their surplus income, erected elementary schools in the parish, keeping up the bread distribution as of yore, as well as repairing the bridges and the church. Under an Act obtained in 1813, building leases were granted of the Bethnal Green property, and when these fall in, in the course of some fifty years or so, the income of the charity, which is now about 700*l.* will rise to 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* per annum. The Mark Lane premises have been sold, and the proceeds invested in consols. At different times cottages and pieces of land have been purchased in Wolverley parish; and these now produce a rent of 75*l.* This part of the property, requiring a considerable outlay for repairs, is thought unprofitable, and one of the trustees whom I met, the most active and public spirited member of the body, wished for power to sell it, and invest the purchase money. Of the gross income of 700*l.* that part which goes to education is now distributed in the following manner:—

		£
Salary to master of grammar school	-	130
Do. master of lower boys' school (elementary)		80
Do. assistant in do. do.	-	40
Do. mistress in girls' school (elementary)	-	50
Do. assistant mistress in do.	-	30
Do. mistress in Wolverley infants' school	-	35
Do. assistant mistress in do.	-	15
Do. mistress in Cookley infants' school	-	40
Do. assistant mistress in do.	-	20

II. The government of the foundation is vested in a body of eleven trustees, inhabitants of the parish. At present there are only six, and of these six two or three, being greatly occupied with business and often non-resident, are seldom able to attend meetings, and it is often found difficult to get a quorum together. The trustees do not interfere much with the internal management of the schools, but content themselves with appointing an

examiner to examine and report on them once a year. I heard some complaints made in the neighbourhood that the trustees were not sufficiently numerous, and that they were not, with the exception of the one gentleman whom I have already mentioned, and who has devoted a great deal of zeal and labour to the duties of his office, sufficiently active in the school concerns. No doubt it is hard in such a parish to find more than one or two men who have enough leisure, enough education, and enough public spirit to make good trustees; and this is a reason for extending the area from which trustees may be chosen.

III. Seabright's foundation, as has been said, now consists of a group of five schools, each perfectly unconnected with any of the others.

(*a.*) First, there is the old grammar school, taught by the head-master without any assistant, and containing at present 14 boys. Neither Latin,* nor mathematics, nor French, is taught. The boys are the sons of forgemen and day labourers, with now and then the son of an overseer or gardener or tradesman, and pay nothing. All have previously been in the elementary school, whence promotions are made as vacancies occur in the grammar school. They are admitted at 11 or 12 years of age, and leave at from 13 to 15, each being required to remain two years at least. I examined them in the so-called commercial subjects which they were learning, and found them fairly, but not more than fairly proficient. Spelling was passable; English grammar and geography pretty good, although their knowledge was seldom accurate; history rather meagre. All acquitted themselves well in arithmetic: the questions however were easy, and as they were done while I was inspecting the other schools it is far from improbable that the boys may have assisted one another. The general air of the school was somewhat languid and listless, but this one usually finds where the number of scholars is so small. It may be remarked that two-thirds of the lessons are learnt in school—a practice which seldom fails to produce laziness. At present no prizes are given.

(*b.*) Secondly, there is an elementary school for boys, close to the grammar school, but in a separate building. Of the 93 boys on the books 73 were present on the day of my visit. Almost all of these had come at eight years of age or thereabouts from the infant schools of the charity, and all, except a few promoted to the so-called grammar school, leave at 10 or 11 years of age for work. They are the children of forgemen from the north-eastern part of the parish, and of agricultural labourers, with some mechanics. They pay a fee of 2*d.* a week, but are found in books and materials. The subjects and methods of instruction are those of an ordinary national school, the master, who has one assistant, having himself served in a Government school. Examining the more advanced pupils, I found their reading and spelling creditable, and their arithmetic pretty good. Two or three knew some

* Last year, as I was informed, there were two boys learning Latin.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

English grammar. As a whole the school seems to be conducted carefully, though with no great energy.

(*c.*) Thirdly. On the other side of the grammar school from the boys' lower school stands the girls' school, also elementary, and in its general arrangements very similar to the school last described. There are 90 girls on the books, 68 of whom were present on the day of my visit; they pay the same fees* and are of the same social rank and the same age as those in the boys' school. In both schools every child is taught the Church Catechism, and required to go to church on Sunday morning, although the parents of many (in the boys' school of more than one-fourth) are dissenters. I was told of one case in which this rule had been enforced against a parent who objected, and who in consequence withdrew his son and sent him to school in Kidderminster, three miles off. There is nothing in the foundation deed to confine the benefits of the charity to persons belonging to the Church of England.

(*d.*) Fourthly, there is an infant school in Wolverley, about 50 yards from the grammar school, containing 38 boys and 28 girls. It is taught by two teachers; and children when they leave it are sent to schools (*b*) and (*c*).

(*e.*) Fifthly. Another infant school stands in the village of Cookley, about a mile and a half from the Wolverley schools. In this part of the parish there are ironworks, and by consequence a large labouring population, whose wants the school barely suffices to supply. It is conducted by two mistresses. The number of children in attendance is much greater than at the Wolverley infant school, and quite too great for the mistress with her one assistant; the state of the instruction and discipline is consequently by no means satisfactory.†

These five schools are wholly independent of one another; the head-master of the grammar school has no more authority to superintend the inferior teachers than they have to superintend him; he has in fact nothing to do but teach arithmetic and geography to his own 14 scholars. All five are restricted to the children of residents in Wolverley parish; there are, therefore, no boarders.

IV. The school buildings are neat and commodious. Those at Wolverley form three sides of a square, the grammar school on the southern side, the boys' and girls' elementary schools on the west and east respectively; a sort of playground in the middle. All three rooms are high and pretty well ventilated, the grammar school-room being a good deal the best, and the boys' elementary school the worst. Good playgrounds and a cricket field are greatly wanted. The Wolverley infants' school consists of two rooms, perhaps large enough for the number in attendance, but rather bare

* All fees go to the trustees, and not to the master or mistress, who receive a fixed salary only.

† I did not visit the Cookley school, as it lay at some distance from Wolverley, and state this fact upon the authority of the report made to the trustees by their examiner, who is a man of much experience in school affairs.

and dingy. On the day of my visit the stove in one of the rooms was smoking very badly. The Cookley school I did not see; it is said to be too small for the number of children.

V. The chief defects in the present management of the charity are these—

(α.) There is no connexion between the different schools. If they were managed as a whole labour might be economized, the teaching might be considerably improved, and intelligent children might be more quickly promoted from a lower to a higher department.

(β.) There is no one to look after the four lower schools. The trustees can scarcely be expected to visit them, give suggestions, and correct defects. It would be desirable that the master of the grammar school, who ought to be a person of superior ability and education, should superintend and direct the other teachers. He is not empowered to do so.

(γ.) The grammar school (so called) is at present all but useless. It has very few boys, and gives them an education differing but little from that of an elementary school.

VI. When I asked the three trustees whom I saw whether they thought the present state of things satisfactory, one of them answered, "Perfectly so." A second had no opinion, and a third admitted that all was not right, though he was not prepared to suggest a remedy. The only improvement which I did hear suggested in the neighbourhood was the extension of the elementary schools. Matters stand thus: Wolverley parish may be said to consist of two divisions—an agricultural district, lying round the hamlet of Wolverley, and having some 1,500 inhabitants, and a smaller but more thickly peopled manufacturing district, lying round the large village of Cookley (where the ironworks are), also with a population of about 1,500. Of these districts the former has its wants already well supplied by the four schools at Wolverley hamlet; the latter has only the Cookley infant school, whose staff of two mistresses is insufficient to deal with the crowd of children, many of them nine or ten years old, resorting to it. It is proposed, therefore, to establish two new elementary schools at Cookley, one for boys and one for girls, and to employ all the present and future surplus income of the foundation, together with such school pence as may be imposed, in paying the salaries of the three or four additional teachers that would be needed. Probably it would also be necessary to diminish the income of the head-master of the grammar school. Admitting the object which this plan has in view to be a desirable one, it must be remarked that it is one which devolves primarily not on the charity but on the employers of labour at Cookley, and that Seabright's foundation is not now applied, and would just as little be then applied, to the purpose prescribed by the founder —the maintenance of a free grammar school. The trustees, it is true, are allowed a discretion in applying the surplus, but at present they apply about three-fourths of the whole income to elementary and one-fourth to superior education, and do not

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

maintain an efficient grammar school. Moreover the present application, although it seems to be for the good of the poor, is at least as much for the good of the rich. If Seabright's charity had not existed, elementary schools would long ago have been established by local subscriptions with the aid of the Privy Council, and would be regularly visited by Her Majesty's inspectors. As Seabright's charity does exist the landowners and employers are relieved from the burden which landowners and employers in other parishes have felt it their duty to undertake. The poor gain little, for though the schools are numerous they are uninspected, and in so far inferior to Government schools in other parishes; and this foundation with its 700*l.* per annum might almost as well be away.

VII. It is plainly the first duty of the trustees to establish a grammar or commercial school in which the higher arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, and French shall be vigorously taught. The difficulty in the way of doing this is that there are few persons in Wolverley parish—tradespeople or farmers—who would value such instruction. Not more than 20 boys, I was told, could be expected to attend after 12 or 13 years of age. This suggests the propriety of erecting hostels or boarding-houses in connexion with such a school, so as to make the endowment useful to the farmers of North Worcestershire and South Shropshire, and to the tradespeople, clerks, overseers, and the rest of the middle class in the adjoining Black country, the children of all these persons being now very ill taught in nasty little commercial academies. The objections made to such a measure are three:—(1.) It would violate the founder's intention which was to benefit Wolverley parish only. This argument supposes that whatever benefits other parishes injures Wolverley. (2.) To carry it out would require more time, thought, and attention than the present board of trustees can give. True; but this is a reason for improving the constitution of the present board. (3.) Wolverley is not well adapted locally to be the site of a boarding school, being three miles from a railway station. If there is force in this argument, it may be a reason for considering whether part of the endowment should not be spent in promoting superior education in some other part of the county, reserving privileges to boys from Wolverley parish at any such place of education. In any case the present state of Seabright's foundation must be admitted to be unsatisfactory.* It is an example of the evils that arise from having the management of elementary education by the Privy Council separated from that of educational charities; it is a conspicuous, although by no means solitary, instance of the small results which a superb foundation may produce.

* Respecting the doles of bread at the church door it is hardly necessary to speak, as this form of charity seems to be condemned by universal experience. Almost all the clergymen whose opinions I inquired, both in Lancashire and the West Midland counties, thought it either useless or pernicious.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 600, A.D. 1832.)

Foundation and Endowment.—William Seabright, by will, 25th October 1620, gave two houses in Mark Lane, London, subject to a term of years then unexpired, and payment of 20*s.* yearly to Crown, and 20 acres of land at Bethnal Green, (subject to payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* to lord of manor,) to trustees upon trust to receive the rents thereof, then amounting to 67*l.*, and provide bread for poor in Wolverley, Old Swinford, Kidderminster, Chaddesley Corbet, Bewdley, Kinfare, and Alveley (fourteen pennyworth every Sunday in each parish), and a learned schoolmaster to keep a free grammar school within parish of Wolverley; and directed surplus income (after payment of charges of distribution of bread, and repairing houses, schoolmaster's wages 20*l.*, allowance of 6*s.* 8*d.* to person who should distribute bread, and incidental expenses) to be applied to good and charitable uses within parish of Wolverley, in repairing church and four bridges in parish, and increasing (if expedient) schoolmaster's wages. Trustees authorized to allow collector of rents 20*s.*, and vicar and parish clerk 10*s.* each, and to expend at their annual meeting 10*s.* for "a drinking." Under an Act passed in A.D. 1813 (52 Geo. 3.) trustees were authorized to grant building leases for 99 years of Bethnal-green property. Houses in Mark Lane sold for building Corn Exchange, and proceeds invested in purchase of 2,998*l.* consols, A.D. 1827. Deeds in schoolroom; not accessible to public.

Property of whole Charity.—Land at Bethnal Green, all built on. 2*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.* land at Wolverley. Stock 2,998*l.* 10*s.* 3 per cent. consols. Average annual income from endowment, 657*l.* gross, 565*l.* net. Present leases have about 50 years to run.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—*See above.*—The grammar school to be for the free teaching and instructing only of children of parish (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School founded as a free grammar school (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Dean of Worcester visitor.

Trustees, eleven of most substantial, honest, and discreet inhabitants of parish; if "committee" think fit, vicar to be one, or otherwise not; appoint, and for remissness, negligence, insufficient learning, misbehaviour, or absenting himself, remove head master.

Head master may not be vicar of parish.

State of Schools in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Grammar school, non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. Four other schools elementary.

Masters.—Head master's salary 130*l.*, does not reside in house. Master of lower school 80*l.*; assistant 40*l.* Mistress of girls' school 50*l.*; assistant 30*l.* Infant schools. one mistress of 40*l.*, another 35*l.*, and two assistants 15*l.* each. All salaries paid out of endowment.

Day Scholars.—About 400 children educated in schools; all of lower classes, from an average distance of one mile. Do not attend on Sunday.

[In May 1867, there were in grammar school 14 boys, 12 of whom were between 12 and 14 years of age.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. In grammar school no boy learning any higher subject than English, arithmetic, and book-keeping. Schoolwork begins and ends with prayers.

Punishments: impositions generally; corporal punishment privately.

Playground close to school. Drilling taught as part of system.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28 hours in the week.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET for year ending 31st December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	136	10	4½
Bethnal Green rents	491	18	4
Wolverley rents	74	15	9
Dividends	88	9	2
Sale of stones	2	4	0
Income tax returned	15	9	10
	£809	7	5½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Insurance, rates, taxes, &c.	4	10	8
Repairs, &c.	61	12	0
Collecting rents	11	15	1
Surveyor	25	0	0
County court summonses	2	1	0
Dinner and payments to vicar and clerk	4	7	0
Bread	23	11	4
Grammar master's salary	130	0	0
Salaries of two masters and six mistresses	305	0	0
Sundries to masters and mistresses	9	2	3
Examination	5	0	0
Coals	52	15	10
Cleaning	17	6	8
Stationery and stamps	23	15	2
Balance	133	10	5½
	£809	7	5½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867.)

Trustees:

- F. W. Knight, Esq., M.P.
- J. P. Brown Westhead, Esq., M.P.
- W. Hancocks, Esq.
- M. Heath, Esq.
- Alfred John Hancocks, Esq.
- H. Bate.
- John Eadmonds.

} All of Wolverley.

- Samuel Ball.
- John Watson.
- John Saunders.

} Not residing in the parish of Wolverley, have not for some years past taken part in the management.

Head Master:

Wm. Shutt.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

From very early times there was no doubt a school attached to the cathedral and monastery of Worcester. In its present form the foundation dates from King Henry the Eighth, who, after the suppression of the monastery, made a grammar school with 40 boys, a part of the remodelled cathedral establishment. These boys were to be "pauperes et amicorum ope destituti;" they were before admission to be able to read and write, and know something of (Latin) grammar, were to be examined at admission by the dean and head-master, and were to be not only taught free of charge for four years, but supported at the expense of the cathedral. Some years afterwards this liability to support them was committed for a fixed payment of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of the 40 boys, and this is the sum which they still continue to receive. If the proportion borne by the payment then made to them to the whole revenues of the cathedral had been preserved, each boy would now receive more than 20*l.* If King Henry's intention were regarded each would receive a sum sufficient to provide him with board and lodging. The school is under the general control of the dean and chapter of Worcester, who do not, however, interfere with its internal arrangements, leaving these to the judgment of the head-master. And as the capitular estates have passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Chapter seem to doubt what power they have to vary the payments made to the masters or scholars.

II. Twice a year there takes place an election of King's scholars, who must be between the ages of 9 and 15, and may either be or not be already members of the school. Candidates are examined by the head and the second master in divinity, spelling, history, geography, arithmetic, and the elements of Latin (to which Greek is added if a boy possesses a knowledge of it), and when the marks are added up a deduction is made according to age, so as to give all boys an equal chance. The result of the examination is then reported to the dean and canons, who fill up vacancies among the King's scholars as they occur, each having a certain number of nominations. Usually, but not invariably, they choose the boy whom the head-master recommends on the ground of intellectual merit, departing from the competitive order only when an appeal is made to them on the score of the poverty of a candidate's relatives.

So far as I could learn, the people of Worcester are pretty well content with the manner in which the present dean and canons administer their patronage, although cases now and then occur in which it might be more satisfactory if the competitive principle were more strictly adhered to. It is not thought proper for the sons of rich people to compete, nor does the head-master suffer his boarders to do so. These foundationers—the King's scholars—pay 1*l.* 4*s.* a year for French, and 1*l.* for drawing (if they wish to

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

learn it); the charge formerly levied on them for books has now been withdrawn. Besides the King's scholars, the choristers of the cathedral are taught free (paying, however, for French and drawing); they are the children of tradespeople in the town, receive 10*l.* a year as salary, and are of course absent from school during the hours of service in the cathedral.

Respecting the right of the school to claim out of the cathedral funds exhibitions for its scholars at the university there has been a good deal of controversy. There seems to be no doubt that the ecclesiastical reformers of the sixteenth century intended that a certain number of scholars from the Cathedral school should be supported at Oxford and Cambridge—eight, it would appear, out of the Worcester forty; and some entries in the Worcester records are said to show that in the time of King James the First payments to such exhibitioners were actually made from the cathedral funds. Be this as it may, however, no such payments have been made for a very long time; and the obligation to make them is not recognized by the Ecclesiastical Commission. Three scholarships at Oxford are appropriated to the school, but the value of these is small, and the Oxford Hall to which they are restricted is at this moment not popular, so that they are of comparatively little service to the school in aiding its pupils or in attracting boys from a distance to it. There are also certain exhibitions not attached to this school in particular, but open to boys born within the ancient boundaries of the city of Worcester or in certain other specified localities. These are tenable at any college in Oxford or Cambridge, and are worth 40*l.* a year each. If the local restriction by which they are now fettered were removed, and they were thrown open to all boys who had been educated in any school in Worcester for two years, they might be of great service, being at present almost useless, since never competed for, and often not filled up.

III. The day scholars, who pay 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, as well as the head-master's boarders, belong for the most part to the richer sort of people, professional men, bankers, and well-to-do shopkeepers. As choristers, however, or as King's scholars, a fair proportion of the children of small tradesmen or artisans find entrance to the school, and mix upon equal terms, and, so far as I could ascertain, to the mutual benefit of both parties, with those who are socially above them. Thus the foundation serves the whole town, and the chief reason why it is used by the upper rather than by the lower class is to be sought in its educational character. Latin is taught throughout, Greek when a boy reaches a certain place in the classes. The head-master sometimes excuses from the latter study a boy on whose behalf special representations are made; but holds it best to grant such exemptions sparingly, since they disturb the regularity of the school system. As a good many boys remain till 16 or 17 years of age, he thinks it would be a pity to let the school lose its classical character as a place whence boys may proceed to the universities; and to this classical character not only Greek, but the practice of verse composition in the higher forms is held to be essential. The head-master takes some part of the

work of every class throughout the school, besides the Latin and Greek of the more advanced boys; although a classic himself he has made arrangements which secure for mathematics and arithmetic a due share of time and attention, and has encouraged the study of natural science and natural history, both of which, and especially geology and botany, are taught by the second master with much ardour and success. A few years ago the number of pupils had sunk to about 40, it is now 100.

IV. Few schools in England have a school-room comparable to that at Worcester Cathedral. It is the refectory of the great Benedictine monastery attached to the cathedral, a superb thirteenth century hall, in length about two-thirds of the length of Westminster Hall, and not dissimilar in its general proportions. It is thus large enough to accommodate all the classes, the noise being moderated by the height of the room. The entrance to the hall is from the cathedral close, and there the boys play; the part allotted to them is however quite too small, while the cricket-field lies at some distance beyond, across the Severn, in low meadows which the river frequently overflows. There is a piece of land hard by, between the gate of the close and the Severn, which would make an excellent playground, and allow space besides for the erection of masters' houses. This land, most part of which is now covered by gardens, is or will shortly be in the market, and the school authorities have represented the case to the Ecclesiastical Commission, thinking that they may fairly be asked to apply part of the cathedral revenues in increasing the efficiency of the cathedral school, and fearing that no such favourable opportunity of acquiring land near the cathedral is likely to recur.

V. The work of the school, as tested by examination, was in most respects highly satisfactory. In the middle and lower parts of the school the classics were quite up to the average level of a large grammar school, in the higher parts they were much above that average. Several boys in the sixth class wrote good translations of a piece of Cicero (previously unseen), as well as very fair Latin prose, while most of those in the fifth made an excellent attempt at a previously unseen piece of Ovid. Translations into English of pieces of French (previously unseen) were creditably done, as were also translations from English into French. The spelling of the fourth form boys (average age $13\frac{1}{4}$) was very good (average of errors $4\frac{5}{6}$); that of the third form (average age $12\frac{1}{2}$) much less so, the average of errors being $7\frac{1}{4}$. Both the geometry and the algebra of the higher boys (fifth and sixth forms) deserved much praise; and the arithmetic of the lower classes, although somewhat unequal, was in the main good; a large proportion of the boys showing some knowledge of short methods, and some power of dealing with questions not put in the common form.

The behaviour of the boys during the examination, and their demeanour generally, impressed me very favourably.

VI. The Worcester Cathedral school is in some respects a model of what a grammar school in a large provincial town ought

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

to be. It is an instance of what is almost as rare as it is admirable, a really useful endowment, which has attracted an able and highly-educated teacher to a post for which he is well suited, and has put within the reach of the commercial class an education better than any they would or could have purchased for themselves. It has succeeded in overcoming that social difficulty upon which some schoolmasters are so fond of descanting, and gives instruction in the same classes to the sons of the small shopkeepers and of those who are esteemed the gentry of the town. It teaches classics well, without neglecting mathematics and arithmetic. Its foundation has under the application, though as yet a somewhat incomplete application, of the system of promotion by merit, become a means of stimulating industry and advancing boys of talent.

The success already attained might possibly be still further increased by the following measures, supposing that the funds necessary to carry them into effect could be procured:—

(*a.*) The payment made to the King's scholars might be raised, if not to the point which an observance of the founder's intentions would require, at least so much as to make a place on the foundation more sought after by talented boys of limited means, whom the offer of board as well as education free might attract from the minor schools of the county.

(*b.*) Steps should be taken to establish a boarding house or hostel, where boys might be received at a low fixed charge, say of 28*l.* a year, and looked after, although not fed, by one of the under-masters. The head-master already receives boarders, and it is desirable that he should continue to do so; but his terms are too high for the farmers or even for the poorer professional men of Worcestershire. Boys living in such a hostel might be allowed to compete for the King's scholarships.

(*c.*) There should be a better provision for boys desiring to proceed to the university. Those exhibitions which now exist—the Meeke and the Worfield—are of little use, for the reasons already stated; it would therefore be proper both to make some alterations as respects them, and, if possible, to fulfil the intentions of King Henry VIII. by establishing others. At no school in the West Midland counties is there more likelihood of their being useful.

There is a natural connexion between these three measures, and the carrying out of any one of them would make it both easier and more desirable to carry out the others also. Worcester is excellently fitted to be the seat of a great county school, not only as being the shire town and a cathedral town, but as the point at which several great railway lines unite. The farmers and the tradespeople of the smaller country towns are at present extremely ill-educated; and in the whole southern half of the county there is not a single grammar school capable of doing anything to educate them better.*

* There are but two grammar schools in the southern half of Worcestershire—that of Evesham, whose buildings are bad, its endowment very scanty, its general condition unsatisfactory; and that of Hanley Castle, which is now (1867) a village school of the humblest type. (See, however, p. 572.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Foundation and Endowment.—By cathedral statutes of King Henry VIII. A.D. 1541. No separate endowment.

Income of School from Chapter Funds.—Total average income of school 568*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, besides repairs. Dean and Chapter pay 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each of the 40 King scholars, and stipends of 200*l.* to head master, 150*l.*, less income tax, to under master, and 100*l.* less income tax, to assistant master, besides some small school expenses. Four "Meeke" scholarships of 38*l.* per annum for three years at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. The appointment is made by the principal of Magdalen Hall after examination. If there be no fit candidate, scholarship is thrown open.

School Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose. Head master's house adapted for the reception of not more that 12 boarders.

Objects of Trust.—"Pueri pauperes et amicorum ope destituti" (cathedral statutes).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Latin.

Government and Masters.—Statutes not modified since time of King Charles II. Dean and Chapter appoint head master, under master, and first assistant masters.

In practice head master is required to be a graduate in holy orders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars first grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A.; receives annual stipend of 200*l.* from endowment, besides certain fees and profits of boarders. Under master, 150*l.* less income tax, from endowment. Assistant master, 100*l.* less income tax, from endowment.

Day Scholars.—85; three-fifths between 10 and 14 years of age; sons of professional men, merchants, respectable farmers, and tradesmen; from distances not exceeding four miles; 53 being foundationers, viz., 40 King scholars, 10 choristers, and 3 (full number 4) supernumerary choristers. Pay for drawing, 1*l.*; use of library, 2*s.* General work: foundationers, free; non-foundationers, 10*l.* 10*s.* French and German: foundationers, 1*l.* 4*s.* King scholars as a rule attend cathedral twice on a Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and tuition (school fees and washing included) 80 guineas. A further reduction made in case of brothers and of very young boys, &c. School bills, highest 84*l.*, average 76*l.*, lowest 59*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house 601 feet per boy. Hours 7 a.m., 9 to 10 p.m. Sanction of Dean and Chapter required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of grammar.

School classified by classics chiefly, but separately for mathematics. School course modified in one or two cases to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction in Holy Scriptures, Church Catechism, Liturgy, and Greek Testament. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by class and examination marks taken together.

Examination at Midsummer by examiners from without; quarterly by masters. Prizes given for general work and special subjects, *e.g.* Latin verse and botany.

Punishments: impositions, removal, and expulsion. Last two by Dean only.

Playground 102 feet by 82. Boarders allowed to walk in country within certain restrictions as to time, &c.

On an average of last five years, only one boy within one year of leaving has gone to any university. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week.

From two to three hours daily spent by boarders in preparation.

Head Master:
Rev. Maurice Day, M.A.

Under Master:
Thomas Baxter.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended *Christmas* 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended *Christmas* 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended *Christmas* 1864.
					Y.		M.		£.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	100	6	The only fees are 24s. a year payable by King's scholars for French and German, and 20s. a year for all who learn drawing.	12	15	30	nearly an hour.	—	2	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Gospel of St. John in Greek.	18	13	28	1	12	2	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Gospels.	19	11	28	1	12	2	Joshua, Judges, Ruth, and the Gospels.
Greek	65	4		—	—	—	—	6	6	Homer, Iliad I. Thucydides I., 1-65.	—	—	—	—	—	4	Iliad I.; Xenophon's Anabasis, III.							
Latin	82	5		—	—	—	—	4	4	Horace, Odes I and II.; Cicero, de Senectute.	—	—	—	—	—	6	Virgil, Æneid III.; Cæsar IV.							
French	70	5		—	—	—	—	3	3	Guillaume le Cônquérant.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Guillaume le Conquérant.							
German	18	2		—	—	—	—	1	1	Wilhelm Tell	—	—	—	—	—	1	Ahn's 1st German Book.							
Arithmetic	100	6		—	—	—	—	—	2	Colenso's Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	3	Colenso's Arithmetic	—	—	—	—	—	6	Chambers' Arithmetic, first four rules, simple and compound and reduction.
Book-keeping	5	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	Chambers' Book-keeping.														
Mensuration and Surveying.	16	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	Taught in Arithmetic hours.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	48	3		—	—	—	—	—	6	Colenso and Todhunter.	—	—	—	—	—	4	Colenso and Todhunter.							

N.B.—A chapter of the Bible is brought up daily by each of the classes, with the first or second morning lesson.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Physics -					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Natural History -	50	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences.	—	—	—	—	—	1	Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences.							
Chemistry -	only the elements																							
History - -	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Smith's Students' Hume, William I. to Henry VII.	—	—	—	—	—	1	Smith's School History of England, William I. to Henry VII.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Ince's English History, William I. to Henry VII.
Geography -	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	—	—	—	—	—	1	Cornwell's Geography, Europe.	—	—	—	—	—	2	Cornwell's smaller Geography, Europe.
English Grammar.	100	6																						
English Literature.	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Thomson's "Winter."	—	—	—	—	—	1	Thomson's "Winter," with Morell's Analysis.	—	—	—	—	—	6	Morell's smaller Grammar and Exercises, Nouns, Adjectives, &c.
English Composition.	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Reading - -	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Writing -	100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2	
*Music -	18																							
Drawing -	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	2								

Practical and Experimental Mechanics, if taught, are to be included in Physics.

* Music is not taught as a part of the regular school work.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

One Studentship at Christchurch.
Two Meeke Scholarships at Magdalen Hall.
Two Second class, Junior, Oxford Local Examinations.
One Do. Senior, do. do. do.
Two Direct Commissions.

WORCESTER FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. BRYCE'S REPORT.

This school was founded about eighteen years after the establishment of the Cathedral School by King Henry the VIII., and seems to have been originally designed to prepare boys to proceed thither. It has received a great many subsequent benefactions, and is now a branch of an important charity under the control of a body of trustees called the Six Masters. The total revenue of this charity is nearly 1,000*l.* a year, of which the school receives about 300*l.*, the rest going to almshouses, repairs, and to expenses of management.

The head-master's salary (180*l.*) is the whole of his income (except what he derives from a small incumbency near Worcester), for no fees are paid by the foundation boys. These are 40 in number; they are nominated by the Six Masters, usually on the ground of intellectual merit, ascertained by an examination held by the head-master, but sometimes also on grounds of private friendship or interest. The circumstances of parents are so far regarded that a rich man's son would not be chosen, although few of the recipients of the charity are children of people whom one would call poor. The school having prospered of late years, under the active management of the present head master, the number of candidates for admission on the foundation has increased, and has on several occasions been threefold that of the vacancies to be filled up. Not quite one half of the applicants come from Government schools.

The Six Masters are supposed in Worcester to represent one political party, and to renew their body only from members of that party, but they do not seem, so far as I could learn, to be frequently guided by their political predilections in exercising this part of their charity patronage.

The school stands in a side street near the centre of the town, jammed in all round by houses, so that there is no playground and no possibility of procuring one. There is but one school-room, and that a very dark and gloomy one, scarcely big enough for 50 boys. The trustees propose to sell the present building, and erect a new and much larger school-house in the north-eastern suburb of the town, where they have an excellent site on land belonging to the charity. There is no master's residence, nor is it proposed in the meantime to build one; hence the head-master, although permitted to take 12 boarders, has not tried to procure any.

Educationally, the school may be described as semi-classical. Latin is taught to every boy, Greek only to those who reach the second class (fifth form), the great majority of the scholars leaving for business before they reach this class. Even when a boy enters the second class the head-master does not put him to Greek if he knows that he is meant for business, and thus the

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

number at Greek is always small; in November 1866, when I visited the school, it was only three.

The head-master takes the upper half of the school, seeing the work of the lower half only at the quarterly examinations; the second master takes the lower half and also the algebra of the upper boys. There is no other stated master, but visiting teachers attend for French and drawing, and are paid by the fees charged for these subjects. The chief difficulty which the head-master finds is one very common in small schools, and of itself a reason for getting rid of small schools, the way in which classes split up at the top of the school. One or two boys remain on after Midsummer or Christmas, when the rest of the class to which they belonged has gone off to business; they cannot well be put back to work in classics with those who are a year or so behind them, while yet it is a serious tax on the head-master's time to take them separately and leave the three other classes which he has to teach. For this reason, among others, it would be better to abandon the present division of the school between the head and the second master.

On the day of my visit 36 boys were present. Their performances under examination were creditable. Arithmetic deserved much praise; the working was careful, and for the most part correct in all the classes, while the highest showed a more than common power of dealing with out-of-the-way questions. Latin was not so good, either among the senior or the younger boys; they translated passably, but did not show much knowledge of the syntax, and could make no attempt at turning easy sentences into Latin.

It is fair to say that none of them had been long at Latin, the average length of time a boy stays in the school not exceeding three or four years, and few of them having known any Latin before coming.

History and geography were very fair; spelling very good throughout. Their writing was neat and clear. Hardly any boys seemed to have learned algebra, and none geometry. The head-master explained this by stating that it had been found necessary to spend all the time available for these subjects upon bringing the boys up to the mark in arithmetic.

Queen Elizabeth's is at present a well-conducted school, chiefly resorted to by the shopkeepers and some of the better artisans of Worcester, and giving to their children a sound commercial education. Its usefulness might be greatly increased by the provision of a better building than the dingy den in which it is now held, and it is therefore to be hoped that the trustees will lose no time in proceeding with the projected new school-house. It is much to be wished that they had power to defray the expenses of building from the almshouse branch of the charity, which is a very doubtful benefit to the town. Not having such power they propose to raise money by the imposition of a fee of 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum on the 60 foundationers (leaving the head-master to charge non-foundationers what he pleases), and have applied to the Charity Commis-

sion for a new scheme authorizing this charge. This 4*l.* 4*s.* is to include French and drawing, for which 1*l.* 11*s.* is now paid. No local opposition is expected to this measure, and it is not likely to exclude boys of the class that now uses the school, since they pay not less than four guineas a year in the private commercial academies of the town. When this scheme has been carried out and the new school-house, which is intended to hold at least 80 boys, has been erected, the head master would do well to fix his fee for non-foundationers at 6*l.* or 8*l.* a year, instead of 10*l.* 10*s.* as at present, for those Worcester residents who can afford to pay 10*l.* 10*s.* are likely to send their sons rather to the Cathedral school than to Queen Elizabeth's, where the boys come from a somewhat lower social stratum.

The existence side by side, in a town of only 30,000 people, of two such well-endowed foundations as this school and the Cathedral grammar school has given rise, as might be expected, to various plans for fusing them into one, or for giving to each a separate province and a distinctive character. These plans have hitherto failed, and are likely to fail so long as the schools remain under the management of independent governing bodies. I do not know that there is much to regret in the present state of things; both schools are flourishing, and the town seems to gain by their healthy rivalry. Possibly, however, it might be better, while allowing the Cathedral school to retain its classical character, and making it a great boarding school for the county as well as a day school for those boys of the city whose parents design them for professions, to make Queen Elizabeth's the commercial school of the town, and establish such a connexion between it and the Cathedral school that boys who seek to enter the latter, meaning to leave at 14 or 15 years of age, should be advised rather to proceed to Queen Elizabeth's, while boys who had distinguished themselves at Queen Elizabeth's might be passed on to the Cathedral school, where they would gain a place on the foundation, and have a chance of winning an exhibition to the university. The relation of the two schools to one another would then be not dissimilar to that of the Gymnasium and the *Realschule* in a German town; and each, having a definite function of its own, would be more likely to discharge that function successfully.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xix. 519, A.D. 1828.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 23rd February 1561, under the name of the Free School of the city of Worcester. Thomas Wild, by will, 19th August 1558, had previously given lands known as Little Pitchcroft and 4½ acres of meadow in Great Pitchcroft for establishing a free school. Queen Elizabeth gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for school, and 5*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* per annum, besides 40 trees out of Forest of Wyer, for almspeople. Catherine Heywood, by will, 2nd October 1559, gave 100 marks, and Thomas Prestwood 10*l.* to be laid out in land. By decree of Court of Wards and

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Liveries, A.D. 1613, certain lands known as White Ladies, and lands belonging to the same nunnery, held by governors under long leases, were confirmed to them and exonerated from certain payments to Crown. Henry Goulsborough gave 40*l.* New charter granted by Queen Victoria, 27 April 1843, in order to remove difficulties caused by Municipal Corporation Act. Deeds in custody of senior governor. (*For Moore's charity, formerly connected with this, see page* 630.)

School Property.—About 40 acres of land with houses; 4,310*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* consols; and a charge on Crown estates of 10*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* net. Total annual income, 952*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* gross, 723*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* (in 1866) net, of which about 300*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

No residence for head master. A new school building, containing large schoolroom, class room, and offices, and capable of accommodating 80 boys, completed and entered in Midsummer 1868.

Objects of Trust.—For the bringing up of youth in their A.B., matins, and evensong, and other learning which should make them ready for the King's Grammar School (Wild's will). That there shall be one alphabet and grammar school of learning and instruction, for the learning, instructing to read, and otherwise teaching and educating of boys in good learning and manners, as hath of old time been accustomed in the said city; and that 24 cottages, commonly called the almshouses, shall be converted, and remain for the relief and support of 48 poor persons in the city for ever (Letters patent, Queens Elizabeth and Victoria). Three of the poorest children of free school, hopeful to prove scholars, to be nominated by magistrates (Goulsborough's gift).

Government and Masters.—Letters patent of Queen Victoria, granted 27 April 1843.

Six, five, or four of discreetest citizens of Worcester, governors and supervisors of the free school and almshouses, to make statutes, and appoint head master and usher. Within six weeks after decease of any of such governors, survivors shall elect another fit person from the number of burgesses of the borough of Worcester (Letters Patent Queen Victoria).

Governors by their present rules require head master to be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, in holy orders. He is allowed to take 10 boarders.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head and under masters. Total income from endowment, head master, 180*l.*; second master, 100*l.*

Day Scholars.—Chiefly between 10 and 14 years old; of middle class; nearly all from town. Non-foundationers pay, for general work 10*l.* 10*s.*, French 1*l.* 1*s.*, drawing 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

[In January 1869 there were 37 foundationers, and no non-foundationers or boarders.]

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified by classics chiefly, and subordinately for mathematics, French, and drawing. No modification of school course to suit special cases. Bible class for half an hour daily, besides special religious instruction on Monday morning. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination combined.

Examination at Midsummer by an examiner chosen by governors; at Christmas by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning, and writing out or learning by heart; the first in public.

A good playground and two fives courts, 1869.

No boy gone to any University within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school from 26 to 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNTS for year ending 31 December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	233	7	3
Rents	794	19	0
Dividends	142	10	10
Payment for woods and forests	10	19	11
	£1,181	17	0

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
29 almswomen's pay	301	12	0			
4 funerals for do.	6	0	0			
Coals for do.	25	16	3			
Sweeping chimneys	0	10	0			
				333	18	3
Free school;						
Head master	180	0	0			
Under master	100	0	0			
Examiner	5	5	0			
Sundries for head master	19	5	1			
Coal	2	17	10			
				307	7	11
Nicholas Blarton's gift	0	10	0			
Insurance	12	18	6			
Repairs	153	17	2			
Surgeon's bill	15	4	6			
Solicitor's bill	11	4	6			
Rates	2	13	10			
Clerk's salary	30	0	0			
Postage, cheques, &c.	2	10	8			
				228	19	2
Balance				311	11	8
				£1,181	17	0

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
John Wheeley Lea, Esq.
John Hill Clifton, Gentleman.
Josiah Stallard, Wine Merchant.
John Whitmore Isaac, Banker.
John Parker, Solicitor.
James Nash, Esq., M.D.
} All of Worcester.

Clerk to Trustees:
Thos. Garmston Hyde, Solicitor, Worcester.

Head Master:
Rev. Francis John Eld, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
R. J. Coling, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

DAY SCHOLARS.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Surgeon - -	Tything -	½ mile.
" " - 2	Basket Maker -	Henwick - -	1½ mile.
" " - 3	Currier - -	New Street -	¼ mile.
" " - 4	Surgeon - -	Pierpoint Street -	Do.
" " - 5	Hatter - -	Green Hill -	½ mile.
" " - 6	Butcher - -	Shambles -	100 yards.
" " - 7	Innkeeper - -	London Road -	½ mile.
" " - 8	Draper - -	Henwick - -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Tailor - -	Tything - -	Do.
" " - 10	Builder - -	York Place -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Wharf Owner -	New Road -	⅛ mile.
" " - 2	Currier - -	New Street -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Tailor - -	Copenhagen St. -	Do.
" " - 4	Confectioner -	St. John's -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Kempsey -	4 miles.
" " - 6	Coach Builder -	Love's Grove -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Grocer - -	Barbarme -	1½ mile
" " - 8	Coachman -	London Road -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Bookseller -	Lowesmoor -	½ mile.
" " - 10	Corn Dealer -	St. Nicholas' St.	200 yards.

FORM C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

In 1865 an Indian Civil Service appointment by a former boy who had been 6½ years at the school.
Two Second Classes in Oxford Middle Class Exam.
Second Class in Moderations, Oxford.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second and Lowest Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.					H.			
Religious Knowledge.	48	2	—	29	About 13	6	½	1	4	Joshua; Judges; 1, 2 Sam., and St. John; Sinclair and Watts.	19	About 11¼	6	½	1	4	4 books of Bible, &c.						
Greek	23	3	—	1	15	6	½	1	—	Anabasis, 2 bks.; Hecuba; Herodotus.	10	13	5	½	1	—	- - - -	12	—	4	½	1	—	Greek Grammar.
Latin	48	5	—	1	15	6	½	6	—															
French	46	5	1*l*1*s*	3	14	2	1	2	3	30 Exercises and Transls.	12	Same as in 1st.				—	- - - -	10	—	Same as in 1st.				
Arithmetic	48	3	—	15	—	6	1	1	7	Colenso, Fractions, Vulg. and Decimal.	15	Same as in 1st.				—	Vulg. Fracs. and Practice	28	—	Same as in 1st.				Up to Rule of Three.
Book-keeping	25	1	—	25	—	3	¼	—	1½															
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	1	1	—	1	15	4	1	2																
Geology	29	—	—	29	—	1	½	—	1															
History	48	2	—	29	—	4	½	—	4	Smith's Hist. of Eng., Hen. VIII. to Restrn.	19	—	4	½										
Geography	48	2	—	29	—	4	½	—	4	Europe - - -	19	—	4	½										
English Grammar.	30	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	19													
English Composition.	29	1	—	29	—	1	—	1	¼															
Writing	47	4	—	10	—	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	12	Same as in 1st.												
Drawing	46	—	10*s*.	46	—	1	2	—	2															

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

WORCESTER.—MOORE'S CHARITY.

Thomas and Anne Moore, by deed 1 May 1626, conveyed to the corporation of Worcester certain lands and tenements, then worth 41*l.* 2*s.* per annum, in trust for bringing up poor children whose parents were destitute of means to give them necessary food and raiment, much less to give them education fit for Christians. They ordered that 10 poor children, aged between 4 and 12, and taken (by preference) from the parish of St. Martin, should be kept with lodging, diet, washing, and apparel, and should be set, as they grew in strength, such as should be capable, to writing and reading at the free school, and the others unto such labour as they should be able to do. Anne Moore augmented endowment with 20 nobles a year on and after 14 Jan. 1639. The six masters are trustees.

In 1866 the property of charity consisted of houses and gardens, let at 167*l.* per annum, a rentcharge of 7*l.* 10*s.*, and 1,068*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in 3 per cent. consols, produce of a legacy of John Dent, Esq. Total income, gross 206*l.* 10*s.*, net (in 1866) 177*l.* per annum. Also school house and garden occupied by the dame in charge of the boys.

The boys were till lately educated at the free school, but five or six years since (letter of Clerk of Trustees 1 Feb. 1869) were removed to St. Martin's school, the overseers of which parish have (by Moore's deed) the nomination of the boys. About 6*l.* a year is paid to the school for their education.

ACCOUNTS for year ended 31st December 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	289	18	10
By cash for old lead	6	12	6
Rents received	206	0	2
	£ 502	11	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging of 10 boys at 3*s.* 9*d.* per week each	97	10	0
Clothes	43	18	11
Books	0	14	0
Medical attendance	1	1	0
Rates and taxes	3	10	11
Repairs	22	4	6
Clerk's salary	10	0	0
Balance	323	12	2
	£ 502	11	6

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 133.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Bromsgrove	5,262	Farming and nail-making.	With trustees.	Yes	By Oxford Univ. Com.	Good	Trustees	73	73	43	Stat.
Kidderminster (Grammar School.)	15,399	Manufacturing and farming.	With clerk to feoffees.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1848.	Good	Feoffees	504	378	378	Inc.
Stourbridge	8,166	Manufacturing chiefly.	With secretary.	No	Varied by authority, A.D. 1862.	Good	Secretary to governors.	669	518	*	Stat.
Worcester (Cathedral School.)	31,227	Trading, farming, and manufacturing.	Chapter muniment room.	No	Not since reign of King Chas. II.	Good	Dean and chapter.	*	*	*	—
Worcester (Free School.)	31,227	- - -	Senior governor.	Yes	Varied by authority.	Bad	Governrs.	950	720	300	Stat.
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bewdley†	2,905	Farming chiefly.	With solicitor to trustees.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1856; order of Ch. Com. A.D. 1865.	Good	Treasurer	95	68	60	Stat.
Dudley	44,975	Manufacturing, commercial, and mining.	With Mr. Bourne, solicitor, Dudley.	Yes	Rules, A.D. 1848.	Good	Feoffees	340	325	205	Stat.
Evesham	4,680	Market gardeners.	? - -	?	Varied by authority.	Bad	Municipal charity trustees.	14	13	13	? Inc.
Halesowen	2,911	Farming, manufacturing, and mining.	Public office, Halesowen.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1864.	Good	Feoffees	156	125	125	Inc.
Hartlebury	2,115	Farming chiefly.	Parish vestry room.	Yes	Scheme, A.D. 1849.	Fair (1867)	Resident governors.	428	320	320	Stat.

(*Continued on p. 642.*)

* *See Digest.*

† Population of Parliamentary borough 7,084; of parish (Ribbesford) 3,158.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
Ten	£ 528	None *	£ —	Bishop ex off., rest local.	None	Master	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	Examination by trustees.	Stat.	Classical -	Clothing for foundation scholars.
None	—	None	—	Vicar ex off., rest local.	Residence	Masters	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence pref.	Nomination by feoffees.	Dim.	Good literature and learning.	None
Two	58	None	—	Local	Residence	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Residents in parish preferred.	Claim -	Stat.	Grammar	None
Three	114	Forty	107	Dean and chapter	—	Dean and chapter	—	Poor boys -	Boys	- - -	- -	—	? Classical	Cath.
None	—	None	—	6 local	Citizenship.	Governors.	Yes	Unrestricted	—	- - - -	Election by governors.	Inc.	Grammar	Almshses.
None	—	None	—	Boro' charity trstees.	—	Trstees.	No	Borough and liberties.	Boys	Residence abs.	Claim -	Dim.	Good arts, &c.	None
Two	†	None	—	13, all local.	Residence	Feoffees	? No	Neighbourhood.	?	Residence in Dudley abs.	Claim -	Inc.	- - -	For poor.
None	—	None	—	Municipal charity trstees.	—	Trstees.	Yes	Neighbourhood.	—	Sons of burgesses abs.	On application to master or trustees.	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence	Master	No	Parish -	Boys	Parishioners' children abs.	Nomination of feoffees.	—	Semi-class.	—
None	—	None	—	20 local	Residence	Governors.	No	Sons of the inhabitants of the parish of Hartlebury.	Boys	Natives pref.	Claim -	Slightly Inc.	Classical and commercial.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* Twenty for sons of clergymen, given by the head master.

† Interest of 1,000*l.* each.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B.), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars, (D.)	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Bromsgrove	H.M. and 6 assist. masters.	Fnder's representatives.	Founder's representatives.	H.M.	H.M.	Protestant; M.A. or B.A.	H.M.	98 B 24 D	No change.	1
Kidderminster (Grammar School.)	H.M., usher, and two assistants.	Feoffees with approval of Bishop.	No power by scheme to dismiss.	H.M., with approval of feoffees.	H.M.	Graduate of Oxford or Camb. in holy orders.	H.M.	About 26 B and D Very much less now (1867).	No great change.	1
Stourbridge	H.M., under M., third M., French M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- - -	Masters.	3 B 64 D	No change.	Abt. 2
Worcester (Cathedral School.)	H.M., under M., and assistant M.	Dean and chpter.	- - -	H.M., subject to approval of D. and C.	H.M., subject to approval of D. and C.	? Graduate in holy orders.	H.M. only.	9 B 85 D	Population increased.	4
Worcester (Free School.)	H.M., under M.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	- -	None	48 D	No change.	4
Semi-classical Schools—										
Bewdley	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees -	—	—	Member of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	27 D	Usefulness.	—
Dudley	H.M. and second M.	Feoffees	- - -	Feoffees on nomination of H.M.	H.M. for reasonable cause.	Graduate of Oxford or Camb., of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	3 B 60 D	No change.	—
Evesham	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees at pleasure.	H.M.	H.M.	Honest, learned, God-fearing man.	H.M.	7 B 23 D	-	4
Halesowen	Master and assistant.	Feoffees	Feoffees, with approval of Ch. Com.	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Eng. Univ., of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	1 B 36 D	- -	3
Hartlebury	Master and under master.	Governors.	Governors	Governors.	Governors.	None - -	Both	17 B 36 D	- -	2½, foundationers; 5, day boarders.

(*Continued on p. 644.*)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.									
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artisans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept,	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (a) Highest, (b) Average, (c) Lowest.			Hours of (a) Rising, (b) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(a)	(b)	(c)				
								£	£	£				
100 A	100 A	5·8	4·8	H.M.	H.M. alone	—	Yes	108	87	81	(a) 6½–7½ (b) 8¼–10	Masters	—	20
100 A	50 A 50 B	·8	—	No authority by scheme.	H.M. and usher.	—	Yes	70	—	57	(a) 6½–7½ (b) 9¼	Masters	—	None
3 A	15 A 85 B	—	·3	*	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 A 25 B	54 A 46 B	·1	·1	Dean and chapter.	H.M. and senior assist. M.	—	Yes	84	76	59	(a) 7 (b) 9–10	Senior boy	601	None
—	10 A 90 B	—	·1	—	No one	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
None	30 A 55 B 15 C	—	—	By scheme.	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	None at present.	None	—	—
35 A 67 B	40 A 60 B	·4	—	—	H.M.	—	Yes	—	—	—	(a) 7½ (b) 9	—	600	One
25 A 75 B	15 A 85 B	·2	Very few.	—	H.M. alone	—	Yes	37	31	26	(a) 6½–7½ (b) 8–9	Prefect in room; asst. monitor in next room.	425	None
100 B	5 A 95 B	—	None	—	H.M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 A 65 B	5 A 70 B 25 C	None	None	Governors.	H.M. and under M.	—	—	—	—	—	(a) 6½–7½ (b) 9	Master	562	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* The head master is, by the 15th statute, allowed to take 10 boarders or private pupils, but he is not accountable to the charity in respect thereof; and the under master is allowed to take 4 boarders, but he is not accountable to the charity in respect thereof, and the present master has never had any boarders.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn				
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Bromsgrove*	38	37½	English and elementary Latin.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Varies with boy's place in school; mostly in school.	All	All but 16.	All	30	Ital. 1, Heb. 12.
Kidderminster (Grammar School.)	39	32	Reading and writing.	Separate for general work, math., and mod. lan.	Examination	Half in school, half out; no supervision.	26	5	26	4	—
Stourbridge	40	28	Reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic.	By Latin	Examination and general proficiency in Latin.	From half to two thirds in school; rest out.	All	14	18	2	—
Worcester (Cathedral School.)	40	30	Reading, writing, and elements of grammar.	By classics chiefly, but separately for math.	Marks and examination.	One fifth in school; rest out; boarders supervision.	82	65	70	18	—
Worcester (Free School.)	40	26 to 30.	Reading, writing, and first four rules of arithmetic.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Lessons to occupy about two hours learnt at home.	48	23	46	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Bewdley	About 40.	31	Writing and reading.	Mixed	Examination	Most in school	27	5	25	—	—
Dudley	42	27½	Reading and first four rules of arithmetic.	- - -	- - -	- - -	26	1	—	—	—
Evesham	42	31 day schlrs.; 41, brders.	Elementary reading, writing, and spelling for foundationers.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Two lessons daily and French out of school.	24	3	10	1	—
Halesowen	39 to 40	25	Reading and writing.	Mixed; by Latin chiefly.	Marks and examination.	One third out; no sup.	All	—	10	—	—
Hartlebury	42	30	Reading	Separate as far as possible.	As merit and occasion demand.	Half in school half out; boarder sup.	22	2	20	—	—

* These answers do not include the foundation scholars.

(*Continued on p.* 646.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics; (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Grammar.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
(*a*) and (*b*) in lower forms, (*c*) in upper.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	All	All	All three	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	26	14	All three	5	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All	All	8	All	—	—	17	—	5	(*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).
Translations and tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	100	48	All three	5	16	50	50	—	All
Without aid	P.V.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	48	1	All three	25	—	—	—	—	Text books and specimens handled by boys.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Exercise books	27	12	Text books	3	3	17	17	17	(*b*) and (*c*)
Sometimes tutor.	P.	P.	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	—	—	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	
When necessary.	P.V.	P.	P.	P.	Short sentences.	All	5	(*a*) four days and (*b*) two days a week, (*c*) twice a year.	4 (1867.)	3 (1867.)	15 (1867.)	—	—	Occasional lectures.
Without aid	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences at present, and Eng. composition.	All	21	Text books and dictated orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Not at present.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.	P.	—	All, according to circumstances.	63	3	All, according to circumstances.	On average 15.	On average 15.	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Bromsgrove*	All	All	All below form VI.	All	All	—	About half.	About 30.	25	All	-	Christmas	Midsummer; by H.M.
Kidderminster (Grammar School.)	All	All	All	All	All	?14	?14	6	—	Drawing by Gov. Sch. of Design teacher.	Dictation ?14.	Yes	Bishop
Stourbridge	All	All	All	—	26	45	All	11	—	P., D.F., and D.M.	Dictation	Once a month.	Twice a year, by masters.
Worcester (Cathedral School.)	100	100	100	48	100	100	100	30	18	All	-	Once a quarter.	Midsummer
Worcester (Free School.)	48	48	30	—	29	—	47	46	—	D.F. and D.M.	Geology, 29	-	Midsummer and Christmas.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Bewdley	27	27	27	17	17	27	27	—	—	None	-	H.M.	Not at present.
Dudley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Many boys attend school of design.	-	-	Twice a year; by feoffees.
Evesham	All	All	All	15	20	All	All	4	—	D.F.	-	June; H.M.	November
Halesowen	All	All	All	—	11 Class	All	All	11	—	Elementary drawing.	-	-	Not at present.
Hartlebury	33	47	52	—	28	32	60	14	—	Drawing an extra; taught by Gov. Sch. of Art master.	-	Three times a year seniors; once juniors.	-

(*Continued on p.* 648.)

* These answers do not include the foundation scholars.

Course of study modified in the Case of Scholars			Religious Instruction.							
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.	Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School or Boarders only.
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.; also two sermons on Sunday.	All	H.M.	Boarders 2	Boarders, 2; day boys, 1; optional.
Yes	Yes	Yes	26	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	Clergy	Boarders and those who like to attend, 1.	Boarders, 2
Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Before sch. chosen by H.M.	All	—	None	No regulations.
—	In one or two cases.	—	100	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M.	None	Boarders and King's scholars, 2.
No	No	No	48	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	—	—	None	None
—	—	—	27	Open to all.	H.M.	None at present.	—	No one connected with sch.	None	None
—	—	—	—	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M.	None, only weekly boarders.	None
Yes	Seldom	Yes	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	Unless parents object.	H.M. and curate.	Boarders	Boarders
No	No	No	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Compilation by H.M. before and after sch.	Whole school.	Parish priest	None	Boarders
—	—	—	63	Open to all.	H.M. and under M.	Prayer Book before and after sch.	All	H.M.	Boarders are catechised.	Day scholars, 1; boarders, 2.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	What Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools—									
Bromsgrove*	Yes	Public and private.	Flogging and caning before school.	Same as to punishments as assistant masters.	General, not particular supervision.	33	One 3½ acres, and one 4 acres.	One close, and one ½ mile from school.	Both
Kidderminster (Grammar School.)	Yes	Rare; private.	Flogging	No monitors	? None	—	½ an acre.	Close	Both
Stourbridge	Cannot expel without consent of governors.	Public and private.	None	Can inflict fines.	? None	—	47 yds. × 26½ yds.	Close	Both
Worcester (Cathedral School.)	Dean and chapter exercise control.	Not used	None	General supervision.	General	—	102 ft. × 82 ft.	Nearly adjoining.	Both
Worcester (Free School.)	Expels, subject to an appeal to trustees.	Public	Expulsion	No monitors	—	—	None	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—									
Bewdley	Trustees expel.	Not yet been used.		No monitors	—	—	93 ft. × 33 ft.	Close	—
Dudley	Yes; subject to feoffees.	Rare; public.	Suspension	No monitors	? None	—	45 yds. × 22 yds.	Close	Both
Evesham	Yes	Public	Corporal punishment.	No monitors	By masters, for brders. only.	20	90 ft. × 30 ft.	Close	Both
Halesowen	Feoffees expel.	Both public and private.	Caning and detention.	Not yet established.	—	—	35 yds. × 30 yds.	Adjoining school.	Both
Hartlebury	Subject to appeal to governors.	According to circumstances.	Suspension	To check and report misconduct.	None for day boys.	22	Very small.	Close	Both

(*Continued on p.* 650.)

* These answers do not include the foundation scholars.

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of H.M.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of Parents.	Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
Poles, swing, racket and fives court, covered swimming bath.	Rifle and cadet corps.	No, for space; Yes, for time.	Yes - -	Classics (with composition).	Classics (with composition).	School is so examined.	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.
Yes - -	Yes - -	Yes	Boarders only.	Those defined by Civil Service examinations.	Reading, writing, and arithmetic.	Inexpedient	Expedient; not possible in large schools.	But for prejudices of parents school might be more efficient.
Yes - -	Yes - -	No	None suitable.	Latin and English.	Latin and English.	By governors and H.M.	Both possible and expedient.	Want of oversight of parents.
None - -	Yes - -	Yes	Yes; on payment of quarterly subscription.	English, classics, phys., sci., French, &c.	Depend on their social position.	By dean and chapter.	Possible, and expedient in certain cases.	Imperfect primary education of boys.
- - -	Not at present.	—	On payment of 1s. per quarter.	Classical and commercial.	Commercial -	No advantage.	Impossible, except in very large or very small school.	—
None - -	No - -	—	None -	Writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, &c.; languages, Lat. & Fr.	Commercial subjects generally; languages, Latin and French.	By some public body.	Possible, but not always expedient	None.
None - -	Not at present.	—	None -	English and classical education.	Majority of parents do not care for Latin.	By feoffees -	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.
None - -	No - -	No	Yes - -	General good education with Latin and French.	Good English education; Latin and French.	By Government.	Neither possible nor expedient.	None.
- - -	Drilling part of system.	—	None -	Those in use.	? - -	Inexpedient	Generally inexpedient.	—
Private one for the use of drilling boys.	Yes, on payment (1867).	No	Small one for boarders.	- -	Many like their sons to learn Latin.	Inexpedient, owing to class of boys.	Hardly possible; very expedient.	One school for sons of parents of such varied positions.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Statutes and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
								£	£	£	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Feckenham*	3,217	- - -	- - -	—	- - -	?	Rent-charge.	*	*	*	—
Hanley Castle†	1,733	Farming	With Sir Edmund Lechmere.	No	- - -	Bad	Trustees	247	175	175	Dim.
King's Norton (1867.)	1855, district.	Farming and manufacturing.	None - -	—	Obsolete -	Fair	Crown rents, trustees.	15	13	13	Stat.
Martley - -	1,298	Agricultural.	Trustees -	—	Rules made by trustees, A.D. 1825.	Good	- -	62	48	61	—
Rock - - -	1,379	Almost entirely farming.	? - -	—	None that I know of.	Fair	Rector -	6	5	—	Stat.
Wolverley - -	2,905	Farming and manufacturing.	Schoolroom	No	- - -	Good	Trustees	657	565	‡	Inc.

* 12 boys educated at national school. *See* Digest, p. 564. † School since re-organized as a middle-class school.
‡ *See* Digest, p. 613.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only; or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at Discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total Annual Value.	Number.	Total Annual Value.											
	£		£											
*	—	—	—	One ex officio, rest local.	—	—	—	Neighbourhood.	Boys	- - -	- -	—	? Classical	Clothing, &c.
None now.	—	None	—	Local	—	Master	—	Parish of Hanley Castle.	—	- - -	- -	—	Semi-class.	None
None	—	None	—	Ex. off.	—	Both	Yes	? - - -	? Boys	- - -	- -	Stat.	? - -	—
—	—	—	—	Local	Not any.	By master.	Yes	The parish of Martley.	Boys	- - -	An order from trustees.	Stat.	Non-class.	—
None	—	None	—	None	—	—	—	? - - -	?	- - -	- -	—	? - -	—
None	—	None	—	Eleven local.	Residence.	Trustees.	—	Parish -	Both	Children of parish absolute.	Claim -	—	Founded as a grammar school.	Bread, &c.

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Feckenham	Master	Owner of manor of Bentley	Owner of manor of Bentley.	—	—	Orthodox person; M.A. or B.A.	—	—	Usefulness.	1
Hanley Castle	H.M. and under M.	Trustees.	- - -	Trustees.	Trustees.	- - -	H.M.	1 B 53 D	Classics not now required.	3½
King's Norton (1867.)	Master	Lord of manor; Trustees.	Trustees	None		Previous appointments.	None	44 D	No change.	2
Martley	One	Trustees.	Trustees	—	—	Ch. of England; English education.	One house	D	Neither	2½
Rock	One acting master, and paid monitor.	Rector with Bishop of Hereford's licence.	- - -	—	—	None - -	None	D	- -	1
Wolverley	H.M., two masters, and six mistresses.	Trustees.	Trustees for misbehaviour, &c.	Trustees.	Trustees.	Approved honest and learned man.	H.M. and under M.	400 D (14 in Gram. Sch.)	Few now require classics.	1

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.								
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
								£	£	£				
- -	- -	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
100 B.	5 A 35 B 60 C	2	4	No authority required.	H.M. -	H.M.	Yes	46	—	—	(*a*) 6 (*b*) 9	- - -	6453	None
- -	40 B 60 C	—	—	- -	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	15 B 35 C	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	B & C	—	—	- -	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	- -	—	—	- -	No one -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School, (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Feckenham	12	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hanley Castle	44	25	No requirement.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Majority in school.	1	1	1	1	—	
King's Norton (1867.)	44	22	Reading	Mixed	By merit	Part in school part out.	3	—	—	—	—	
Martley	46	27½	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rock	About 45	30	Nothing	By one subject.	—	All in school	—	—	—	—	—	
Wolverley	40	28	Reading and writing.	Uniform	At master's discretion.	One-third out of school; no sup.	—	—	—	—	—	

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books: (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	—	All three .	59	1	All . .	—	—	1	1	—	Text books .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	40	—	Text books partly; (*b*) and (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	36	—	. . .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
. . .	—	—	—	—	. . .	—	—	All three .	—	—	—	—	—	. . .
Sometimes tutor.	—	—	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	All	—	All . .	All	—	—	—	—	Not taught .

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examinations conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—													
Feckenham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hanley Castle	10	10	10	1	—	59	59	10	10	D.M. and C.	—	—	Yearly; vicar.
King's Norton (1867.)	36	18	—	—	18	44	44	—	—	P.M.	—	Twice a year.	—
Martley	—	27	14	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	Governors or diocesan inspector.	—
Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	P.M. and T.M.	—	Frequently	Government
Wolverley	All	All	All	All	Some	All	All	—	—	G.D.	—	Yes	Lower school by examiner recommended by National Society.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
—	- - -	- - -	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yes -	Yes - -	No - -	59	Ch. of Eng.	—	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Incumbent -	All -	All expected to attend.
No -	No - -	No - -	44	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayers from Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Minister -	- - -	Boys expected to attend church.
—	- - -	- - -	36	Ch. of Eng.	Clergyman and master.	Out of Prayer Book morn. and even.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	—	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Simple forms before and after school.	—	Rector -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	All	—	H.M.	Before and after school.	—	- - -	None -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Feckenham	-	-	-	-	—	—	—	—	—
Hanley Castle	Yes	Private	None	General supervision.	? None	10	¾ of an acre.	Close	Both
King's Norton (1867.)	Yes	Public, very seldom.	Flogging, if required.	No monitors	—	—	Small	Close	D. B.
Martley	Yes	Rarely used.	Yes	-	In playground.	—	224 sq. yards.	Close	—
Rock	Yes	Public	None	-	—	—	Perhaps ½ an acre.	Close	—
Wolverley	Yes	Private	-	-	—	—	—	Close	—

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation, whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
. . .	. . .	—	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
None . .	Yes . .	None	Yes, all .	Divinity, reading, &c.; history, geography.	Divinity, reading, &c.; history, &c., with occasional exceptions.	Expedient .	Possible and expedient.	None.
"Parlour Gymnasium" used.	No . .	—	None .	Reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, English composition, hist., geogrphy.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.	Yes . .	Possible and expedient.	—
. . .	. . .	—	To all .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	—
None .	Yes . .	—	. . .	Simplest subjects.	. . .	School is so examined.	. .	Getting parents to value education, and to send boys regularly to school.
. . .	Drilling .	—	On small payment.	Good general education.	Good general education.	Inexpedient, owing to grade of scholars.	. . .	Want of home education, non-attendance of boys, &c.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TRUSTEES OR TEACHERS.

[See Explanatory Note on page 159.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ABBERLEY - -	692	Elizabeth Walsh.	1717	16	3	7	No -	None	Labouring classes.	5	4
ALFRICK - - (Par. of Suckley.)	474	R. Lloyd -	1729	10	10	—	Yes -	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	13	15
ALVECHURCH -	1,713	Not known -	Not kwn.	47	47	—	Yes -	None	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	14	—
ASTLEY - -	864	Mercy Pope -	1728	45	45	—	Yes -	2*d.* to 9*d.*	Agricultural labourers, farmers, and tradesmen.	39	27
BELBROUGHTON -	1,995	G. Garbett -	1750	10	(as returned in 1830. No subsequent information received).						
BIRTS MORTON -	289	Rev. Samuel Juice.	1703	16	15	—	Yes -	1*d.* (some free).	Labourers -	15	17
BLOCKLEY -	2,596	Erasmus Saunders, D.D.	1713	14	11	2*l.* 6*s.*	No -	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Majority agricultural labourers and masons.	73 infants.	146
National School	„	Erasmus Saunders, D.D., and others.	1715	19	15	4	No -	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers and weavers.	50	—
BREDON - -	1,150	William Hancock.	1718	120	55	32	Yes -	None	Farmers' labourers.	37	—
BROADWAY -	1,566	Thomas Hodges.	1686	104	34	27	No -	None	Agricultural labourers and journeymen tradesmen.	20	—

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	—	—	None	One boy and two girls.	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.; mist. not cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	1 (non-resident).	Trustee	Neither	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Feoffees	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. (and wife for sewing).
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
—	12	—	—	None	None	Three	Vicar	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist., 3 pupil teachers, and 2 assist. mist.
8 cont only.	—	—	—	None	None	Lord Northwick		Neither	No	One.
12	—	—	—	2 E.A., 12 M.B.	One (generally 3).	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
20	—	—	—	None	None	Three, and treasurer.	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
CHACELEY - -	307	Thomas Turberville.	1723	22	20	—	No	None	Labourers -	5	19
CHADDESLEY CORBETT.	1,457	Unknown -	Unkn	328	159	—	Yes	None	Farmers, mechanics, and farm labourers.	94	68
CHURCHILL -	181	Richard Penn	1602	43	20	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Labourers -	14	24
CLENT - -	966	John Amphlett	1704	8	8	—	Yes	3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	28	31
CROPTHORNE	374	Ann Holland	1740	15	14	—	Yes	—	Husbandry -	(Income	
DROITWICH: Coventry Charity Schools.	3,124	Henry Coventry.	1686*	1,036†	154	219	Yes (both).	None	Principally labourers, artisans, and small tradesmen.	45	40
National Boys' School.		Talbot Barker	1720	20	20	—	No	(20 free)	Labourers and mechanics.	20	—
DUDLEY: Blue Coat School.	44,975	Samuel Taylor.	1729	514	369	153	Yes (both).	None	Miners, iron-workers, and artisans.	438	99
Female School of Industry.		John Hodgetts.	1755	105	45	35	Yes	2*d.*	Puddlers, colliers, labourers, &c.	—	188
Baylies' Charity School.		Robert Baylies.	1732	481	144	120	No	None	Miners, forgemen, &c.	215	—
Mrs. Cartwright's School.		Mary Cartwright.	1819	60	35	27	Yes	1*d.*	Miners, &c. -	—	40
Parsons' School		Danl. Parsons	1865	254	132	88	Yes (both).	None	Artisans, &c. -	55	100

* This is date of foundation of charity. Schools were not established till 1823, on the termination of a suit in Chancery.
† Mixed charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Incumbent		Neither	No	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	10 boys M.B., 10 boys N.Sc.	None	Six	Trustees	Trained	No	Two mast., one mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	One mist
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Certificated	Yes	One mast.
paid to parish school.)										
45	40	—	—	None	17 boys, 3 girls.	Twenty-five.	Trustees	Neither	No	Master, mist., and monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One mast.
100	—	—	—	None	Six	Thirteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Six.
—	50	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Mist. cert.	No	Mist. and assistant.
50	—	—	—	3 M.B.	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One mast.
—	40	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	One mist.
20	20	—	—	4 boys E.A.	None	Twelve	Trustees	Mast. cert. (Irish).	No	Mast. and mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ELDERSFIELD -	782	Hannah Pollock.	1822	13	13	—	Yes -	1d.&1½d., (farmers & tradesmen 5s., and mechanics 3s. a qr.)	Small farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, and agricultural labourers.	17	42
ELMLEY LOVETT	353	William Norris	1702	37	37	—	Yes -	1d.	Labourers -	17	7
EVESHAM - - - (Par. Bengeworth.)	4,680	John Deacle -	1709	308	80	144	Yes -	None	Labourers and other poor persons.	30	—
GRAFTON FLYFORD.	225	Sir John Grafton, Kt.	1670	59 (Mixed charity.)	28	—	Yes -	None (inhabitants).	Agricultural labourers.	16	16
GRIMLEY: Hallow Chap	776	Anna Bull -	1705	87*	35	—	Yes -	2d., 2½d., 3d.	Agricultural labourers.	31	20
Broadheath School.	1,507	Bishop Lloyd	1712	83	35	—	No -	1d. (6d. ent.)	Agricultural labourers.	33	34
Hallow School -					83	—	Yes -	1d. (6d. entnce.)	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	57	53
HANBURY - -	1,044	Rev. Richard Vernon.	1627	60	60	—	Yes -	2d.	Chiefly agricultural.	71	40
HUNNINGTON - (Par. Halesowen).	147	William Smith	1705	11	11	—	Yes -	None	Labourers -	12	10
KEMPSEY - -	1,433	Mr. Capel -	†	—	—	—	Yes -	2d.	Agricultural labourers.	66	56
KIDDERMINSTER: Charity School.	15,399	Not known -	Not known.	28	28	—	Yes (both).	2d.	Generally weavers.	220	170

* Income divided between parishes of Grimley, Hallow, and Madresfield. The two former have each two-fifths (35*l*) of gross income.

† An endowed school at Kempsey reported by Charity Commissioners in 1830 to have been founded before 1717, and endowed with house, garden, and 12*l*. a year.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Min., and 2 churchwardens.	Nat. Sch. Committee.	Mistress certificated.	Yes	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Master certificated.	Yes	One.
30	—	—	—	4 E.A., 7 M.B.	Five	Eleven	Trustees from two persons nominated by corparation of Evesham.	Mast. parochial cert.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	One
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven (ex. off.)	Committee.	Master certificated.	Yes	Master and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven (ex. off.)	Vicar	Neither	Yes	Mistress.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three (ex. off.)	Vicar virtually.	Mast., and mist. cert.	Yes	Master, mistress, and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Master certificated.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five (ex. off.)	R. of Romsley, S. Kenelm.	Master certificated.	No	One mast., with mist. for sewing.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	Committee.	Neither	No	Master and mistress.
—	—	—	—	8 boys E.A., 8 boys M.B.	None	Vicar and churchwardens.		Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Five (boys') three (girls' school).

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
LEIGH	3,060	Unknown	Unknown.	£ 23	£ 23	£ —	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers and mechanics.	44	33
LONGDON	626	Giles Godwin	1630	39 (Mixed charity)	30	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers	43	47
LYE (Par. Old Swinford.)	6,772	T. Hill	1782	6 (as returned in 1832). Income (bringing in 10*l.* a year) trans.							
MADRESFIELD	—	Anna Bull	1705	*See* Grimley.	17						
MARTLEY: Girls' School	1,298	Mr. Shepherd	1731	24	24	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers chiefly.	—	80
NEWBOLD-ON-STOUR: (Par. Tredington.)	498	T. Eden	Not known.	167*	8	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	10	6
National School		John Jordan	1830	20	20			1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Chiefly labouring poor.	32	40
NORTHFIELD	3,130	Rev. W. Worth, D.D.	1742	13	13	—	Yes	6*d.*, 4*d.*, 2*d.*, 1*d.*	Nailmakers, labourers, and farmers.	57	57
OFFENHAM	461	Mrs. Brent	—	13	12	—	No	2*d.*	Labourers	25	20
OLDBURY	15,703	John Price	1726	446*	300	—	Yes	1*d.*	Artisans, &c.	64	41
OMBERSLEY	2,463	Richard Lloyd	1731	151	124	—	Yes (both).	None	Labourers for the most part.	129	128

* Mixed charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Clergyman with trustees.	Certificated	Yes	Master and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	V. and churchwardens.	Mistress not certificated.	Yes	One.
rred to National Schools which are under Government Inspection (Return 1868).										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Inc. and churchwardens.	Trustees with trustees of boys' school.	Mistress not certificated.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	R. and churchwardens.	Mistress certificated.	Yes	Mistress and assist.
						Ch. Com.		Neither		Three.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Rector	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist. with monitor in winter.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eighteen	Trustees	Assistant master certificated.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Three.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
RUSHOCK - -	159	W. Norris and others.	1702	£ 23*. 15*s.*	£ 23	£ (Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
ST. JOHN BEDWARDINE.	2,974	Mercy Herbert. Milberrow Doelittle.	1722 1719	£ 47	35	—	Yes (both).	None	Labourers chiefly.	12	12
SALWARPE -	442	Talbot Barker	1719	20	20	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 6*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	50	35
SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP.	289	Rev. Owen Plevy.	1681	69	50	—	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	33	30
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.	1,760	John Pitway	1706	52	52	*	No	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labourers -	80	102
STONE - -	475	Rev. Richard Hill.	1730	60	60	—	Yes, but belongs to another charity.	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	20	20
STOURBRIDGE: Wheeler's School	8,166	John Wheeler	1708	47	30	—	Yes	½*d.*; 1*s.* a year for fuel.	Labourers, artisans, &c.	24	—
Scott's School -	„	William Scott	1792	50†	—	—	No	2*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	58	73
STRENSHAM -	279	Lady A. Russell	1709	10	10	—	No	1*d.*	Farm labourers	—	—
SUCKLEY - -	584	John Palmer	1628	8	8	—	No	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	10	—

* Pitway left 3*l.* 4*s.* for coats and caps for six scholars, and 4*d.* a week to each boy.
† As returned in 1832. Return dated July 1868 states that endowment consists only of a site given by John Scott in 1818, and buildings erected subsequently.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast. and mist., assisted by monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Provisionally cert.	Yes	Mast., mist. for needlework.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Rector	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Mast., mist., and female p. teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V., churchwardens, and constable.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	5 or 6 M.B.	None	Four	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One; Sarah Scott, widow.	School committee.	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	No	One mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Rector	Neither	No	Mast. only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
OLD SWINFORD: Hospital	22,958	T. Foley	1677	£ 3,600	£ *See* Accounts, p. 668.	£	For under master.	None	Clerks, tradesmen, artizans, and labourers.	120	—
TENBURY	1,947	Edward Goff	1816	*	60	—	No	1*d.*	Labourers and artisans chiefly.	30	18
UPTON-ON-SEVERN	2,676	Richard Smith. Sarah Husband.	1716 1824	41	3	—	No	2*d.*	Small tradesmen, labourers, &c.	—	56
UPTON WARREN	338	Eliz. Lacey	1745	29 (Mixed charity)	19	—	No (rented).	2*d.*	Shopkeepers, labourers, &c.	12	17
WARLEY WIGORN	1,183	John Moore	1730	15	5	—	Yes	None	Labourers	7	7
WORCESTER: Bishop Lloyd's Charity School.	31,227	William Lloyd, D.D., Bishop of Worcester.	1713	139	77	26†	Yes	None	Poor working class.	20	20
Moore's Charity	—	Thos. and Anne Moore.	1626	206	6	143	(*See* p. 630.)				
YARDLEY	3,848	(Part of Yardley Great Trust.)		753	100‡	—	Yes	None	Chiefly farm labourers.	44	—

* Gross income 451*l.*, distributed among seven schools. *See* Fownhope, Herefordshire, *supra*, p. 254.
† For shoes; scholars clothed every other year at cost of about 70*l.*
‡ Besides 70*l.* to master of Hall Green Free School, and 7*l.* 10*s.* to each of three infant and day schools in parish.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
120	—	120	—	12 B.; 7 M.	Twenty-four.	Nineteen	Feoffees		No	Two mast.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	National Schools committee.	Mist. cert.	Yes	Mist. and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Rector	Neither	No	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Twelve	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist only.
20	20	—	—	None	None	Dean, archdeacon, chancellor, and mayor.		Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	(Special fund.)	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. only.

ENDOWED NON-CLASSICAL SCHOOLS.

OLD SWINFORD HOSPITAL.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxv. 575.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Thomas Foley, who, by will dated 27 January 1671, gave lands and tenements, leases, and 2,000*l.*, to be laid out in land, and the school or hospital which he had lately built nigh Stourbridge, and then inhabited by 60 poor boys, to his three sons and 16 other persons, in trust. Testator died in 1677. Deeds in strong room of the hospital.

School Property.—1559a. 1r. 16p. of land with houses, in the parishes of Pedmore, Old Swinford, Cradley, and Dudley, in Worcestershire, and Stone in Staffordshire, let at 2,591*l.* 4*s.* a year, two rentcharges of 12*l.* 16*s.* and 16*l.* respectively, 4,715*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* bank stock, and 16,917*l.* 12*s.* 11*s.* consols.

Total income in 1867, 3,682*l.* gross, 3,125*l.* net (*see page* 668). The feoffees also hold (since 1855) the advowson of the rectory of Pedmore.

Objects of Trust.—For the continual maintaining and educating of 60 poor boys (T. Foley's will). By long tradition, 14 were named by Lord Foley (heir male of testator), and the remaining 46 by the trustees from the following parishes and places in Worcestershire:—Old Swinford, 3; Stourbridge, 4; Pedmore, 1; Hagley, 1; Alvechurch, 1; Bromsgrove, 2; Borough of Kidderminster, 3; Foreign of Kidderminster, 3; Bewdley, 4; Great Witley, 2; Little Witley, 1; Dudley, 4; Halesowen, 2. In Staffordshire:—Kinfare, 2; King's Swinford, 2; Wombourne, 1; Sedgley, 2; Rowley Regis, 2; Harbourne, 2; Wednesbury, 2; West Bromwich, 2. By scheme of Court of Chancery, 9 March 1849, the number of boys was raised to 100, to be further increased or diminished as trustees might find income admitted or required; one fourth to be chosen by the heir male of the testator, the rest by the trustees out of any of the before-named places, but respect being paid to the number and wants of the poor inhabitants of them.

Boys must be between 7 and 11 years of age when appointed, not having infectious disease, and sons of persons who have not at any time received parochial relief. They are not to stay beyond 14 years of age, unless with special permission.

The boys may be bound out as apprentices for seven years, at such age and times as the trustees shall direct.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A good practical education, suited for the male children of a poor population employed in mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial pursuits, and pure religious instruction according to principles of Church of England; such education to include reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, and geography, and such branches of mathematics, and such practical sciences and arts, and such languages, as trustees shall approve. (Scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme of the Court of Chancery, confirmed 9 March 1849.

Trustees.—The heirs male of the three sons of the founder, named in his will, and as many more persons, being members of the Church of England, and resident within 25 miles of the school, as will make up the full number of 19, have power to make rules and regulations consistent with scheme. Vacancies in board supplied by surviving members.

Head master and under master appointed and dismissed by trustees.

State of School in 1865.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master, 260*l.* Under master 70*l.* with board and lodging.

Scholars.—120. Boarded, clothed, lodged, and apprenticed when they leave school at age of 14. Sons of clerks, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers. Three meals a day, consisting of bread and milk, every morning

and evening; meat, bread, potatoes, and beer for dinner, four days a week; rice pudding, bread, cheese, and beer, twice a week; soup, rice pudding, bread, and beer, once a week. Sleep in three dormitories, one containing 56 boys, with 390 cubical feet each; another 44 boys, with 237 cubical feet each, and third, 20 boys with 381 cubical feet each. Hours, 6 or 6.30 a.m. 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No knowledge required for admission. Promotions regulated every half-year by marks and examination. Classification uniform.

All the boys learn religious knowledge, arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, vocal music, and drawing; 90 learn English grammar, 60 English composition and history, 29 algebra, 12 book-keeping, 7 mensuration. Schoolwork begun and ended with Bishop Blomfield's prayers.

On Sundays, boys attend church twice, and have lessons. Lessons on Bible and catechism, four times a week besides.

Examinations twice a year by examiners appointed by trustees. Prizes given.

Head master responsible for discipline. Puuishments: tasks, caning, and flogging; the last by head master only in public.

Boys occasionally appointed by masters to assist in teaching. Sergeants and corporals are appointed by the porter to assist in drill, and to maintain discipline in the playground and bed rooms. They have no right to inflict punishments.

A school library. Books given out regularly every Saturday.

Playground over two acres, close to the school. Games: football, cricket, &c.

School time, 42 weeks in the year, 30 hours or more a week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

Trustees:

The Right Hon. Lord Foley, 26 Portman, Square, London.
Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart., M.P., Stanford Court, Worcester.
Rev. C. H. Crauford, Old Swinford, Stourbridge.
The Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, Hagley Hall, Stourbridge.
The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Hagley Rectory, Stourbridge.
Francis Tongue Rufford, Esq., Prescott House, Old Swinford.
H. J. Wentworth H. Foley, Esq., M.P., Prestwood, Stourbridge.
Rev. E. W. Ingram, Stanford Rectory, Worcestershire.
Major Edward Farrer Acton, Gatacre Park, Bridgnorth.
Joseph Bennett, Esq., Ashwood House, Kingswinford.
Major Edward Winnington, The Shrubbery, Stanford, Worcestershire.
Rev. Thomas Philpott, Belbroughton, Worcestershire.
Charles Perrott Noel, Esq., Belbroughton, Worcestershire.
Harry Foley Vernon, Esq., M. P., Hanbury Hall, Worcester.
Charles Cochrane, Esq., The Ellowes, Dudley.
Walter C. Hemming, Esq, Spring Grove, Bewdley.
Edward L. Gatacre, Esq., Gatacre, Bridgnorth.
Henry Onions Firmstone, Esq., Wollaston Hall, Stourbridge.

OLD SWINFORD HOSPITAL.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December 1867.

Dr.

1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance in the bank	2,643	12	2						
Less amount of unpaid bills at commencement of account	1,004	17	3						
							1,638	14	11
Balance in the hands of the housekeeper							20	0	0
Dividends on 4,715*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* bank stock							471	10	11
Do. on 16,917*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, 3 per cent. consols.							507	10	6
Rents of lands, &c. parish of Pedmore				2,125	10	6			
Do. Old Swinford				139	3	6			
Do. Hales Owen				162	0	0			
Do. Dudley				10	6	0			
Do. Stone Staffordshire	154	4	0						
arrears due Do.	82	12	1						
				236	16	1			
							2,673	16	1
Rentcharge in parish of Mereden				12	16	0			
Do. Sleighford				16	0	0			
							28	16	0
Cash received from housekeeper, for articles sold							56	9	5
Income tax received from the commissioners on 1 year's dividend to January 1867							6	2	2
							£ 5,403	0	0

Cr.

1867.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrears made during the year							1	5	0
Tithe rent charge							242	18	2
Rates, taxes, and insurance							18	14	0
Bankers' charges							6	9	3
Law							24	10	8
Annuities, subscriptions, &c.							83	0	0
Estate repairs							24	14	10
Hospital repairs							156	6	10
Coal, gas, and water							98	14	0
Meat	£ 302	18	3						
Milk	221	17	2						
Bread	267	17	4						
Grocery	115	4	11						
Malt and hops	52	8	11						
Potatoes	32	3	9						
							992	0	4
Medicine							35	0	0
Clothing, &c.							634	18	8
Household expenses							178	7	5
Salaries and porters' livery							498	10	0
Servants' wages							59	19	4
School of art							45	0	0
Examiners' fees							10	0	0
Apprentice fees for 24 boys							235	0	0
Stationery and printing							78	13	11
									3,418	7	5
Bicentenary expenses									22	18	0
Income tax deducted from dividend on 3 per cents									8	9	2
Balance in the hands of housekeeper									20	0	0
Balance				2,820	2	5			
Less Christmas bills unpaid				888	2	0			
									1,932	0	5
									£ 5,403	0	0

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

1.—REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION.

ATHERSTONE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 158, 161, 184, 187, 189.)

I have referred to Atherstone in my general report as a school which had attained remarkable general success, but in which "English" education was thought to have been neglected. Before the establishment of the new scheme in 1862, a separate English or commercial department had been maintained. In 1842 an elementary school for boys was built by Mr. Bracebridge, a resident gentleman, who for many years has taken an active and beneficent interest in the education of Atherstone, which made it possible for the former "English school" to be appropriated to the use of a commercial department of the grammar school especially meant for sons of tradesmen. The English master, under this system, received the capitation fees of the boys in his department, together with 50*l.* a year from the then head master, Mr. Power.

Mr. Power was succeeded in 1857 by Mr. Sanderson, who undoubtedly did a great deal to advance the school as a place of classical education. He agreed on his nomination to continue the arrangement with regard to the English department that had been in existence since 1842. Afterwards, when a new scheme for the conduct of the school was pending in the Vice-Chancellor's court, he objected to this arrangement, and was supported in his objection by two of the trustees. The new scheme, as finally settled, made no provision either for the continued separation of departments or for the maintenance of an English master. According to it, the course of instruction in the school is to comprise "the English, Latin, and "French languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, natural "philosophy, history, and geography; and also book-keeping, "land surveying, and such other subjects as the trustees may "from time to time think proper to be taught in it." Boys under 13, whose parents do not wish them to learn Latin or Greek, are to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter as against 1*l.* 1*s.* paid by the others, but no boy is to remain in the school beyond the age of 14 without

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learning classics. The "under master" is to receive from endowment 60*l.* a year, together with a third of the capitation fees. In 1864 a fine new schoolroom was built, with two classrooms, but with no separate room for an English department.

Mr. Bracebridge and the majority of the trustees, and several inhabitants of the town, objected to the extinction of the separate commercial department and to the absence of provision for the maintenance of a special English master; Mr. Bracebridge urging in particular that his large benefactions to the grammar school and to elementary education had been made on the faith that a commercial department would be maintained. On the other hand it was urged that "modern" education was sufficiently provided for in the classical department, and that the "English free or National school" of the town (a distinct institution), acted as preparatory to the grammar school. As a matter of fact, however, for 18 years prior to 1862, no boy had passed from the National school to the grammar school; and there is really no doubt that, under Mr. Sanderson's direction, the whole energies of the school were directed to Latin and Greek. Modern history and geography were scarcely taught at all, and for some time no marks were given for arithmetic. Under this system the classical department achieved remarkable success; but commercial parents might fairly call for the maintenance of the commercial department in its integrity as matter of justice to themselves.

Under the new scheme and the energetic direction of the classical department the commercial department gradually declined in numbers and importance. The English master, however, appointed in 1850, who was much esteemed, continued to hold his appointment. Mr. Sanderson left in 1864, and at Midsummer 1865 his successor (as he was empowered to do by the scheme, subject to the approval of the governors) removed the English master and gave the office of "under master" to a graduate of Cambridge, who takes the mathematics of the school. The reason for this change was that it enabled the head master to obtain two graduate assistants instead of one. The staff now consists of two masters, graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and an English master. The first graduate master, who holds the office of under master, receives as such 110*l.* a year from endowment and capitation fees; plus 40*l.* from the head master's pocket, together with board and lodging. The other graduate master receives in addition to board and lodging 120*l.* a year, entirely from the head master's pocket. The English master from the same source receives 70*l.* a year, with board and lodging. The head master is able to make these payments from his profits on boarders. It is clear that if the 110*l.* a year appropriated to the office of "under master" went to the English master instead of the 70*l.* which he at present receives, as the head master could not pay more than he does out of his own pocket, there would only be 110*l.* and 120*l.* instead of 150*l.* and 120*l.* for the two graduate masters; and this difference would probably mean the difference between efficiency and inferiority in the sort of teaching expected from a graduate. On the

other hand, 70*l.* a year, with board and lodging, is enough to secure the services of a sufficient English master for the purposes to be described below. If it is asked, why would not one graduate master be enough? the answer is, that so far as teaching goes he would be enough; but that the class of boarders whom the head master gets, and whose presence alone enables him to pay, as he does, 230*l.* a year out of his own pocket for assistance, expect to be taught by graduates only. To the general aspect of this difficulty I have adverted in my General Report (vol. viii. p. 187.)

The commercial department is now represented by a single class, in which no Latin indeed is taught, but no French, or mathematics, or natural science either. It is, in fact, the lowest class, and the boys in it are the "awkward squad" of the school. No boy can remain in it after the age of 14, according to the provision in the scheme which makes Latin compulsory after that age. The payment per head in it is 1*l.* 10*s.* a year as against 4*l.* 4*s.* in the rest of the school. The teaching of this class is not confined to the English master. For two hours a week the assistant classical master does history and geography with the English class, while the English master does writing and dictation with the fourth class, which is ordinarily taken by the assistant classical master. Again, the "under master" does arithmetic with the English class, while the English master does writing, dictation, and history with the classes below the fourth, ordinarily taken by the "under master." (The highest class at Atherstone is the sixth.) In the classes of the school above the English, the work is mainly of the kind calculated for boys likely to go to the university; in the highest class almost exclusively so. Latin is taught to all above the English class, which is called the "first." Greek is begun in the class next but one above it, the "upper second," and is taught to all boys whose parents do not expressly object. Generally the parents acquiesce. When I was there, all in the upper second were learning Greek, all but one in the third, all in the sixth. In the fourth and fifth classes about eight were exempt, which would be less than a third of the boys in them. The substitute for Greek is generally additional French, but may be additional arithmetic. According to the experience of the head master, the boys who drop Greek being the duller lot, make no extra progress in other things. There was certainly however, an exception to this rule in the case of one boy, the head of the fifth class, who had dropped Greek; but who seemed to me the most intelligent boy but one in the school, and who was the best arithmetician.

I believe that nearly every boy in the town,* above the rank of the poor, and of suitable age, is in the grammar school. By some of the tradesmen of the town, however, I heard a good deal of discontent expressed at the neglect of English education in it.

* In a private school in Warwickshire, which makes a great deal of "modern" education, I found two boys from Atherstone who, as I was told, had not been sent to the grammar school, expressly on the ground of its neglect of commercial education.

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Some of this may be taken as the echo of the controversy about the maintenance of the distinct commercial department, which went on when the new scheme was pending, and which was revived by the removal of the late English master. Some of the complaints, also, which I heard, referred to a state of things which the present head master had changed, or was changing. These tradesmen stated that, while they wished their boys to learn Latin, if there was time for it, they wished them primarily to learn what was necessary for their success in business, viz., good writing, good "mental arithmetic," English composition of the sort necessary for commercial letters, and French. These subjects, they said, were now neglected, except in the lowest (or "English") class of the school. The late master of the English class had been very good, but had had his attention distracted from it by having to teach French to other classes. The present English master was treated as an inferior being, and the English class generally snubbed. Thus a boy did not learn even arithmetic and English well in this class, but if he wanted to advance even in these subjects had to pass into the other classes, where he was overdone with Latin and Greek, and had to spend a great deal in books; as much in certain cases as 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* in a single quarter. Thus, while the grammar school prevented the existence of a private commercial school in the town (there had formerly been a good one), it did not supply the education necessary for boys going into business. It was in fact only adapted to the boarders (20 in number), and to those of the 60 day boys (about 12), who were sons of professional men. The sons of tradesmen in the school did not mix with the others, and were seldom members of the cricket club.

Some of these complaints admitted of explanation. The cost of books was due to the change of head masters, the new one not having been satisfied with those which he found in use. It is true that the education given in the "English" class is not sufficient of its kind, but this is mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the boys in it are very stupid and backward. It appeared, too, that a good many sons of tradesmen must belong to the cricket club, otherwise the subscriptions per head, 5*s.* each a year, would not suffice to pay the rent and expenses of the ground. Still those parents who do not intend their sons for the universities or for professions have a real ground of complaint. If such boys remain in the English class they suffer from the general discredit and depression of being in the lowest class in the school, taught by a master at any rate not quite on a level with the rest and receiving from the head master, however conscientious he may be, only a very incidental attention. Further, however well they may learn to do sums and to write English for commercial purposes in this class—and they do not learn this very well in it at present—they learn nothing else. If, from desire to learn something else, and to obtain a more creditable position, they pass to the higher classes, they find themselves involved in a system which is undoubtedly laid out to train boys for getting scholarships at the

universities. It is true that in these higher classes they are not compelled to learn Greek, but it is a uniform experience that a boy who remains outside the course in which the main energies of a school are directed, unless he has great energy of his own, makes little progress in his exceptional work. The state of arithmetic in a school may fairly be taken as a test of the attention bestowed on the subjects necessary for a boy going into business, and I am bound to say that the arithmetic at Atherstone was not satisfactory. I tried in it all the boys in the fifth, fourth, and third classes, and with the exception of two who did well, and three who did fairly, all were distinctly below the mark, some doing next to nothing. It seemed that measures were being taken by the new head master to remedy this defect. He was also teaching (or having taught) modern history regularly to all classes below the sixth. I have no doubt that the neglect of arithmetic and other like subjects had been incidental to the great pressure which the late head master put on the school, in the interest of studies pursued at the universities—a pressure (it should be said in justice to him) eminently successful for its purpose, and which was at least compatible with keeping the school full. A satisfactory conciliation of the classical and commercial interests is, I believe, according to present arrangements, scarcely possible. (See General Report, vol. viii. p. 187, &c.) The establishment of a distinct commercial department would be a great misfortune, for it would practically cut off from the higher learning several boys (such as the one whom I found best in the school, who was the son of a poor exciseman) whose parents might have no aspiration for it, but who might be quite able to avail themselves of it. On the other hand, if the school is to give a complete training for the universities, or even for the existing public schools, it must maintain a system unsuited to the ordinary sons of tradesmen. The difficulty might be met if (1) the grammar school receive its boys better trained in elementary knowledge, for which purpose it is most desirable that the tradesmen should send their boys first—as some have done lately—to the "free English or National school" of the town; and if (2), while Latin retained at least its present position, Greek were postponed and only taught to boys having a chance of going to a university or at least likely to remain at school till 17 or 18. The condition of such postponement would be the establishment of a high school (General Report, p. 226) to which such a school as that at Atherstone might transfer its best boys about the age of 15. Supposing such a high school to exist, however, there would still remain in the way of the affiliation to it of the Atherstone school, the difficulties (*a*) that the boarders who now come to the latter are of a kind, perhaps, to "turn up their noses" at such an affiliated school, and (*b*) that a master who has taken charge of a flourishing school, sending a certain number of boys direct to the university, might object to the condescension of feeding a high school. As regards (*a*) it appeared doubtful whether half of the existing 20 boarders would go to a university, but for all

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the full classical education was desired. The existence of high schools of the kind suggested, however, would soon modify received ideas on these subjects.

The 6th (highest class), at the time of my visit, consisted of 8 boys, 4 day and 4 boarders. The day boys were aged respectively 14, 16, 12, and 13, two of them were sons of medical men, one of a merchant, and one of an exciseman. I examined this class in the Livy and Apology which they had been doing. About four of them were decidedly good considering their ages; I think they might have been put in the 5th at Rugby. The best of them was a boy for whom poverty made it difficult to get to the university. The rest did fairly. The 5th class of 12 boys I heard in Sallust. Here again about 4 were good. Out of the rest I did not elicit much. The best in the class was a day boy of humble parentage, who learnt French instead of Greek. I also tried the 6th class in translating rather a hard piece of unseen French into English. One boy (the same whom I had found best in classics) made it out pretty well. The rest made more out of it than the best boys in many grammar schools did, but not much. In Euclid, six boys of the 6th class did propositions correctly from the first three books; the two others did each a proposition correctly from the first book. The hand-writing of some of these boys I thought bad. I tried the boys of the English class in dictation, English grammar, English history, and geography. Three of them did pretty well. The rest could not spell correctly, and were irresponsive in grammar, history, and geography. There was only one boy in the class over 13. The rest were mostly between 10 and 12. The buildings and appliances of the school are excellent. The governors, according to the scheme, are to be ratepayers of the township of Atherstone. Vacancies are to be filled up by co-optation. As a matter of custom no Dissenter has been elected to the board, though about two fifths of the population of the township are reckoned Dissenters. The sons of Dissenters in the school, however, are treated with perfect liberality. Mr. Bracebridge was of opinion that, since (to avoid quarrels) it was the custom not to admit any solicitor to the board, the area of eligibility afforded by the township was too small, and that it should be lawful to fill (say) 5 out of 12 places on the board with gentlemen from the country round. He suggested that these should be *nominated* by the Charity Commissioners or some similar body, to be *elected* by the board. He thinks, also, that the usefulness of the school would be increased if its freedom (*i.e.* the difference between a payment of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year and of 10*l.* 10*s.*) were extended to the whole of the old parish of Mancetter instead of being confined to the township of Atherstone.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. p. 955, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, 22nd December 1572, reciting that Thomas Fulner, by will, gave 200 marks to be laid out in land for the purpose of a grammar school in Atherstone, and that Amias Hill, by will, gave a rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* per annum, issuing out of lands in the county of Warwick, for the schoolmaster, and William Devereux proposed to convey an estate for said uses. Estate at Dosthill (purchased with the said 200 marks) conveyed by Sir W. Devereux and others. In 1583 school further endowed with estate called the Moor, which appears to have been devoted to support of a school before Queen Elizabeth's charter. School premises derived from gift of Amias Hill.

School Property.—Dosthill estate, 116a. 0r. 4p. Great Moors, 15a. 1r., of which 1a. 3r. 33p. is let on long building leases. Annual income, 289*l.* gross, 202*l.* net (in 1867). A small increase in value expected.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of thirty boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Free grammar school: For the education, teaching, and instruction of boys and young men in grammar in Atherstone (letters patent). School to be free for instruction in Greek and Latin languages, and such parts of ancient history and geography as are necessary for making such instruction effectual to all boys, natives of the town, or sons of persons actually residing there or residing there with persons (in opinion of governors) *in loco parentis*. No boy who does not learn classics to stay after 14 (scheme A.D. 1862).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent). Christian religion according (subject to conscience clause) to the doctrines of Church of England. English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, natural philosophy, history, geography, book-keeping, land surveying, and such other subjects as trustees may from time to time think proper (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery A.D. 1862.

Governors of free grammar school are twelve resident ratepayers of town (as defined by scheme) members of Church of England; seven a quorum; majority make statutes, appoint, and, with concurrence of bishop, remove master for permanent inability, manifest neglect or misconduct in discharge of duties. Survivors to fill vacancies in board caused by death, voluntary resignation, incapacity or bankruptcy. Notice to be given to Charity Commissioners.

Master not to accept ecclesiastical preferment, unless his personal services in respect thereof be duly dispensed with, or without consent of governors. Appoints, with approval of governors, and dismisses under master. Head master allowed to take 20 boarders (scheme).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head Master, total income from endowment 125*l.*, from fees 100*l.*, besides house and profits of boarders; of undermaster from endowment 60*l.*, from fees 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—[26 in May 1867, of whom 23 were foundationers.] From distances up to four miles. Pay for German and drawing 4*l.* 4*s.* each.

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General work, foundationers, 4*l.* 4*s.*; if for English only, 1*l.* 10*s.* Non-foundationers, 10*l.* 10*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Nine. All in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, for board and tuition, 40 to 60 guineas. Cubical contents of bed-rooms roughly 2,000 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English fluently.

School classified by classics chiefly. Classics not compulsory on boys under 14. Greek not enforced in case of boys whose parents object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half year's work and examination jointly.

Examination at midsummer by an examiner appointed by governors, at Christmas by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment; latter privately and by head master only.

Playground about an acre. A master always present at games. Boys, except those in upper forms, not allowed beyond school precincts. [Three pupils at Universities of Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time about 40 weeks per annum. Study, 28 hours per week, besides time for preparation, which is an hour and a half a day for boarders. Play time about 28 hours per week.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand	54	7	7½
Property tax returned (three years)	33	5	10
From tenants for property tax	1	16	10
Rents	272	0	0
Ground rents and rent charges	17	7	1
Capitation fees	27	0	9
£	405	18	1½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Property tax	6	0	7½
Chief rents	0	13	9
Insurance	4	8	2
Interest on debt	20	11	8
Repayment on principal debt account	25	0	0
Surveyor	7	0	0
Annual dinner	7	0	0
Allowances to tenants	2	5	0
Repairs	112	6	9
Masters' salaries: 125*l.* and 60*l.*	185	0	0
Examiner and printing papers	12	17	6
Stationery and printing	4	9	9
Balance	18	4	11
£	405	18	1½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Charles Holt Bracebridge, Esq.
Rev. T. H. Richings, Incumbent.
Henry Ward, Surgeon.
Geo. Mousley, Surgeon.
Thos. Handford, Surgeon.
Geo. Jno. Sale, Draper.
Hanson Sale, Merchant.
Joseph Parkes, Chemist.
W. T. Halkon, Grocer.
William Bourne, Merchant.
} All of Atherstone.

Head Master:

Rev. Sampson Kingsford, M.A. (has since resigned.)

Other Foundation Masters:

H. R. Holme, B.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

		Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Residence of Parent or Guardian of Boarders.
		Day Scholars.	Boarders.	
Boys highest in school	1	Woolstapler	Clergyman	Bowdon.
„ „	2	Clergyman	Do.	Donaghmore, Ireland.
„ „	3	Excise officer	Do.	Bowdon.
„ „	4	Surgeon	Ironmaster	Tipton.
„ „	5	Do.	Merchant	Sutton, Cheshire.
„ „	6	Gardener	Do.	London.
„ „	7	Woolstapler	Gentleman	Fazeley, Tamworth.
„ „	8	Clergyman	Clergyman	Mossley, Congleton.
„ „	9	Surgeon	Widow of Military Officer.	Atherstone.
„ „	10	Woolstapler	Gentleman	Stoke Prior, Leominster.
Boys lowest in school	1	Shoemaker	Gentleman	Fazeley, Tamworth.
„ „	2	Baker	Merchant	Sutton, Cheshire.
„ „	3	Postmaster	Clergyman	Machen, Monmouthshire.
„ „	4	Farmer	Do.	Moseley, Congleton.
„ „	5	Tailor	Grocer	Burton-on-Trent.
„ „	6	Watchmaker	Innkeeper	Do.
„ „	7	Publican	Clergyman	Lutterworth.
„ „	8	Soldier	Gentleman	Hinckley.
„ „	9	Hatter	Officer in Army	Woofferton, Herefordshire.
„ „	10	Carpenter.		

The day scholars are all from Atherstone, except one from Silson four miles off.
The boarders are all in head master's house.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.						Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	73	9	—	4	16	2	45m	—	4h.	- - - -	3	15	2	30m	—	4h.	- - - -	11	10	2	30m	—	2h.	
Greek - -	26	5	—	4	16	5	45m	3	10h.	- - - -	3	15	5	30m	4	10h.	- - - -	5	13	4	30m	—	6h.	
Latin - -	55	7	—	4	16	5	45m	4	12h.	- - - -	3	15	5	30m	4	12h.	- - - -	6	11	8	30m	4	12h.	
French - -	56	7	—	4	16	2	30m	2	4h.	- - - -	3	15	2	30m	2	4h.	- - - -	7	11	2	30m	2	4h.	
Arithmetic -	73	9	—	4	16	1	2h.	—	2h.	- - - -	3	15	1	2h.	—	2h.	- - - -	11	10	4	2h.	—	8h.	
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	42	5	—	4	16	3	1½h.	—	5h.	- - - -	3	15	3	1½h.	—	5h.	- - - -	10	13	2	2h.	—	4h.	
History - -	73	9	—	4	16	2	30m	—	2h.	- - - -	3	15	2	30m	—	2h.	- - - -	11	10	4	30m	—	4h.	
Geography -	66	7	—	12	14	1	20m	—	40m	- - - -	10	13	1	20m	—	40m	- - - -	11	10	4	30m	—	4h.	
English Grammar.	18	2	—	7	11	4	20m	—	4h.	- - - -	11	10	4	20m	—	4h.								
English Composition.	66	7	—	12	14	1	45m	—	45m	- - - -	10	13	1	45m	—	45m	- - - -	11	10	4	1h.	—	4h.	
Reading -	31	4	—	7	12	4	30m	—	2h.	- - - -	6	11	4	30m	—	2h.	- - - -	11	10	6	30m	—	3h.	
Writing - -	54	6	—	10	13	1	45m	—	45m	- - - -	11	13	2	45m	—	1½h.	- - - -	11	10	6	45m	—	4½	
Music - -	2	—	—	2	15	2	30m	—	3h.															

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) May 1862. John Massie, open Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge.
October 1863. H. E. Sanderson, Scholarshp, Sid. Suss. College, Cambridge.
April 1864. C. W. Bourne, Exhibition, St. John's College, Cambridge.
June 1864. John Massie, Foundation Scholarship, St. John's College, Cambridge.
June 1865. C. W. Bourne, Do. Do. Do.
(*c*) August 1862. James Massie, Civil Service Appointment in Ceylon.

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BIRMINGHAM.—FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF EDWARD VI.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 647, A.D. 1828.)

The Commissioners have made special recommendations respecting this school (vol. i. pp. 502–517). For some subsequent changes see p. 683.

The report of the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Green, will be found in vol. viii. pp. 91–145; the evidence of the head master, in vol. iv. pp. 541–565; of the governors and the town council, &c. in vol. v. pp. 956–1074; and a full reprint of the answers of the governors and head master, Acts of Parliament, statutes, &c., in vol. iii. pp. 175–298.

FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 2nd January 1552, "at the humble petition, as well of the inhabitants of Brymyncham in the county of Warwick, as of very many other of our subjects of the whole country neighbouring thereunto, for a grammar school in Brymyncham," Edward VI. gave lands in parish, theretofore belonging to then late guild of the Holy Cross, for support of school. Endowments for special prizes given by Bishop Lee, William Chance, Professor J. B. Lightfoot, and others, and for a scholarship by Joseph Lench. For Milward's charity, see p. 687. Documents in record room at school.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.—Various portions of lands have been sold under Acts of Parliament to railway and canal companies and for street and other improvements. In 1867, acreage about 167 acres, of which some pasture land at Ladywood brings in 17*l.* a year. The rest is either sites of houses or let on building leases. Gross rental 11,825*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Governors also hold 6,280*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* consols, besides 466*l.* 18*s.* consols and new 3 per cents. for special prizes, and 532*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* consols for Joseph Lench's scholarship. One-third of income of Milward's charity (see p. 687) also carried to general account amounting in 1867 to 184*l.* 9*s.* Average (for five years ending 1864) annual income from endowment (including one-third of Milward's), 12,218*l.* gross, 9,506*l.* net. Applied to school 10,703*l.*

(The balance against the charity in 1864 was 7,030*l.*, which was reduced by the application, with consent of Charity Commissioners, of a sum of 5,967*l.* received as compensation money under Birmingham Improvement Act. In each of the years 1865, 1866, 1867, the expenditure exceeded the income by an average of nearly 2,000*l.* See accounts for 1867, page 684.) Gradual increase probable; but numerous benefit building societies are able to offer land for building speculations on more advantageous terms than charity can afford to do.

The grammar school buildings were erected between A.D. 1834 and 1838; situated in principal street of town. Second master's house has been recently converted into additional class rooms. Four elementary schools erected between 1838 and 1851.

Ten exhibitions of 50*l.* for four years at Oxford or Cambridge, payable out of revenues of grammar school estate, and tenable by sons of inhabitants, for three years next preceding election, of town, parish, or manor, or (in default of properly qualified candidates) by any other boys educated at school for three years previous to, and who have not completed their nineteenth year before March 1st, preceding annual visitation. Three Milward scholarships of 50*l.* for four years. One Lench scholarship, interest of 500*l.*, at Oxford.

OBJECTS OF TRUST.—A free grammar school for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youths in grammar (letters patent).

Grammar School.—No boy to be admitted under eight or who is unable to write and read English, or to continue after 19, except to enable himself to take a degree from London University, but no such boy to be eligible for an exhibition after 19. Boys not sons of inhabitants of town, parish, or manor, or of parishes, townships, or hamlets contiguous or adjacent, to pay an annual fee not exceeding 20*l.* or less than 15*l.* (statutes, 10th January 1838). An English department was first established by the same statutes.

Elementary schools for 1,000 children were established by a statute dated 30th Oct. 1852, in pursuance of a power given by the Act of Parliament, 1831.

The qualifications of boys for admission are the same as for the grammar school, except that no boy can stay after 14, unless capable of assisting in teaching. In the case of girls the only difference is that the minimum age for admission is seven; for departure, 13.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION PRESCRIBED.—Grammar (letters patent).

Grammar School.—Learned languages, writing, and arithmetic (Act of Parliament, A.D. 1831). Higher branches of and general English literature, geography, elements of composition, sacred and profane history, higher branches of arithmetic and mathematics, the various branches of natural philosophy, drawing and designing, French and German languages and literature, Spanish, Italian, and such other modern languages and literature as governors shall deem expedient, chemistry, mineralogy, mechanics, natural and experimental philosophy, and such particular branches of the arts and sciences as governors may consider will be beneficial (scheme, 5th May 1838).

Elementary Schools.—English language and history, geography, fundamental principles and doctrines of Christian religion, writing and arithmetic; besides, in boys' schools, bookkeeping and elements of geometry; in girls' schools, knitting, sewing, and common plain work (statute, 30th Oct. 1852).

GOVERNMENT AND MASTERS.—Schemes approved by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1829 (incorporated in Act, A.D. 1831) and 5th May 1838. Statutes made by governors with advice of bishop, 10th January 1838, 5th April 1843, 18th February 1848, 8th December 1850, 30th October 1852, 21st June 1855, 21st July 1860, and 23rd August 1861.

Governors (self-electing) of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of King Edward VI., in Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, 20 residents in town, parish, or manor, or within four miles of school, *bonâ fide* rated to the relief of poor of parish, or exercising any profession or trade within limits of town, parish, or manor, with advice of bishop, make statutes: majority appoint head and second master, and, with written approbation of bishop, for immorality, neglect of duty, incapacity from illness or infirmity, or other sufficient cause, remove head, second, and all other masters. May determine, with six months' notice under seal, all appointments of assistant masters made since 21st July 1860.

Head and second masters must be M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge and in Holy Orders. Assistants must be of Church of England, and B.A. or B.C.L. of Oxford or Cambridge. Head and second master each submit their own assistant to governors for approval, and, with their approbation, may for just cause remove him. All other assistants appointed by governors. No master may hold any ecclesiastical office requiring him to perform in person weekly parochial duty, or resign without giving three months' written notice to governors. Aggregate number of boarders taken by all the masters must not exceed 30; of these, 18 may be taken by the head master, and 12 by the second master. The head master has general superintendence of elementary schools, and is bound to visit them at least once a month and examine and report.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

1. STATE OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1869.

GENERAL CHARACTER.

Three branches of grammar school.
Classical School.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade, (but see table).
English School.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, second grade.
Lower School.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

MASTERS.

Classical School.—Head master's salary 400*l.*, besides 1,350*l.* from fees (all paid out of endowment), and house free of rent, rates, and taxes. (Head master no longer receives 250*l.* for inspecting the elementary schools; having contributed the sum *voluntarily* towards the working expenses.)

Assistants: one at 275*l.*, one at 225*l.*, besides 50*l.* for assistance in inspecting the elementary schools; four at 225*l.*; one at 120*l.*; French master 150*l.*; German master 150*l.*; and one mathematical master at 250*l.*

Classical and English Schools.—One mathematical master at 150*l.*; two writing masters at 80*l.*; school of design 150*l.*; and chemical master 120*l.*

English School.—Second master (chief of English school under general direction of head master) 300*l.* salary, 200*l.* in lieu of capitation fees, and 150*l.* in lieu of house. Assistants: one at 250*l.*; three at 200*l.*; one at 150*l.*; French master, 150*l.*; writing master, 150*l.*

Lower School.—One at 200*l.*; writing master at 150*l.*

SCHOLARS.

Classical school.—Day Scholars, 289, only 27 being above 16 years old, from an average distance of a mile and a half.

Boarders.—Two. Four meals a day. Meat twice, on half holidays three times. School bills: highest 85*l.*, average 74*l.*, lowest 52*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms in largest boarding house, 1,540 feet per boy. Hours, 7½ a.m., 10¼ p.m.

English School.—Day scholars, 263, only 5 being above 16 years old, and 17 more above 15 years old, from an average distance of less than two miles.

Boarders.—Four.

Lower School.—Day scholars, 65, only seven being above 14 years of age.

INSTRUCTION, DISCIPLINE, &c.

Boys on admission must be able to read and write English.

Classical school and English schools classified separately for arithmetic and general work. School course modified to suit case of boys who show aptitude for certain studies, or are intended for certain lines of life. Regular lessons in every class in Holy Scripture. School work begins, and on whole school days ends, with prayers taken from the Liturgy, with special form of thanksgiving for founder.

Promotions: by half year's work and examination.

Examination at Christmas by masters, at Midsummer by four resident masters of arts or bachelors of civil law of Oxford or Cambridge of seven years' standing, three chosen by governors and one by head master. Special prizes, and prizes given by governors.

Punishments: impositions, caning, and expulsion; caning publicly; expulsion by head master only.

Playground: a field of 12 acres a mile off, besides space behind school. No bounds.

On average of last five years, four boys have within one year of leaving school gone to Oxford or Cambridge. [Nineteen at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1868.]

School open 38 weeks in the year. Boys in school some 28½ hours, others 30½ hours in the week. Play time 12 hours per week.

2. STATE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1869.

There are four buildings in different parts of the town, each containing a boys' school and a girls' school. For teaching in drawing, 15*l.* is paid for each of the four schools to the School of Design. All are frequently inspected by head master of grammar school.

GEM STREET.—*Boys' School.*—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade, 144 scholars, three fourths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, and only 4 above 14 years old; 64 per cent. nonconformists. Masters (in 1867), one at 150*l.*, with 25*l.* gratuity, and two assistants at 50*l.* each.

Girls' School.—152 scholars, two thirds of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, 22 being above 14 years old, 42 per cent. nonconformists. (In 1867) one mistress at 70*l.*, one assistant at 35*l.*, besides monitors on whom 51*l.* 5*s.* is spent.

EDWARD STREET.—*Boys' School.*—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

146 scholars, more than three fourths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, and only six above 14 years old. 57 per cent. nonconformists. Masters (in 1867), one at 150*l.*, and one assistant at 50*l.*, besides monitors, who, with the monitors in the girls' school, cost 81*l.* 15*s.*

Girls' School.—133 scholars, two thirds of whom were between 10 and 14 years old, 33 being above 14 years old. More than 46 per cent. nonconformists. (In 1867) one mistress at 75*l.* ($\frac{3}{4}$ year), one assistant at 35*l.*, besides monitors.

MERIDEN STREET.—*Boys' School.*—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade. 197 scholars, four fifths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, 16 being above 14 years old. More than 48 per cent. nonconformists. Masters (in 1867), one at 150*l.*, one assistant at 60*l.*, another at 50*l.*

Girls' School.—173 scholars, four fifths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, 22 being above 14 years old. More than 48 per cent. nonconformists. (In 1867), one mistress at 90*l.*, assistant at 35*l.*, besides monitors on whom 69*l.* 10*s.* was spent.

BATH ROW.—*Boys' School.*—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade, 169 scholars, three-fourths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, only 9 being above 14 years old. More than 42 per cent. nonconformists. Masters (in 1867), one at 147*l.* 10*s.*, one assistant at 60*l.*, another at 50*l.*

Girls' School.—170 scholars, five-sevenths of whom were between 10 and 14 years of age, 33 being above 14 years old. 27 per cent. nonconformists. (In 1867), one mistress at 100*l.*, one assistant at 45*l.*, besides monitors on whom 88*l.* 15*s.* was spent.

The following information and tables are supplied by the head master February 1869 :—

Mode of Admission.

The Governors have entirely abandoned the system of nomination. Admission to the Grammar School is obtained solely by a competitive examination, in which the candidates are grouped according to age, a certain number of vacancies being assigned to each group. Applicants for admission to the Elementary Schools register their names at the secretary's office, and are examined and admitted in their turn as vacancies occur.

There is now an independent classification for mathematics and general work throughout the school, all the assistant masters taking part in mathematical instruction.

Sixty boys from both schools are under chemical instruction.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Return of the Number, Age, and Religious Denomination of the Pupils in the *Grammar* School.

	Age last Birthday.												Total.	Religious Denomination.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		Church of England.	Nonconformist.
Classical school	1	5	11	34	40	80	47	44	16	5	5	1	289	191	98
English School	1	2	15	28	46	64	58	17	3	1	1	—	236	140	96
Lower School -	1	4	15	15	17	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	65	41	24
Total -	3	11	41	77	103	150	111	62	19	6	6	1	590	372	218

Return of the Number, Age, and Religious Denomination of the Pupils in the *Elementary* Schools.

BOYS.

	Age last Birthday.									Total.	Religious Denomination.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		Church of England.	Nonconformist.
Gem Street - - -	2	33	30	34	29	12	3	1	—	144	52	92
Edward Street - -	3	26	31	32	30	18	5	1	—	146	63	83
Meriden Street - - -	5	25	41	37	47	26	15	—	1	197	102	95
Bath Row - - -	7	24	39	33	37	20	9	—	—	169	101	68
Total of Boys - -	17	108	141	136	143	76	32	2	1	656	318	338

GIRLS.

	Age last Birthday.										Total.	Religious Denomination.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		Church of England.	Nonconformist.
Gem Street - -	1	8	13	19	33	26	30	16	4	2	152	88	64
Edward Street - -	2	3	3	19	27	23	23	23	7	3	133	71	62
Meriden Street - -	—	6	12	22	27	38	46	19	3	—	173	89	84
Bath Row - -	—	3	10	22	31	32	39	27	6	—	170	123	47
Total of Girls -	3	20	38	82	118	119	138	85	20	5	628	371	257

SUMMARY of ACCOUNTS for year ending 31st December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Arrears - - - - - - - -	-		-	414	19	8½
Gross rental of leases - - - - - - -	11,230	12	1			
Land tax on ditto - - - - - - - -	13	12	1			
Gross rental of annual tenancies - - - -	581	9	9			
				11,825	13	11
Milward's Charity, one-third of income - - - -	-		-	184	19	6
Dividends on stock - - - - - - -	-		-	188	3	8
Dividends on stock for special prizes - - - -	-		-	35	1	6
Sundry receipts - - - - - - -	-		-	7	9	5
Property tax returned - - - - - -	-		-	206	1	11
Repayment streets and sewage - - - - -	-		-	597	19	4
Balance due to Lloyd's Bank and Co. - - - -	-		-	6,386	14	7
				£19,829	3	6½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Lloyd's Bank and Co.				4,465	16	0
Property tax				198	19	11½
Arrears on rental account				342	3	7
Making new streets and sewage				892	12	4
Interest on purchase money of leaseholds	43	17	2			
Banker's interest and commission	258	13	9			
Canal Co., one year's rent (less 3*s.* 9*d.* Income Tax)	9	16	3			
				312	7	2
Parochial rates and other expenses on small houses				76	9	11
Management:—						
General law charges	137	2	4			
Costs of appeals concerning poor rates assessment	47	19	2			
Surveyor's charges	119	6	0			
Secretary (salary and collecting rents)	530	0	0			
Auditor	8	8	0			
Architect	25	0	0			
Sundries	50	17	1			
				918	13	7
Grammar School:—	£	s.	d.			
Rates and taxes	657	10	0			
Insurance	24	8	0			
Tithe	31	7	9			
Repairs	398	17	4			
Subscription to St. Martin's Church expenses	26	0	0			
Expenses of annual visitation	50	0	0			
Porters and cleaning	228	14	6			
Gas, water, and fuel	172	15	8			
Sundries	29	14	4½			
Stationery, printing, and advertising	292	12	2			
				1,911	19	9½
Masters' salaries, &c.:—						
Classical school	3,775	0	0			
Classical and English	488	6	8			
English school	2,070	0	0			
Lower school	350	0	0			
Temporary assistants	114	10	0			
Pension to late head master	200	0	0			
Lectures and chemicals	13	18	1			
Examiners	84	0	0			
Candidates for mastership	15	0	0			
				7,110	14	9
Prize books:—						
General	117	2	0			
Special	26	17	2			
				143	19	2
Cricket ground, &c., less subscription	89	1	0			
Boys' library	5	0	0			
				94	1	0
Ten exhibitioners	475	0	0			
Lench's scholarship	15	0	0			
Scholarships in English school	20	0	0			
				510	0	0
						9,770 14 8½
Elementary Schools:—						
Poor rates				79	18	6
Repairs, furniture, and insurance				237	0	8
School cleaning, coals, and water				298	1	0½
Sundries				15	1	5
Books and stationery				37	13	8
Teachers: Gem Street, Boys	446	5	0			
Edward Street	406	15	0			
Meriden Street	469	10	0			
Bath Row	509	0	0			
				1,831	10	0
Superintendence: Head master	250	0	0			
Assistant	50	0	0			
				300	0	0
Prize books				52	2	0
						2,851 7 3½
						£19,829 3 6½

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF GOVERNORS, &c. (1869).

Governors:
John Aston, Esq., Merchant, St. Paul's Square, Birmingham.
The Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, St. Philip's Rectory, Birmingham.
J. T. Chance, Esq., Merchant, Smethwick, near Birmingham.
J. O. Bacchus, Esq., Binswood, Leamington.
G. F. Evans, Esq., M.D., Temple Row, Birmingham.
C. R. Cope, Esq., Merchant, Summer Row, Birmingham.
F. I. Welch, Esq., The Firs, Moseley.
J. D. Goodman, Esq., Merchant, Minories, Birmingham.
G. P. Wragge, Esq., Solicitor, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.
Peter Hollins, Esq., Sculptor, Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.
T. C. S. Kynnersley, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Moor Green.
George Lloyd, Esq., M.D., Birmingham Heath.
William Sharp, Esq., Endwood Court, Handsworth.
The Rev. Isaac Spooner, Vicarage, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
William Matthews, jun., Esq., Surveyor, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston.
Henry Richards, Esq., Merchant, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
W. L. Sargant, Esq., Merchant, Whittall Street, Birmingham.
Henry Wiggin, Esq., Manufacturing Chemist, Parade, Birmingham.
Rev. G. D. Boyle, now of Summer Hill, Kidderminster.
Frederick Elkington, Esq., Electro Plater, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Secretary and Receiver:
J. W. Whateley, Solicitor, Birmingham.

Head Master:
Rev. C. Evans, M.A.

Second Master:
Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, M.A.

Mathematical Master:
J. B. Parish, Esq., B.A.

Assistant Masters:
Rev. T. B. Stevenson, M.A.
George R. Klugh, Esq., M.A.
W. Lawson, Esq., M.A.
H. M. Fryer, Esq., M.A.
Rev. J. H. Smith, M.A.
E. Carter, Esq., M.A.
R. S. Carpenter, Esq., M.A.
T. Collins, Esq., B.A.
Rev. J. Rowe, M.A.
Rev. W. Nelson, B.A.
J. G. Grenfell, Esq., B.A.

French Masters:
Monsieur A. Vincent.
Monsieur N. A. Biet.

German Master:
Dr. K. Dammann.

Assistant Mathematical Master:
Mr. R. Rickard.

Assistant English Masters:
Mr. Isaac Walton.
Mr. J. Emery.
Mr. J. Turner.

Writing and Arithmetical Masters:
Mr. James Allen.
Mr. A. H. Atkins.
Mr. G. Perkins.

MILWARD'S CHARITY.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xx. 694.)

Foundation and Endowment.—John Milward, by will, 10th June 1654, gave lands at Bordesley in the parish of Aston-juxta-Birmingham, and a house in Birmingham, and directed rents to be divided equally between Birmingham School in augmentation of master's stipend, Haverfordwest School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, for an exhibitioner alternately from Birmingham and Haverfordwest Schools. House given by Milward's will lost. Various portions of lands have been sold under Acts of Parliament to railway and canal companies, and for street and other improvements. A sum of 2,887*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* three per cent. annuities was sold to raise money for new buildings for Haverfordwest school. And the annual share of that school is now diminished by the amount of the dividends upon that sum 86*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Property of Charity.—About 35 acres of land, partly let as gardens and farming land, partly sites of houses; also 8,565*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* consols, and (at close of 1867) 532*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* on deposit. There was also (at close of 1867) 1,635*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* on deposit, for the scholarship account only. Annual income of charity 563*l.* gross, 478*l.* net besides 47*l.* 10*s.* on scholarship account.

By scheme of the Court of Chancery, confirmed 28th January 1852, one-third of clear net annual income to be paid to the governors of Birmingham Free Grammar School, and another one-third to the feoffees of Haverfordwest Free Grammar School, for the better support of the said schools. The remaining third to be expended in one scholarship, tenable for four years, value of 50*l.*, for each school, and such number of additional scholarships as the funds should admit. In 1867 there were two scholars from each school. The trustees to appoint according to results of examination held as regards Birmingham scholars, by the regular examiners of the school; as regards Haverfordwest scholars, by examiner named by Bishop of St. David's, or in default by trustees.

Trustees, twelve persons resident within 7 miles of Town Hall of Birmingham, appointed by Court of Chancery. Vacancies to be filled when number of trustees is reduced to five.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31 Dec. 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents due	283 9 4	
Arrears due on last account	33 5 6	
	£316 14 10	
Arrears on this account	56 15 0	
Total rents received		259 19 10
Dividends on 8,565*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* consols		256 19 2
Interest on deposit (518*l.* 2*s.*), general account		14 11 3
Timber		47 10 0
Property Tax returned		16 6 10
		£595 7 1
Drawn from deposit account (scholarship)		176 10 3
		£771 17 4

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due to banker, general account		127 6 3
Property Tax	6 3 0	
Rates and tithe	10 1 3	
Repairs	30 12 9	
Sundries	4 4 0	
Clerk's salary and percentage	40 7 6	
One-third of income paid to Birmingham School	184 19 6	
Ditto Haverfordwest School (less deductions, see above)	98 7 0	
Ditto scholarship fund	184 19 6	
		559 14 6
Paid further to scholarship fund		15 0 6
Put on deposit, general account		14 11 3
Balance (general account)		55 4 10
		£771 17 4

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SCHOLARSHIP ACCOUNT (1867).

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
One-third net income of charity -	184	19	6	Two scholars from Birmingham School at 50*l.* - - -	100	0	0
Further payment from charity -	15	0	6	Two from Haverfordwest School at 50*l.* - - - - -	100	0	0
Interest on 1,764*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, deposit	47	7	6	Left on deposit - - -	47	7	6
	£247	7	6		£247	7	6

LIST OF TRUSTEES (1867).

John Towers Lawrence, Esq., Moseley.
Howard Luckcock, Esq., Edgbaston.
John Aston, Manufacturer, Edgbaston.
James Timmins Chance, Merchant, Handsworth.

COLESHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 213 and 231.)

Coleshill is a declining town of about 2,000 inhabitants. Formerly it was an important posting-place on one of the great mail routes; but the Midland Railway left it two miles on one side owing to the opposition of the chief landholder of the place, and now houses in it are hard to let, some are falling into decay, and altogether its middle class is small and poor.

The school is by custom divided into two departments, taught severally in an upper and lower room. The foundation, which is open to the parish, admits 40 boys. At the time of my visit there were thirty upon it, of whom, only nine were in the upper department. There were besides in this department three extra-parochial day boys, who came to school on poneys, and nine boarders, all very young; extra-parochial boys are admitted on the payment of 4*l.* a year. The foundation boys pay nothing save 1*s.* 3*d.* a quarter for necessary expenses; their freedom, however, terminates as soon as they reach the age of 15.

The boys in the town department, which is taught by a B. A. of the University of Dublin, are generally sons of poor tradesmen or labourers. Socially they do not differ from the boys commonly to be found in a National school, nor does the education given to them claim to be above the level of such a school. It consists mainly of reading, writing, and arithmetic; indeed, before the coming of the present head master, a few years ago, it was confined to this. It is now extended so as to include the elements of English grammar with a little geography and history. In examining the school, I had not much time to spend on the lower department, and I did not do more than catechise the boys in English geography. In this I thought them rather deficient. They could answer by rote questions put to them in the form in which they appeared in the manual which they had used, but even the best had very little command of the map of England.

Of the standard of the upper department the best general notion may be given by the statement, that by the far the best boy at the time of my examination was a boarder, only ten years old, who was preparing for Winchester. Fourteen professed to be learning Latin, but of these eight were only just beginning, and did not seem to know even the simplest declensions of substantives. Of the six who were more advanced there were only two who could translate—on paper, and with plenty of time allowed—a very simple Latin sentence correctly into English. In arithmetic, of the upper 14, three or four seemed fairly quick and correct in the rules up to fractions and simple proportion. Most of the others could do sums in the four simple and compound rules pretty well, but one or two were very bad. In taking down a simple piece of verse (the 1st stanza of Cowper's Alexander

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Selkirk) from dictation, one did well, most fairly, but a few—the same who failed in arithmetic,—very badly. The latter were sons of farmers, and of an age when their elementary learning ought to have been nearly complete. On the whole, of about five boys, aged 13 and upwards, only two seemed to have anything like that knowledge in Latin grammar and elementary English subjects which a "middle class education" is supposed to imply.

It thus appears that in this school, with a gross income of nearly 300*l.* a year, there are, excluding the boarders, only twelve boys receiving a middle education, and that of these, only a minority are likely to gain any definite result from their education. I do not ascribe any blame to the head master, who, if he gets a boy fit to teach clearly teaches him well, and is eminently kind and attentive to his pupils. The school has been so degraded by long use as a simple charity school for reading, writing, and arithmetic, that it is impossible for it to recover without a thorough change of system, of a kind which the master by himself is powerless to effect. Coleshill itself can supply very few boys of the sort for whom a grammar school is suitable, and the few sons of neighbouring farmers who now come to the "grammar school" have generally been neglected to begin with, and are often kept away for weeks at a time on the plea of being wanted at home. The only hope of making the school useful would be—(1), in the abolition of the lower department, for which, in such a place, having a National school with a wealthy resident clergyman and squire to support it, there can be no sort of justification; (2), in the exaction of a yearly fee of 4*l.* and the establishment of a thorough entrance examination; (3), in the erection of a new building (with playground) in place of the present one, which, though in decent repair, is very unattractive and inconvenient. If these changes were made, as Coleshill is central to several villages, and a rich pastoral district, the grammar school might yet find a place for itself to fill as a middle day school. Supposing it thus to find a decent "clientèle" of day boys, it would have no difficulty in getting boarders, for the situation is very pleasant and healthy.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1029, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By inquisition, under a commission of Charitable Uses, 18th March 1613, it was found that certain premises in Coleshill and Coventry, and nine rents issuing out of premises in Coleshill, Little Packington, and Elmdon, and amounting together to 1*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, had been given for the maintenance of a free school. Deeds in iron chest at school; not accessible to public.

School Property.—93a. 2r. 16p. of land. Average annual income 290*l.* gross, 220*l.* net, of which 216*l.* is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For the maintenance of a free school (inquisition).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Unknown.

Government and Masters.—Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated 15th April 1613.

Thirteen residents in parish trustees, with consent of representatives of Sir Robert Digby, nominate and remove master. Surviving trustees elect to fill vacancies in board.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical and elementary. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take boarders. Total income from endowment 100*l.*, besides house, field, and orchard, and profits of boarders; of second master, from endowment, 80*l.*; of French master, from endowment, 10*l.*

Day Scholars.—32, twenty between 10 and 14 years old, nearly all from within a short distance; 38 foundationers; pay for French 1*l.* Non-foundationers pay for general work and French 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Eight: all in head master's house. Four meals a day. Hours 7 a.m., 8 p.m. Terms: under 15, 30 guineas, above 10, 40 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read New Testament.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified where work will allow, to suit boy's subsequent career. Scripture read daily and Catechism learned. School opened with special form of prayer.

Promotions by half-year's work chiefly, combined with examination. Separate for every group of subjects.

Examination twice a year, by examiners chosen by head master.

Punishments: impositions, and, if necessary, caning.

Playground about an acre, 100 yards from school.

Scarcely one boy a year goes to any other place of education.

School opened 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30, or if boarders, 36 hours in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

The Rev. J. D. Wingfield Digby, vicar of Coleshill.
John Barker, Surgeon (Bailiff), Coleshill.
John Pridmore, Farmer, Coleshill.
James Dale, Chemist and Druggist, Coleshill.
Warnford Davies, Farmer, Coleshill.
Edward Coleman, Farmer, Coleshill.
Henry Brown, Farmer, Coleshill.
James Lafaulle, Surgeon, Coleshill.
George Wingfield Digby, Esq., Sherborne Castle, Dorsetshire.
John Henry Lees, Farmer, Coleshill.
Richard Potter, Farmer, Coleshill.

Head Master:

Rev. W. Banks, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

L. L. F. W. Jewitt.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

	Profession or Occupation of Parent.		Residence of Parent or Guardian of Boarders.
	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	
Boys highest in school - 1	Chemist.	Clergyman -	Tamworth.
„ - 2	Gentleman.	Do. - -	Do.
„ - 3	Do..	Surgeon - -	Cirencester.
„ - 4	Farmer.	Clergyman -	Tamworth.
„ - 5	Grocer.	Officer, H.M.S. -	Do.
„ - 6	Butcher.	Ironmaster -	Kingswood.
„ - 7	Baker.	Do. - -	Do.
„ - 8	Cooper.	Do. - -	Do.
„ - 9	Farmer.	Officer, H.M.S. -	Exeter.
„ - 10	Grocer.	Do. - -	India.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Housekeeper.		
„ - 2	Gentleman.		
„ - 3	Do.		
„ - 4	Hair dresser.		
„ - 5	Shopkeeper.		
„ - 6	Gardener.		
„ - 7	Carpenter.		
„ - 8	Labourer.		
„ - 9	Shoemaker.		
„ - 10	Gardener.		

All day scholars from within a quarter of a mile, except two, who come 1½ miles.
All boarders are in head master's house.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.								Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.								Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year, ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	41	2	—	16	12	7	30	—	3½	In the Bible and Sinclair's Catechism.	25	10	8	30	—	4	Parts of the Bible and Sinclair.							
Greek		2	—	1	15	3	30	2	1½	Xenophon and Gr. Testament.	2	10	3	30	—	1½	Analecta Græca and Gr. Grammar.							
Latin	18	3	—	1	15	3	30	4	1½	Kennedy's 2nd Rdg. Book and Virgil.	7	10	3	30	4	1½	Cornelius Nepos. and Latin Gr.	10	9	6	30	4	3	Latin Gram. and Ex.
French	17	3	—	3	14	3	30	2	1½	Alfred Le Grand	12	10	3	30	2	1½	De Fiva's Reading Book.	2	10	3	30	2	1½	Ahn's 1st Course.
German	1	—	—	1	15	3	30	3	1½															
Arithmetic	41	4	—	6	13	8	40	—	5½	Colenso's Arithmetic, Part 1.	8	10	8	40	—	5	Colenso's Arithmetic	15	10	8	60	—	8	Elementary Arith.
Book-keeping	17	1	—	17	12	2	60	—	2	Book-keeping.														
Mathematics, pure or applied beside preceding.	4	1	—	4	14	4	30	—	2	Euclid, Book I.														
History	33	2	—	7	13	1	30	—	½	English History	26	9	2	45	—	1½	English Hist. (Gleig's)							
Geography	41	3	—	7	13	1	30	—	½	- - - -	13	10	2	30	—	1	Geography (Guy's)	20	9	2	30	—	1	Geography (Guy's).
English Grammar.	38	2	—	14	11	2	30	—	1	Gleig's Eng. Gram.	24	9	2	30	—	1	Eng. Gram. (Gleig's)							
English Composition.	17	1	—	17	12	2	60	2	2															
Reading	41	3	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	- - - -	14	10	4	30	—	2	- - - -	20	9	4	30	—	2	
Writing	41	3	—	8	12	6	30	—	3	Copy Books and Dictation.	12	10	4	30	—	2	- - - -	21	9	10	30	—	5	Copy Book.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

COVENTRY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 147, 160, 173, 175, 185, 224, 228.)

The building in which the grammar school is taught was formerly the chapel of the Hospital of St. John, and is naturally ill-adapted for its present purpose; it has a strong echo, and does not admit of arrangements by which a master can have a large class seated in front of him at once. It has but one class room, which is very small. There is no proper playground or residence for the head master, who rents a house a mile off. I saw no educational appliances in the school but a black board and a map of Asia. The situation is confined and low.

The school is open to sons of freemen of Coventry at a cost of 25*s.* entrance money, and a quarterly payment of 7*s.* 6*d.* The effect of this has been that the main body of boys in the school have not been of a kind to care much for a high education. The entrance examination is not such as to sift them, and several of the boys in the lowest class are only just able to read. On the other hand the possession of exhibitions keeps a certain number of boys at the school who are intending to proceed to a university. The conditions of tenure of these exhibitions are peculiar. There are seven of them, each tenable for three years at school at a rate of 5*l.* a year, and for four years at Oxford or Cambridge at a rate of 55*l.* a year. To be eligible for one of them a boy has to declare his intention of taking holy orders, a declaration which as it has to be made when the boy has still three years to spend at school, is presumably made at the age of 15. Two scholarships of 100*l.* a year each, at St. John's College Oxford, are also appropriated to the school in commutation for a fellowship previously so appropriated. The fellowship however has not yet fallen in.

The exhibitions, thus trammelled, have not had the effect of drawing to the school any considerable number of boys fit to compete for them. They are given by the trustees to any boy whose fitness is certified by the head master, and he gives such a certificate to any one whom he thinks able ultimately to pass the 'little go' at the University. I understood, however, that as each vacancy occurred there was never more than one boy thus fitted to fill it up. At Christmas 1865 there were two, if not three vacant, and it seemed doubtful whether properly qualified candidates could be found for them. The best boy in the school, as a dissenter, was not eligible for one.

The school thus consists, and has for several years past consisted, of a large body of dullness and ignorance, with a small head of intelligence. At the time of my visit there were 54 boys in the school. In the year 1857, when the present master came, there were 57. In the year 1860 the number had risen to 98, an increase which the master attributed to the fact that in the early stage of the depression of the silk manufacture many freemen kept

their sons on at school because they had no work to put them to. Since the year 1860 the number has gradually declined to its present level.

Of the 54 boys, 34 were sons of freemen. The rest pay a yearly fee of 10*l.* 10*s.* or 6*l.* 6*s.*, according as they belong to the classical or commercial departments. The two departments are not taught separately, but while the 'classical' boys do Greek, the 'commercial' boys who are taught along with them on other subjects do extra arithmetic, or French, or English history. The main demarcation seemed to lie between the fifth and upper and lower sixth classes on the one hand, and the lower classes on the other. In the upper classes specified there were in the year 1865 17 boys, of whom 12 were learning Greek; in the lower only 3 learnt Greek. The sons of freemen, I was told, seldom entered the fifth class, being partly deterred from it by the cost of books required for it, which would be about 2*l.* 10*s.* Of the nine head boys only two were sons of freemen. These, however, were both boys of promise, and one of them at least would probably have ill afforded to pay 10*l.* 10*s.* a year. Of the 17 boys in the upper classes, six were far ahead of the rest, and were indeed the only boys in the school for whom a classical education could have any value in itself. Their ages varied from 13 to 19. One has since come to Oxford and another is coming, both being holders of exhibitions. A third, the best of the lot, being a dissenter, proposed to enter the Civil Service and had given up learning Greek. A fourth, though turned 17, was not learning Greek nor proposing to go to the university.

I saw translations from Juvenal, written by these six boys, which were all fairly correct. Two of them also had done good translations from Aristophanes. Their translations from English into Latin, on the other hand, were all poor and mostly incorrect. Their education in English had clearly been good. Their papers on geography and English history were really well written, and I saw some essays, which they had written (in school) on the life of St. Paul, which showed an amount of information and faculty of expression that I should not have expected in such boys. Two of them also did good papers on six books of Euclid.

The fifth class could construe Cæsar fairly, but their Latin exercises from Arnold, with one exception, showed a general disregard of concords.

Coming now to the boys below the upper 17, I found in the fourth class of seven boys two who could make out Cæsar fairly. Four could construe pretty well in that part of the delectus which they had got up. All did fairly in parsing. Below these it must be remembered there are still 30 boys, more than half the school.

I set papers on arithmetic to all but the lowest class. Of the upper 17, two did as well as possible, eight very fairly, three decently, four badly. Of seven in the fourth class, two did as well as possible, two fairly, three indifferently. Of 13 in the third and second, four did decently, the rest badly.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Drawing is taught to the boys at the school of art in the town, but as part of the regular work and in the morning. The school has an excellent master for French, and the upper boys seemed able to translate it well into English.

The general defects to be noted in the school are (1) the smallness of its numbers. The professional class of the town clearly makes very little use of it, and many of the tradesmen must send their sons elsewhere. I did not hear of any considerable private school at present in the town, but there is a flourishing boarding school, specially adapted to the commercial class, about three miles off, and this till a few years ago was maintained in Coventry itself. The master of the Bablake charity school* also takes about 40 boys, sons of tradesmen, as private pupils at a charge of 4*l.* a year, and gives them the ordinary commercial education. (2) The presence in it, owing to the system of gratuitous education, of a considerable number of boys—17, I should say, out of 54—who, on the ground of elementary ignorance, ought not to be in it at all. (3) The want of boarders; there are only three at present. (4) The want of sufficiently definite education in the upper classes either for the university on the one hand or of the "modern" kind on the other. The number of boys capable of a high education whether "classical" or "modern," is so small that both sorts of education fall alike on the head master, together with a mass of inferior work, and from want of division of labour neither sort can be of the best.

The present state of things is recognized as unsatisfactory in the town, but I did not discover much unanimity as to the remedy. The two necessary conditions of improvement are (*a*) a new building on a suitable site, and (*b*) the cessation of the gratuitous education of sons of freemen. The latter however would meet with much resistance, and I did not hear of such willingness as I hoped for to devote some of the charitable endowments of the town to building a new grammar school. The annual income of these was stated to me as 13,000*l.*, and White's charity has considerable accumulations, out of which an industrial school was lately built. If, by the appropriation to the purpose of this or other charity money, or by subscription, a good building with playground could be provided on the outskirts of the town, the income of the school would suffice to maintain a preliminary and two upper departments on the plan suggested in my general report. It might thus meet at once the wants of the professional and commercial classes, and open the highest education to the poorest who had ability to avail themselves of it.

The present charge of 420*l.* a year as pension to the late master must naturally cease within a few years. The only deduction from the net income of the school would then be 200*l.* a year to the rectory of St. John. To meet this may be set the income of 2,400*l.*, just made by the sale of the rectory, and of whatever might be made (in the event of the removal) by the sale of the present school. This would at least cover the deduction of 200*l.* a year, and then the whole income of the school, stated at 1,066*l.*

See p. 782.

gross, would be available for its proper purpose. I have given elsewhere my reasons for believing that this is enough for conducting a school on the plan suggested, where there is the attraction of exhibitions. A removal of the restrictions, which at present make the Coventry exhibitions almost valueless, must of course be pre-supposed.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 117, A.D. 1834. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, vol. ii. p. 646. See also Appendix to 3rd Report of present Charity Commission, A.D. 1856.)

Foundation and Endowment.—In 1546, John Hales, having purchased divers houses, lands, and rents, parcels of the lately disolved Priory and other religious houses in the city of Coventry, obtained from the King letters patent to found there a free grammar school, and soon afterwards maintained a school at his own charges in the choir of the church of the White Friars. Disputes afterwards arose between Hales and the corporation. By deed, 15th March 1572–3, executors of John Hales granted to corporation site and possessions within city of hospital of St. John Baptist and other premises, part of possessions of the cathedral church of Coventry, and of the monastery of Kenilworth, for the maintenance of a free school. Simon Stone, by will dated 12th Jan. 1614–5, gave a rentcharge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the maintenance of a poor scholar of the free grammar school of his name or kin or in default for the relief of other poor scholars or persons. William Wheate, by will, 27th January 1615, gave a yearly rent of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* charged on certain meadows in Coventry, to found two exhibitions of 3*l.* each, for four years, at the University, and the 13*s.* 4*d.* to be applied to the library then lately built in the city. Thomas Lane, by will dated 27 Jan. 1615, gave 1,100*l.* to be laid out in lands, the profits whereof, together with some fee-farm rents, were to be applied, three fourths to fitting poor scholars for the University, and their maintenance there to be trained for the work of the ministry, and the one fourth for ministers' widows. Rectory of St. John Baptist was attached to the headmastership by Act of Parliament, A.D. 1734, in compensation of certain claims of the school against the corporation of the city, who were then patrons of the rectory, but separated therefrom by 27 & 28 Vict. c. 41, under authority whereof advowson has been sold, and proceeds (2,400*l.*) invested in consols in augmentation of endowment. Deeds in custody of clerk to trustees.

School Property.—Average (for five years ending 1864) annual income 1,066*l.* gross, 789*l.* net, besides interest on 2,400*l.* amount applied to school, besides repairs, &c. (in 1866) about 500*l.* On next avoidance of rectory of St. John Baptist, a sum of 200*l.* per annum, instead of 420*l.* as at present, will be paid rector, in accordance with provisions of scheme confirmed by above-mentioned Act.

Seven exhibitions of 5*l.*, for three years, at school, and of 55*l.*, for four years, at Oxford or Cambridge, for candidates for holy orders. Not to be more than four exhibitioners at 55*l.* at one time. Candidates must be classical pupils of two years' standing. Coventry fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford, will be converted into two scholarships of 100*l.* each for five years.

Buildings inconvenient. Masters' residences, being unfit for their purpose, let, and rents form part of school income.

Objects of Trust.—A free grammar school (letters patent 1546). For a free school. School to be free to children of freemen (Orders A.D. 1628).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar and music.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Government and Masters.—Orders made by corporation of city, A.D. 1628. Modified in 1833 and 1838. Church charity trustees of city appoint and dismiss masters. Vacancies supplied by Charity Commissioners. Head master allowed to take 40 boarders; may expel boys, but must report at once to trustees.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master allowed to take 40 boarders; total income from endowment 250*l.*, from fees 104*l.*, besides profits of boarders; no house. Second master allowed to take 30 boarders; total income from endowment 125*l.*, from fees 74*l.*; of third master, from endowment 25*l.*, from fees 74*l.*; of French master, from endowment 62*l.* 12*s.*, from fees 30*l.*; of drawing master, from endowment 20*l.*, from fees, 15*l.*

Day Scholars.—58; 39 between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to six miles. 34 on foundation. Pay for general work, 1*l.* 10*s.* Non-foundationers pay for general work 10*l.* 10*s.*; without Greek, 6*l.* 6*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 50 guineas. Laundress, 4*l.* 4*s.* Seat in church, 7*s.* 6*d.* Hours, 6 to 6½ a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read with fluency and fair intelligence, and to write passably.

School classified by classics chiefly, and other subjects subordinately. School course occasionally modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers and reading psalms for the day.

Promotions partly by half-year's work and partly by examination; marks for former counting for half marks of latter.

Examination at Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter by masters; at Midsummer by an independent examiner chosen by trustees. Prizes given by trustees and private donors.

Punishments: impositions, standing out, caning, flogging, expulsion; flogging privately and by head master only.

Playground open to all, besides one for boarders only. Boarders not allowed beyond precincts without permission.

Four boys gone to universities within the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School time nearly 40 weeks per annum. Study 31 hours per week, besides time for preparation.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for Year ending 31st December 1866.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Received from rents*	884	6	0
Bricks	13	12	6
Income tax '64, '65, returned	60	13	0
Dividend	39	10	11
Balance from last year	106	0	10
	1104	3	3
Balance due to Treasurer	134	3	7
	£ 1,238	6	10

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs	165	7	11
Rates and taxes	31	12	9
Incidentals	75	6	4
Clerk	10	0	0
Bailiff	25	0	0
Rector of St. John's	420	0	0
Masters' Salaries	462	12	0
School of Art	20	0	0
Examiner	10	10	0
Balance in Bailiff's hands	17	17	10
	£ 1,238	6	10

* In 1865 this item was 1,115*l.* 2*s.*

LIST OF CHURCH CHARITY TRUSTEES (1866).

Trustees:

William Lynes, Banker, Coventry.
Francis Wyley, Surgeon, Coventry.
Nathaniel Troughton, Surgeon, Coventry.
Edward Dewes, M.D., 1, Quadrant, Coventry.
Henry Soden, Esq., Coventry.
John Rotherham, junr., Holyhead Road, Coventry.
Thomas Jenkins, Coventry.
Francis Sargeant, Ribbon Manufacturer, Coventry.
Richard Caldicott, junr., Silkman, Coventry.
William Stephenson, Ribbon Manufacturer, London.
Thomas Cope, Esq., Osbaston Hall, Leicestershire.
Henry R. Phillips, Norton St., Coventry.
George Newark, Coventry.
Joseph Odell, Little Park St., Coventry.
Rev. A. W. Wilson, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Coventry.
Rev. R. H. Baynes, St. Michael's Vicarage, Coventry.

Head Master

Rev. H. Temple (1865).
Rev. J. Grove (1867).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School 1	Librarian.	Boys lowest in School 1	Currier.
,, 2	Tradesman.	,, 2	Ribbon Manufacturer.
,, 3	Gentleman.	,, 3	Timber Merchant.
,, 4	Shoemaker.	,, 4	Wine Merchant.
,, 5	Confectioner.	,, 5	Grocer.
,, 6	Librarian and News Agent.	,, 6	Bank Clerk.
		,, 7	Ale and Spirit Merchant.
,, 7	Grocer.		
,, 8	Barrack Sergeant.	,, 8	Wine Merchant.
,, 9	Grocer.	,, 9	Ribbon Manufacturer.
,, 10	Surgeon.	,, 10	Butcher.

All from Coventry, within a mile of the school, except 2 from Fillongley (6 miles off), and Foleshill (2½ miles off).

Only 3 boarders, sons of a bookseller and of a wine merchant, from neighbourhood.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.					Y.		M.					Y.		M.			
Religious Knowledge.	54	7	—	4	16	8	20	—	—	Judges; 1 and 2 Thes.; Galatians; 1 and 2 Corinthians; Gk. Test.; Acts, 8 chapters; Articles, 18 to 32.	4	14	8	20	—	—	Judges; 1 and 2 Thes.; Galatians; 1 and 2 Corinthians; Gk. Test.; Matt., 4 chaps; Articles 18 to 32.	20	11	7	20	—	—	Genesis; Exodus; 1 and 2 Kings; St. Mark and Acts; Ch. Catechism; Watts' S. Hist., 50 pages.
Greek	—	—	—	4	16	6	40	2	—	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs 1 and 2; Euripides, Alcestis, 746 lines; Greek Gram.; and Arnold's Exercises.	3	14	6	25	2	—	Xenophon, Anabasis, iii., 200 lines; Eurip. Alcest., 300 lines.	8	13	6	20	2	—	Gk. Delectus, 8 pgs.; Gk. Gram., 20 pgs.; Arnold's Gk. Accidence, 5 Ex.
Latin	54	7	—	4	16	6	40	6	—	Livy, XXI., first 20 chapters; Horace Sat. i. 10, and ii. 1, 2, 3; Gram. and Exercises.	4	14	6	25	4	—	Horace, Odes, B. ii. 1–18; Satires, ii. 2–3.	6	10	4	120	4		
French	34	5	—	4	16	2	1	3	—	Molière (Extracts); Racine's Athalie, 3 acts; Free Translations.	2	14	2	1	3	—	De Fiva's Beautés (passim); Ch. Colomb, by Guizot (passim).	10	12	2	30	3	—	Hall's 1st French Course, No. 70; Elementary Rules.
Arithmetic	54	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Passim	21	12	3	75	—	—	Some did the last half of Colenso's Arithmetic, others the first half.	8	10	8	60			
*Book-keeping	54	2	—	30	1	1	45	—	—		24	—	1	45	—	—								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	17	5	—	3	16	6	10	—	—	Euclid, Bks. VI. and XI.; Colenso's Algebra, as far as Surds.	1	15	6	10	—	—	Euclid, Bks. ii. and iii.; Algebra, Elementary.							

* The book-keeping taught is not the theory of single or double entry, but simply the method of making out tradesmen's bills.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.					Y.		M.					Y.		M.			
History	54	7	—	17	14	2	15	—	—	Keightley's Greece, 56 pages; do. Rome, 50 pages.	4	13	4	5	—	—	English Hist. (passim), besides Greece and Rome as in Class I., Vid. inf.†	8	10	3	20	—	—	History of England from Conquest to Henry VII.; Collier's Hist.
Geography	54	7	—	8	15	1	15	—	—	Butler's Ancient Geography, 56 pages.	8	13	1	15	—	—	Butler's Modern Geography, about 40 pages.	8	10	2	30	1	—	England and Wales, and the Continent of Europe; Anderson's Geog.
English Grammar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	11	3	40	2		Murray's Simplified Grammar, pp. 80.
English Literature.	4	1	—	4	16	1	60	—	—	Johnson's Lives of Cowley, Denham, Milton, Butler, Rochester, Roscommon, Otway, and Waller.														
English Composition.	8	1	—	8	15	—	—	—	—	Essays on various Subjects.														
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	20	11	3	30			
Writing	54	7	—	17	14	2	—	—	—	- - - -	20		2	—	—	—	- - - -	8	10	4	45			
Music	54	1	—	54	—	2	10	—	—	Singing in Chorus.														
Drawing	54	7	—	26	13	2	60	—	—	Water Colour and Sepia Drawing; Drawing from Models; and Free Hand.	28	10 12	2	60										

† Boys who do not learn Greek learn English History and Arithmetic instead, to occupy their vacant time.

N.B.—It is not possible to calculate the average time given to subjects which are partially studied out of school away from the master's control. The time given in school will be seen from column 4 in each class.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

1858. Walter Clark, open Scholarship at Magdalene College, Cambridge.
1859 or 1860. Walter Clark, 2nd Class in the Classical Tripos.
1860. Jenkins, open Scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge.
Worcester, 2nd Class in Oxford Middle Class Examination (Junior).
1862. Hammerton, 3rd do. do.
1863. Worcester, 1st do. do. (Senior).
Ball, 3rd do. do.
1864. Jenkins, 34th Wrangler and 1st Class in Political Economy, Cambridge.
Hepworth, 2nd Class in Oxford Middle Class Examination (Junior).
Simmons, 2nd do. do.
1865. Worcester, open Exhibition at Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

HAMPTON-LUCY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. p. 222.)

The two departments here are taught under the same roof, but there are separate entrances and different times of coming and going.

The masters before the last had generally kept a boarding school wholly apart from the grammar school. The boys in the lower department (11 in number) are sons of labourers too old for the mixed school for girls and little boys maintained by the rector. All in the lower department are from Hampton-Lucy, except three from Charlcote. Of 17 in the upper department, six are from Hampton-Lucy, four from the other privileged parishes, seven from elsewhere. The latter pay 8*l.* 8*s.* a year. The quasi town of Wellesbourn supplies most of them,

The boys of the upper department are mostly sons of farmers. Several of them come to school on poneys. One (the son of a country surgeon) is 19, another is 17, and another 16; several are 15. Nearly all are respectably dressed, but have a very rural look. They are deplorably ignorant. I saw the Latin exercises of the upper eight from "Henry's First Book." Only one had a single sentence correct. Generally, no attempt seemed to have been made even to put the right case after the verb. These exercises had been done at home. The same set of boys did not profess arithmetic beyond the four simple and compound rules and reduction. In these rules they did sums very slowly, but on the whole correctly. In easy dictation they did decently, but in no case perfectly. In English grammar only two were decent.

The boys forming the lower half of the upper department did not seem to be able to do any sums set them on paper at all. I put them on to read an ordinary piece out of Macaulay. Only two could read it correctly. Two could hardly read at all. Two of the upper boys answered fairly questions on English history. All were bad in geography.

This state of things is not imputable to the head master, who had only been there a few months at the time of my visit, having taken the place chiefly for sanitary reasons. He seemed quite ready to admit my view that the greater part of the revenue of the school would be better bestowed on the neighbouring grammar school of Stratford, four miles distant. I do not think that an attempt to maintain the Hampton school as a special place of instruction for sons of farmers would be advisable. It is an evil in itself that stupid or neglected boys should all be in a school by themselves. They had much better, if possible, learn by mixture with more aspiring wits in a general grammar school to be ashamed of their own backwardness. To all the boys in the Hampton school, supposing them to use poneys (as they do at present) and to have facilities for day boarding, the Stratford

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school is accessible. It may, indeed, be naturally questioned whether, till after some generations of improved education among the class of which they come, a classical school is likely to be of any use to them. But, if an elementary school is the right place for them, there can be no good reason why they should have one to themselves, at great comparative cost, instead of using the National school. As it is, the mixed school at Hampton-Lucy is dwarfed by the existence of the grammar school; whereas, by the application to it of 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year from the grammar school funds, a good separate elementary school for boys might be maintained. Supposing such a school to exist, the farmers, if encouraged to do so by the landlords, would probably make no scruple of sending their sons to it, as they do in other cases of the same kind, although about Hampton they are said to be wealthy and to keep phaetons. The income of the grammar school might suffice, I believe, to make the suggested grant to the National school and yet have 100*l.* a year to spare. Apart from the increased revenue likely to be derived from the brickfield mentioned in the returns, the land belonging to the school is at present let very low.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 529, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By Rev. Richard Hill, who built school house, and by deed, 20 July 1635, gave lands and houses in Norton Curlew, Budbrooke, Wellesborne, and Bishop's Hampton, and a rentcharge of 16*l.* issuing out of lands in Studley and Hardwick, and directed rents and profits to be disposed after his death for the maintenance of master. George Lucy subsequently, about A.D. 1710, augmented endowment with residence for master. Rev. William Lucy, D.D., by will, 28 January 1723, gave 2,000*l.* to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, for maintenance of four scholars for eight years; candidates to be educated for three years at school. Founder's kin and boys from Hilton in Somersetshire to be preferred. Now two scholarships of 30*l.* per annum each, for three years. Always to be one scholarborn in Somersetshire. Deeds at present (owing to mortgage) in custody of Messrs. Wallington and Wright, solicitors, Leamington. Not accessible to public.

School Property.—About 80 acres of land. Rents, 108*l.* 2*s.*; rentcharge, 16*l.* extra rent for brickmaking, 30*l.* Total, 154*l.* gross; net (in 1864) 84*l.*, besides repairs of school.

Buildings and site not well adapted to their purpose. House has accommodation for a few boarders.

Two Lucy exhibitions at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, value 27*l.* 10*s.* each per annum, tenable for three years. In default of qualified candidates from Hampton Lucy school, the exhibitions are thrown open. No preference to founder's kin or boys from Hilton. (Income derived from dividends on 2,115*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* reduced, paid to principal.)

Objects of Trust.—Grammar school for instruction of children of inhabitants of parishes of Bishop's Hampton, Charlecote, Alveston, and Wasperton (foundation deed). Upper school: boys of age of eight years and upwards, of good character, and not unfitted by infectious disorder or other sufficient cause; no boy entitled to stay after 18; boys whose parents or guardians reside in Hampton Lucy, Charlcote, Alveston, and Wasperton preferred. Lower school: boys whose parents reside in last-mentioned places, of age of five years and upwards, of good character, not unfitted &c.; no boy entitled to stay after 15 (scheme, A.D. 1860).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar, good learning, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English tongues (foundation deed). Upper school: principles of Church of England, Greek and Latin languages and literature, principles of natural philosophy, land surveying, drawing and designing, mathematics, algebra, arithmetic, general English literature and composition, sacred and profane history, geography, and writing, and such other subjects as to trustees seem expedient. Lower school: principles of Church of England, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, singing, and such other, &c. (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 28 April 1860.

Incumbents of Hampton Lucy, Charlecote, Alveston, and Wasperton, lord of manor of Charlcote, and eight residents in above-mentioned parishes or within 10 miles of parish of Hampton Lucy. Vacancies supplied by Charity Commissioners.

Trustees: five, or not less than half, a quorum; chairman a casting vote. In case heir of Sir Thomas Lucy (mentioned in foundation deed) neglect for one month, and rector of Hampton Lucy subsequently neglect for one month to fill up mastership, the trustees appoint master.

Head master must be of Church of England and a graduate of an English university. May not have any benefice with cure of souls or employment which, in opinion of trustees, may interfere with his school duties. Removed by resolution of two-thirds of trustees present at special meeting whereat half existing number of trustees are present, provided such resolution be entered on minutes and signed by trustees voting for same, and copy thereof be given to master; provided also such resolution be confirmed by like proportion of trustees at similar meeting held after one calendar month's interval. May show cause on petition to Court of Chancery against such removal. Head master allowed to take boarders, who shall be taught in common with other scholars. If he have more than 15 boarders the trustees may require him to appoint an assistant master.

Master of lower school appointed by master with approval of trustees, and paid by him a salary of not less than 30*l.* per annum.

State of Upper School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Master, clergyman and M.A. Cambridge; receives annual stipend of 100*l.* from endowment, and two thirds upper school fees, besides house; has to pay 30*l.* a year to master of lower school.

Day Scholars.—17, (8 foundationers, 9 non-foundationers,) sons of surgeons, farmers, tradesmen, &c.; from distances up to three miles. Pay for general work: foundationers, gentlemen's and farmers' sons, per annum 4*l.*, tradesmen's sons 2*l.*; non-foundationers 8*l.* 8*s.* Do not attend on Sunday.

[In May 1867 only 13 day scholars].

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c. — Boys not required to know anything on admission.

School variously classified according to subject. School course modified as far as possible to suit particular cases. Religious instruction in Holy Scriptures and doctrines of Church of England to all. Church of England prayers before and after school.

All learn religious knowledge, Latin, arithmetic and English subjects, seven learn French; 8, drawing; 8, book-keeping; 3, mathematics.

Promotions partly by half-year's work, partly by examination, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination annually by an examiner invited by trustees, and prizes given by them.

Punishments; impositions and caning, latter publicly; suspension by head master; expulsion by trustees.

No playground. Master allows boys to use a field of 1½ acres rented by him.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 24 hours in the week, Saturday being a partial and Wednesday a whole holiday.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

H. Spencer Lucy, Esq., Patron, Charlecote Park.
The Rev. J. Lucy, Rector of Hampton Lucy and Vicar of Charlecote.
The Rev. T. L. Lane, Vicar, Wasperton.
Rev. W. Barnard, Vicar, Alverston.
Mr. H. Cross, Yeoman, Hampton Lucy.
Mr. G. Cooke, Hampton Lucy.
J. Townsend, Esq., Alveston.
Mr. Gibbs, Yeoman, Alveston.
Mr. Hawkes, Yeoman, Charlecote.
Mr. G. Wallington, Yeoman, Charlecote.
Mr. Oldham, Yeoman, Wasperton.
Mr. Archer, Wasperton.

Ex-officio:

The Rev. the Rector of Hampton Lucy.
The Rev. the Vicar of Alveston, Charlecote, and Wasperton.
The Lord of the Manor of Charlecote.

Head Master:

Rev. Herbert Peter Kendall, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parents' or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in school - 1	Surgeon - -	Wellesbourne -	2 miles.
,, - 2	Draper - -	Do. - -	Do.
,, - 3	Shoemaker -	Hampton Lucy -	100 yards.
,, - 4	Farmer - -	Wasperton - -	2 miles.
,, - 5	Do. - -	Hampton Lucy -	1 mile.
,, 6	Innkeeper -	Wasperton - -	1½ mile.
,, - 7	Gamekeeper -	Hampton Lucy -	½ mile.
,, - 8	Surgeon - -	Wellesbourne - -	2 miles.
,, - 9	Farmer - -	Hampton Lucy - -	¾ mile.
,, - 10	Groom - -	Alveston - -	3 miles.
Boys lowest in school - 1	Farmer - -	Hampton Lucy -	¼ mile.
,, - 2	Shoemaker -	Alveston - -	3 miles.
,, - 3	Farmer and Innkeeper.	Wellesbourne - -	2 miles.
- 4	Groom - -	Hampton Lucy -	100 yards.
,, - 5	Farmer - -	Wasberton - -	2 miles.
,, - 6	Surgeon - -	Wellesbourne - -	Do.

KINGSBURY SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The endowment at Kingsbury is applied to the maintenance of a mixed elementary school under Government inspection. The inspector's reports seemed to have been uniformly favourable. I did not examine the boys myself. The building, which is sufficient, consists of two rooms, in one of which girls and little boys are taught by the master's wife; in the other the older boys by the master himself. The Government grant earned is generally about 25*l.* a year, a deduction being made, I presume, in proportion to the income from endowment. On the day I was there, which was St. Clement's Day, the attendance was scanty, it being the custom on that day for the children to go round collecting apples.

The most notable thing about the school was the number of sons of farmers in it, more than a third of the boys having been returned as such in 1865. These pay 6*d.* a week, the scheme providing that no one is to pay more than 1*l.* 10*s.* a year. The farmers who send boys to the school, as the master told me, hold land in all quantities, from 300 acres downward. The most wealthy and select he did not think would send boys to him, nor had he found many sons of farmers in the school when he first took it. They are now often taken away a year before their time for schooling is over, to be sent to a private boarding school. The master, however, finds this custom declining, and boys who have thus been taken away will sometimes be restored to him more ignorant than when they left.

Considering the smallness of the endowment here and the nature of the place, I do not see that it could be better applied than it is.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch Com. Rep. xxix. 1120, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Coton, by deed, 3 April 1686, gave lands and two cows' grass out of a piece of ground known as Hemlingford Green, in parish, a close at Pipe Hill, near Lichfield, and a rentcharge of 4*l.*, payable out of premises called the Fur Woods, in Arley, reserving to his representatives liberty to stable horses at the Kingsbury estate, and also reserving a rentcharge of 30*s.* payable to vicar out of the premises at Pipe Hill; and directed rents and profits (after paying necessary out-goings) of the premises at Kingsbury, the rentcharge of 4*l.* and 10*s.* more to be paid to master, and the residue to be laid out in buying Bibles for the poorest boys and girls of parishes of Kingsbury, Nether Whitacre, and Marston.

School Property.—8a. 1r. 27p.; annual income 31*l.* 10*s.*; a house for master.

Objects of Trust.—For teaching poor boys and girls of Kingsbury, Nether Whitacre, and hamlet of Marston for ever (foundation deed). Subject to control of trustees, school open to children of all resident inhabitants of parish of Kingsbury, Nether Whitacre, and Marston. Trustees may arrange a graduated scale of fees (escheme, A.D. 1863).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Children to be taught to learn Bible well, the accidence and further in Latin, and to write a good secretary hand (foundation deed). Secular instruction to comprise reading, writing, spelling,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

English grammar, arithmetic, general history, and geography, and such subjects of useful knowledge as trustees direct. Need not necessarily comprise Latin. Religious instruction to comprise Bible and Bible history, and (subject to a conscience clause) to be consonant with the principles and doctrines of the Church of England (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Charity Commissioners, 20 Jan. 1863.

Vicar and four other residents within ten miles of parish church to be managing trustees; vicar, or, in his absence, senior trustee present, to be chairman with a casting vote. Trustees appoint, and at their discretion, with reasonable notice, remove (any future) master and mistress (if any).

Surviving trustees appoint to fill vacancies in the body of trustees.

Master need not necessarily be in holy orders. Must be a Protestant, and, if convenient, a bachelor.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical, under government inspection. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Average annual income of master from endowment 31*l.* 10*s.* besides house.

Day Scholars.—110, boys and girls, 69 under 10 years of age, 50 between 10 and 14, children of farmers, tradesmen, artizans and labourers, from distances up to two miles and a half. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School classified by arithmetic and reading. No modification of school course to suit particular cases. Ordinary religious instruction daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions according to the provisions of the revised code, and separate for every subject.

Examination once a year by Her Majesty's inspector, with an occasional examination by an examiner named by trustees. Prizes given by trustees.

Punishments: caning on the hand and detention; the former publicly and by head master only.

Two playgrounds, respectively 27 yards by 25 and 20 by 16; one for boys and the other for girls.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years.

School open 45 weeks in the year. Children in school 27 hours and a half in the week.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Vicar of Kingsbury (ex officio).
Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley.
Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart.
Kelynge W. Greenway, Esq. Warwick.
Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., Atherstone Hall.

Master:

J. Sparshott.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B. The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clerk - -	Kingsbury -	500 yards.
" " 2	Wheelwright -	Do. - -	Close to school.
" " 3	Farmer - -	Do. - -	700 yards.
" " 4	Do. - - -	Marston - -	1 mile.
" " 5	Policeman -	Hurley - -	2 miles.
" " 6	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " 7	Do. - -	Drakenage - -	1 mile.
" " 8	Servant - -	Kingsbury - -	¼ mile.
" " 9	Railway Porter -	Whitacre - -	2¼ miles.
" " 10	Farmer - - -	Hurley - -	2 miles.
Boys lowest in School - 1	Labourer - -	Kingsbury - -	⅓ mile.
" " 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	¼ mile.
" " 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " 4	Do. - -	Hurley - -	2 miles.
" " 5	Farmer - -	Marston - -	1 mile.
" " 6	Labourer - -	Whateley - -	2 miles.
" " 7	Do. - -	Do. - - -	Do.
" " 8	Do. - -	Bodymoor Heath -	1 mile.
" " 9	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " 10	Farmer - -	Marston - -	Do.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN YEARS by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Francis Charles Horton, First Class, Queen's Scholarship at Saltley Training College, near Birmingham.
Edwin Ison, First Class, Queen's Scholarship at Saltley.
Richard Knight, First Class, Queen's Scholarship at Saltley.
John Brown, Pupil Teachership, Union Workhouse, Birmingham.
Thomas Austin, Pupil Teachership, St. Matthias School, Birmingham.

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MONKS KIRBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

The school at Monks Kirby is used simply as an elementary school for boys, of whom 52 were in attendance on the day of my visit. With a few exceptions they were sons of labourers or village tradesmen. I tried the lowest eight in very easy reading, which only two could do decently; two others not at all. The 14 next above these I tried in reading, in which they did well; in easy geography, in which they did fairly; and in easy dictation, in which they did indifferently. The next 20 did fairly in dictation (four having no mistakes, and eight others less than three), but indifferently in the first four rules of arithmetic. The 10 top boys I tried in higher rules of arithmetic. They worked very slowly, but what they did was correct. The boys were very well behaved. The school-room is sufficiently convenient for its purpose. The house is repaired at the cost of the master himself. Its chief defect is that it has no yard.

The Bible is read in school, but there is no distinctive church teaching. The gentleman who acts as secretary for the school is a non-conformist minister. The clergyman of the place, however, visits the school whenever he likes.

The master of the school holds a Government certificate, but the school is under no official inspection. The bestowal of the grammar endowment on an elementary school has not had the effect of making this school better than—if indeed so good as—what might be expected to exist in such a place without any endowment. It would, I think, be the better for the stimulus of an examination on which a grant depended, and for the employment of a pupil teacher.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxviii. 207, xxix. 1159, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Thomas Wale, by will, 19th April, 1625, gave to mayor and commonalty of Coventry, manor of Wilbraham, Anglesey, and other lands in Cambridgeshire, lands in Norton-juxta-Twycrosse in Leicestershire and in Brinklow, and directed them out of the profits to pay 20*l.* yearly towards maintenance of a master, and 10*l.* to usher to teach a grammar school in Monks Kirby, and to apply the residue for the relief of the poor of Coventry.

School Property.—30*l.* per annum charged on Wale's charity. Trustees also pay master 4*l.* for attending trustees' meetings, and 20*l.* in augmentation of his salary.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—Children of inhabitants of Monks Kirby, Stretton, and Brinklow to be freely taught (founder's will).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—School called a grammar school (founder's will).

Government and Masters.—Trustees of general charities in city of Coventry appoint master.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Non-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master from endowment and trustees augmentation, 54*l.*; from subscriptions of parishioners and others, 15*l.*, besides house. No usher.

Day Scholars.—79; from distances up to two or three miles; pay for firing 6*d.* Forty-three non-foundationers; pay for general work, farmers' children 2*l.* 2*s.*, a year labourers' children 3*d.* per week, if more than one in a family 2*d.* per week.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know their letters and be able to make out words of one syllable.

School classified by one leading subject or group of subjects solely. School course modified to suit boy's subsequent career. Holy Scriptures read daily. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by examination.

Examination at least once a year by a gentleman appointed by school committee. No system of rewards.

Punishments: generally tasks, sometimes corporal punishment; both by head master only, latter publicly.

Playground about 500 square yards.

No boy gone to any other place of education within the last five years.

School time 44 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week. Nearly all lessons prepared in school.

ABSTRACT of BALANCE SHEET of Whole Charity for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
One year's rents, dividends &c.	340	6	0	Master's salary	30	0	0
				Do. travelling expenses	4	0	0
				Subscription to school fund	20	0	0
				Poor of Brinklow	2	0	0
				Poor of Coventry	175	0	0
				Incidental expenses, repairs, &c.	104	1	5
				Balance	5	4	7
	£ 340	6	0		£ 340	6	0

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees of General Charities in Coventry:
Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks.
Richard Hands, Silk Dyer.
James Sibley Whittem, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Grocer.
Richard Caldicott, Esq.
William Odell, Esq.
Bryan Dunn, Esq.
Samuel Vale, Esq.
Abigale Hill Pears, Esq.
David Spencer, Mercer.
Samuel Newsome, Esq.
Thomas Jones, Newark (Timber Merchant).
John Rotherham, senr., Watch Manufacturer.
All of Coventry.

Clerk to Trustees:
Henry J Davis, Coventry.

Head Master of Monks Kirby School:
Edward Colban.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NUNEATON FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 158, 160, 231.)

Nuneaton is a place at which a grammar school ought to flourish. The population of the parish, together with that of the adjoining village of Chilvers-Coton, is over 10,000, to all of whom the present school, so far as distance is concerned, is easily available as a day school. This population has of late been somewhat depressed, owing to the failure of the riband trade, on which it mainly depended, but other manufactures (e. g. of cotton and tape) have been now introduced, and there is no reason to anticipate any lasting impoverishment or depopulation. Railways from five different directions converge on the town, and through these the school might draw boys, as day or weekly boarders, from a wider area than that of the two above-mentioned parishes. There are large collieries at Bedworth, on the Coventry line, within a distance of four miles, as well as smaller ones within the parish of Nuneaton itself, and collieries always imply the existence of a certain number of managers, &c., of the class for which a middle school is suitable. Within a radius of four miles, there are some twelve clergymen, and the farmers about are said to be generally well off. Thus, though the school at present languishes, and though I could not ascertain that there was much definite demand in the place for such an education as a good grammar school ought to give, yet I do not doubt that here as elsewhere the supply would create the demand, and that if an attractive school with good buildings and playground and an active master were in existence, it might give an education above the merely elementary standard to a large number of boys, and be a great blessing to the neighbourhood. At Nuneaton, in particular, there can be no excuse for making the grammar school other than a grammar school, as there are ample means, independently of it, for providing elementary education. Besides the National school there is an endowed free school (Smith's) which in 1834 had a yearly income of 197*l.* in Nuneaton itself, and another, maintained by Mr. Newdegate, at Chilvers-Coton. There are also National schools in two other village districts of the parish.

As to the present state of the school, it is not now, nor has been for many years, of much use to Nuneaton itself or of any use at all to the neighbourhood. At the time of the report of the Charity Commissioners, while 70*l.* a year was spent in apprenticing boys, the regular pay of the head master was only 50*l.* a year, and the under master kept a public house. The school was then divided into two departments, of which the lower acted merely as an elementary school for the poor, and at present, though this purpose is adequately served by National schools, and though by the scheme now in force the head master receives 100*l.* a year and the apprenticing is abolished, the old character is not fully shaken off.

The school is still in practice, though not necessarily by the scheme, divided into two departments, and the head master confines his attention to the upper one. As Latin is not taught to all the boys, and as the boys in the lower department, so far as can be inferred from their look and manner, are on a level socially with those in the upper, the reason for the division would seem no longer to exist. It clearly involves a great waste of labour. There were last October only six boys in the upper department, and it is only natural to suppose that while on some subjects these boys might be better taught by the under master, on others the head-master might with advantage attend to the lower department. As it is, the head master has a good deal of time on his hands, while the lower master, having 19 boys (sometimes more) to teach in all subjects, finds himself somewhat distracted. If the school were to fill as it ought to do, this evil would be more felt. It is needless to add that an arrangement, which entirely withdraws three fourths of the boys from the head master's attention, takes away what ought to be the great stimulus to exertion in such a school. Neither the boys themselves nor the subordinate master are likely in the long run to care much about that for which the head master does not care at all. When most of the boys come from somewhat uneducated homes, he ought to be to them specially, in regard to their studies, "in loco parentis," and it is only by personal encouragement to any show of talent or diligence in the lower classes that he can hope satisfactorily to fill the higher. As it is, the two highest classes contain one boy each. There is not much desire among the boys in the lower department to enter the higher, nor are they much encouraged to do so.

Another drawback to the efficiency of the school is its situation and the state of the building. It stands in a corner of the churchyard, through which formerly the boys had to pass in going to and from school. There is now a separate entrance, but there is no playground, and the position of the necessary offices is hardly satisfactory. The schoolroom is divided by a partition into two rooms, used by the upper and lower departments respectively. There is no proper classroom, but a sort of recess, which will not hold more than six persons, is used for the purpose by the head master. When he is in this he cannot see what goes on in the upper school, and the lower master is always in a separate room. The desks are ranged round the wall in the upper school. In the lower, some boys sit round the wall, others face each other at a double desk in the middle of the room. Altogether the arrangements are such as would be considered inadequate in a National school, and there are no educational appliances but a black board.

On examination I found the boys in quite as good a state as under the circumstances I should have anticipated. The six boys who alone are taught by the head master are divided into four classes. One boy was doing Cæsar, and the earlier part of the Greek Delectus. Another did Eutropius. Two others had got some way in the "miscellaneous sentences" of the Latin Delectus;

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another two were just beginning these sentences. The head boy, aged 14, could construe Cæsar very fairly, and had more knowledge of Latin grammar than I generally found in such schools, as was shown by his being able to turn "Oratio obliqua" into "Oratio recta." He had clearly been well taught. Greek he had only learnt for seven months, but knew as much as could be expected. He alone learnt Greek at all. One other boy, aged 10 or 11, I thought distinctly promising. Two of these boys had also a fair knowledge of the outline of Greek, Roman, and English history. Here their knowledge seemed to stop. In certain subjects, important in a middle school, they were very deficient. Only one would attempt a proposition in the first book of Euclid, and he could not do it. None of them could do vulgar fractions, and in the lower rules of arithmetic they were neither quick nor correct. No English grammar is taught to them. French and drawing had been in abeyance for some time until the appointment of a new lower master in the summer of 1865.

The state of the boys in the lower department, I thought, in regard both to knowledge and behaviour, did great credit to the lower master, considering that he had scarcely taught them three months, and in some things (in arithemetic particularly) had to begin almost "de novo." Seven of the 19 could do sums inclusive of vulgar fractions quickly and correctly. The rest did fairly in the lower rules. They wrote, on the whole, very fairly from dictation, and were intelligent about English grammar.

Of 10 boys learning French, four were able to construe easy fables correctly, if plenty of time was allowed to get them up.

On the whole, it would seem that the school has not hitherto done what it ought for the "middle" education of the neighbourhood, for the simple reason that, till the present vicar, as trustee, took the matter up, no one had much cared to make it do so, and a trustee is powerless without the co-operation of the master. No fees being charged, and the learning of Latin having till lately not been compulsory, it was filled with boys who wanted nothing beyond the merest elementary education. It thus "lost caste." The clergy and professional men of the neighbourhood would very seldom use it, the head master did not care about it, and thus it ceased to serve any useful purpose as a classical school without becoming available for "commercial education" in any sense beyond the lowest. I should suppose that it had somewhat improved in character during the last few years, but still there is only one son of a professional man in it, and no boy coming from a distance of more than 1½ miles.

To make it what it ought to be the following changes would seem to me necessary:

(1.) A new school building, with accommodation for boarders, and a good playground. The trustees have something of this sort in contemplation. They possess lands at Coventry, over which (as "Lammas lands") the freemen of that city formerly had rights of pasture during certain months of the year. These

have now been enfranchised, and may be sold or let for building purposes. If the revival of trade at Coventry should allow of their being thus sold or let to advantage, the trustees would be able to build without trenching on their present income. (2.) The removal of the present distinction between the two departments and the reconstruction of the education given in the school on the plan indicated in my general report, pages 191 and 226. (3.) The exaction of a fee of 4*l.* or 6*l.* a year for day boys. (4.) The establishment of a thorough entrance examination, of a kind in which the better boys from Smith's school and from the National schools of Nuneaton and the neighbouring villages might be able to distinguish themselves. One or two of these boys, lest the exaction of a fee should exclude deserving poverty, might be admitted free every year. (5.) Such a scheme could only be successful on the supposition that the master threw himself cordially into it. The present master discharges his duties conscientiously, but he does not profess any interest in the school, and though he teaches Latin and ancient history very well to any one who presents himself in the upper department, he does not, I think, care to have more pupils than he has or to extend the subjects of education. He already holds a small living a few miles from Nuneaton, and supposing him to prefer retirement to the establishment of a new order of things, I should suppose that it would be good policy for the trustees, even at the price of some temporary loss of income, to make a liberal arrangement with him. Ultimately the funds of the school might probably suffice for the establishment of a small exhibition or exhibitions to a high school, if such existed. (See General Report, p. 226.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 982, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 11th May 1553, who gave premises in county of city of Coventry, then late belonging to the guilds of Holy Trinity and Corpus Christi, and confirmed by letters patent of King William and Queen Mary, 18th April 1694. William Willoughby, by will, 3rd October 1587, gave 10*s.* per annum for books for poor scholars. Deeds in chest at school.

School Property.—92a. 2r. of land, and 300*l.* on mortgage; annual income from endowment 400*l.* gross, 329*l.* net.

Buildings and site might be improved. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For one master sufficiently learned in Latin to teach freely the boys coming thither (letters patent of Edward VI.) Surplus revenues to be applied in placing out and promoting poor boys educated at school (letters patent of William and Mary). All boys whose parents reside within parish entitled to be taught freely and called "free scholars." No free scholar to be admitted to school until appointed by governors. Must be eight years old, and may not stay beyond half-yearly vacation next after completion of 17 years of age. Governors at their discretion may or may not apply surplus income in payments not exceeding 15*l.* for free scholars on leaving school (scheme, A.D. 1846).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Grammar (letters patent of Edward VI.) As well good manners as all other instruction and learning fit to be learned in

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a grammar school, and also writing, reading, and arithmetic or elementary mathematics (scheme).

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, 15th April 1846.

Governors: 12 residents in parish, have power to make statutes (not inconsistent with scheme) with advice of Bishop of Lichfield, and appoint head and sub-master. They also elect to fill vacancies in their own body.

Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham. May not have parochial duty. May be removed for negligence or incompetence after admonition, or misconduct, by vote of three fourths of whole number of governors for the time being. Allowed to take 20 boarders, who shall not be preferred to free scholars, and shall pay the governors 2*l.* yearly. Has full management and control of scholars and direction of sub-master. But governors expel or suspend a scholar on complaint of head master.

State of School in First Half-year of 1866.

General Character.—Semi-classical. In age of scholars, third grade.

Masters.—Head master (appointed before scheme of 1846) receives 100*l.*, and has rates, taxes, and repairs of his house paid for out of endowments; has also a living. Sub-master, 80*l.* from endowment and 20*l.* for a house.

Day Scholars.—25; four fifths between 10 and 14 years old; sons of professional men and tradesmen; all from parish.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read correctly and to work first four rules of arithmetic.

No modification of school course to suit special cases. Religious instruction at discretion of master. Church of England prayers before and after school.

Promotions by merit.

Examination half-yearly by neighbouring clergymen or masters of grammar schools selected by governors.

Punishments at discretion of master.

Playground, a field for cricket about 500 yards from school.

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in summer and 26 in winter per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 14 Feb. 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	384	16	4
Interest on mortgage	15	0	0
Cash and interest at bank, capitation fees, and Willoughby's gift, five years	87	18	3
	£ 487	14	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Masters salaries	220	0	0
Rates	7	17	7½
Taxes	8	8	11
Agent's charges, receiving rents, tenants' repairs, &c.	33	5	5
Repairs at school and school house	21	13	9
Miscellaneous expenses	30	14	10½
Balance in bank	150	14	0
Retained by solicitor *	15	0	0
	£ 487	14	7

* The interest on mortgage debt has been retained for five years by solicitor, who has law charges against the school estate.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Rev. Robert C. Savage, Vicar of Nuneaton.
Joseph Taverner, Farmer, Hartshill.
Edward Nason, Surgeon, Nuneaton.
James Hands, Farmer, Attleborough.
C. C. Jee, Farmer and Miller, Nuneaton.
Thomas Hood, Manufacturer.

Head Master:

Rev. W. S. Bucknill, B.A.

Other Foundation Masters:

Rev. George Eustace, B.A.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTION. (1865, first half-year.)

All the boys learn Latin, arithmetic, history, geography, writing, and drawing; 11, French; 6, mathematics; 1, Greek.

There is one boy in the first class, eight in the second class, average age 12 years; 16 in the lowest, average age 11 years.

Authors read or text books used:—

General religious instruction from the Bible.

Greek.—1st class, 4 lessons: Xenophon, Greek Testament.

Latin.—1st class, 6 lessons: Livy, Cicero, Ellis' Ex. 2nd class, 6 lessons: Cornelius Nepos, Delectus, Ellis' Ex.

French.—For whole school: Delille's Beginner.

Arithmetic.—For whole school: Barnard Smith.

Mathematics.—1st and 2nd: Todhunter, Colenso, Euclid. Lowest class: Todhunter's Algebra for beginners, Euclid.

History.—1st and 2nd classes: Goldsmith's Roman, Greek, and English history; Lord's modern history. 3rd class: White's Smaller History of England.

Geography.—1st and 2nd classes: Goldsmith and Hughes. 3rd class: Sullivan's Introduction to Geography.

Dictation.—Is taught in the 3rd class, and also Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

The average time for each subject is not given, as some, for instance Greek and French, are not insisted upon in the case of all the boys if the parents object. The time for other subjects also varies; as, if one boy finishes his appointed lesson before the rest of the class, he will take arithmetic or Euclid till the close of school.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

PRIORS SALFORD FREE SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

At the time of my visit to Salford, near the middle of October, the grammar school was still taking its harvest holidays, though the harvest had apparently been over some time. As it is used simply as a school for the poor, and is examined annually by the diocesan inspector, I did not feel called upon to pay it a second visit for the purpose of examination.

From the time of Perkins' bequest to 1860, no building was erected for the school to be taught in. For some time previous to 1860 it had been held in the vestry of the church, before that in a cottage, and earlier still in the house of a man who kept a boarding school, where, however, the free boys and boarders were taught apart. The present building is, for the purposes of a poor school, very good. It was erected partly by subscription, but there is a debt on it which is being gradually paid off out of the income from endowment.

Excluding two sons of farmers (brothers), who pay 2*l.* a year each, the school is used solely by the children of the poor, boys and girls. There is no other day school in the place, except one for infants. The master (who, according to the terms of the trust, ought to be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge) was bred at the Cheltenham training college. The poor children of Salford itself, and those selected from the four adjoining parishes, are taught quite gratuitously, even books and stationery being found for them. The education, notwithstanding the terms of the bequest, is quite elementary. Even in arithmetic only a few boys profess to go so far as fractions.

The master seemed to be discontented with the smallness of his pay and the badness of the material he had to work on. He stayed on in expectation that, when the debt on the building was cleared off, his pay would be raised. He was anxious that the school should be placed under Government inspection, under the impression that it might thus obtain a grant. A fee of a penny a week per child would at present, he thought, lessen the number in attendance by one third, though the parents could afford to pay it. As it is, though the school stands only half a mile from the village of Salford, on a wet morning scarcely 10 children appear.

The feoffees are farmers of the place, very jealous of Government inspection. The clergyman seemed to take little interest in the school. There are no gentry living near. The farmers are mostly well off. It is clearly wrong that such an endowment should be spent on a school of the kind which is elsewhere maintained without endowment, and not good of its kind. If the benefit of the endowment is still to be confined to Salford and its immediate neighbourhood, it might probably be best applied to a good middle school for sons of farmers. Salford lies in an out-of-the-way corner of Warwickshire, 10 miles from Stratford, 6 from Evesham (where is a grammar school), and 4 from Alcester.

A new line from Evesham to Alcester passes through it. A school of the kind suggested is doubtless much wanted in that district (see General Report, pp. 167 and 234), and if the Salford endowment were applied to the establishment of such a school at Alcester, which would be quite accessible to sons of Salford farmers, the intentions of the founder would probably be better met than they are at present. Short of this, it might be hoped that the Salford school should at least become a first-class elementary school under Government inspection, to which the neighbouring farmers, as in other such cases, might send their sons at an extra fee. If a middle school could be established by subscription or otherwise at Alcester, it might then in some sort affiliate the Salford school; or, supposing the Evesham school to be in a good state, such a relationship might be established between Salford and it.

Without pressure from without, however, no improvement of the present state of things is likely to be effected. The supreme landlord of Salford and its neighbourhood, the Marquis of Hertford, lives abroad. An annual subscription of 5*l.* to the Sunday school of the place, irregularly paid, represents his practical interest in it. The farmers, who manage the school, are averse to putting it under Government inspection, and, as according to present rules, the endowment would prevent the acquisition of a Government grant, there is no pecuniary inducement to them to do so. Thus the standard of the school is not likely to rise, and it did not seem to be expected that the farmers, as a rule, would send sons to it. If the endowment were withdrawn (an extreme supposition which I ventured to put) no subscriptions would be forthcoming, as I was assured, for the maintenance of a National school. As it is, 29*l.* a year is raised for the infant school, but there is difficulty in getting the small sum wanted for the maintenance of the Sunday school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv. 538, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By deed, 13th December 1656, William Perkins gave houses with gardens in Stratford-on-Avon for the establishment of a free grammar school, to be called the "Free school of William Perkins." Deeds in custody of one of feoffees.

School Property.—The above premises, containing in all 1a. 1r. 33p. Annual income (1864), 98*l.* 10*s.* gross, 46*l.* net. No probable increase of gross income.

Buildings well adapted to their purpose; erected A.D. 1861. Master's house not adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust, and Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—A free grammar school for the instruction of the Greek, Latin, and English tongues, and catechising the children of parishioners. Besides children of parishioners, two children of poorest inhabitants of King's Broom, two of Bidford, two of Cleeve Priors, and two of Harvington, to be taught and catechised freely. Such eight children to be appointed by majority of feoffees (foundation deed).

Government and Masters.—Feoffees, 11 substantial inhabitants of parish, appoint and remove master. Surviving trnstees elect to fill vacancies in board.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Master must be a graduate of Cambridge or Oxford. (This is disregarded in practice.) May not hold vicarage.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Mixed elementary school.

Master.—One. Total income from endowment 40*l.*, (but see accounts *below*,) besides house.

Day Scholars.—About 29 boys and 23 girls, chiefly under 10 years of age, from distances up to two miles and a quarter. Generally attend Sunday school.

Boarders.—None.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Children not required to know anything on admission.

School conducted on National school system. Religious instruction daily by master. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by general proficiency.

Examination annually by diocesan inspector. No prizes.

Punishments; lessons after school hours.

School time 43 weeks per annum. Study 25 hours per week.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1864.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Arrears due, Michaelmas 1863	31	12	9
One year's income, due Michaelmas 1864	98	10	0
£	130	2	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d
Master	50	0	0
Stationery and coals	5	10	4
Repairs	4	1	10
Interest on debt	13	19	11
Amount of debt paid off	34	10	8
Arrears due, Michaelmas 1864	22	0	0
£	130	2	9

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:

Thomas Shailer, Farmer, Dunnington, Priors Salford.
Samuel Jackson, Farmer, Bevington, Priors Salford.
John Adkins, Farmer, Bevington, Priors Salford.
Charles Baylis, Farmer, Bevington, Priors Salford.
Hemming Bomford, Farmer, Dunnington, Priors Salford.
Benjamin Bomford, Farmer, Pitchill, Priors Salford.
John Slatter, Farmer, Priors Salford.

Head Master:

Thomas C. Aldridge.

SOLIHULL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 113, 229, and 230.)

The grammar school at Solihull is maintained out of the general "Solihull Charity," from which, according to the scheme of 1842, it receives 100*l.* a year. This is the only fixed charge on the charity. After deduction of it, together with the sum necessary for the repair of the charity's property, the income is applied to the general public purposes of the parish, at the discretion of the trustees, the only rule being that five-sixteenths of the income is to go to Shirley, a separate ecclesiastical district of the parish. Some of the money is spent on the national schools of the place, some on the fabric of the church, some on miscellaneous objects. At the time of my visit, 250*l.* had just been voted for a new "town hall," which might be convenient for the sitting of the magistrates.

I call attention to this state of things, because it seemed that the grammar school was distinctly suffering for want of the outlay of a few hundred pounds. The place is one, I believe, where a preparatory grammar school might flourish, of a rather better style than the common. At present the middle class, for which it is available, consists (*a*) of farmers, whose holdings are not generally large; (*b*) of a few professional men, who live in the place, with the clergy of some neighbouring villages; (*c*) of men engaged in or retired from Birmingham business, who have settled at or near Solihull. The latter class is not yet numerous, but is sure to increase. Hitherto, I understood, there had been difficulties in the way of obtaining land for building there, but these were likely to some extent to be removed, and many good houses were pretty sure gradually to be built. The place is just calculated to become a genteel suburb of Birmingham, having a direct railway to it, and being very pretty and healthy. The same may be said of Knowle, two miles further along the rail. On the whole, there can be no reasonable doubt that in a few years there will be many families within two or three miles of the Solihull school for whom a good country grammar school would be just the thing wanted, and that many more about Birmingham would be glad, if it were attractive, to use it as a preparatory boarding school. On the possibility of its virtual filiation to the Birmingham grammar school I have spoken in my general report (p. 113).

As at present supplied, however, the school has not a fair chance of making the most of its opportunities. The income from endowment, as has been stated, is only 100*l.* a year. Now it is quite impossible for a grammar school to be conducted as a grammar school should be, *i.e.* for Latin, French, and Euclid to be taught in it, in addition to the "English" subjects, unless it has two masters. The necessity for these, arising from the diversity of subjects taught, and of attainment in the boys, is as great in a

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

school of twenty boys as in a school of fifty. The head-master at Solihull, accordingly, wishing to maintain his school as a grammar school, keeps an assistant. At the same time there is neither sufficient room for day boys in the school, nor sufficient accommodation for boarders in the house, to enable him to pay either the assistant or himself adequately. He pays the assistant 70*l.* a year, which he naturally finds not enough to *keep* a good one. He had wisely at the time of my visit secured the services of a certificated master, but did not expect him to stay long. Half a year he had found the longest time that a good assistant would stay. Meanwhile for his own income there remains 30*l.* a year from endowment, and whatever he can make by day boys and boarders. Of day boys, when I was there, he had eighteen on the foundation paying 4*l.* a year, seven extra-parochial paying 5*l.* a year. There were only three boarders.

It is needless to observe that a very scanty income is thus provided, and in the present state of the buildings neither the number of day boys nor of boarders is likely much to increase. The schoolroom is very small (only about 10 feet square), very low, and has a brick floor. It is most inconvenient for two men to teach in it at once, and its appearance is so uninviting that if there were room for more boys it is doubtful whether they would come. Above the schoolroom, and approached by a very awkward stair, is the dormitory for the boarders. The scheme limits the number of boarders to eight, a limitation which is needless, for so many could not possibly be accommodated according to present requirements, and if there were actual room for them, the look of the place would frighten many parents away. If, on the other hand, the school and schoolhouse were rebuilt and enlarged, and the restriction on the number of boarders removed, there is every reason to think that an adequate income might be forthcoming both for the head-master and for a good assistant, without any addition to the permanent charge on the charity.

Considering the drawbacks, I thought the state of the school creditable to the master. The material was not very promising, nearly half the boys being sons of farmers, of whom the usual complaint was made that they were kept at home, learning really nothing, till the age of 10 and sometimes 12. I only heard of one son of a professional man in the school, but it did not appear that there were any others in the place of an age to come. The other boys were sons either of tradesmen of the place or of Birmingham manufacturers. Latin is taught to all, and is the chief subject of instruction, as well as the chief basis of classification, but there is a separate classification for arithmetic and mathematics. The first class was doing the third Æneid (for the second time), Arnold's Latin Exercises (about No. 40), and the Syntaxis Minor in Kennedy. Two of the boys could make out the Æneid tolerably, and seemed to understand it. They were also well up in parsing and the simpler syntax. The second class I heard in Kennedy's Tirocinium. They had not much notion of construing, but could parse Latin words pretty well. About ten boys were

doing Euclid, but only two of these had got to the third book. Those that I tried seemed to know well what they professed to know. One boy could make out a simple French book pretty well. Six boys were learning Greek—not, so far as I could discover, for any definite object. The master could only recall four boys who had gone on from him to other schools. One of these, the rector's son, had gone to Westminster. The others had changed their school because their parents had changed their residence. The only general reason that I could ascertain why those who learnt Greek did learn it, was a desire on the part of aspiring parents that everything should be learnt that was to be learnt in the school for the money.

An objection might be made that the time given here to Latin —nearly half the entire time—is too much for such a school. I did not discover, however, that other things were neglected. The right course to take here, as elsewhere, would not be to diminish the Latin, but to improve the preliminary knowledge. At present no entrance examination is prescribed by the scheme, but the master on his own authority requires boys to be able to read English before admission to the grammar school. This, however, is clearly not enough. Till a certain amount of elementary knowledge is systematically required as the condition of entrance, there remains (*a*) the danger that sons of farmers will leave the school, after a long pretence of learning Latin, unable to do an easy sum, and (*b*) the difficulty, of which the master complained, of combining the education of the boys who occasionally come to him from the national school, knowing plenty of arithmetic but no Latin, with those of the other boys. As it is, there is no regular mode of transition from the national schools of Solihull and Shirley, which are said to be very good, to the grammar school, and the boys who make the transit make it too late. If a real examination for entrance to the grammar school were established, promising boys from the national schools under the age of 12 might be encouraged to go in for it, in the hope of gaining free admission as their reward. The threefold advantage might then be gained of turning the national schools into effective feeders of the grammar school, of securing an approximately even start for all the boys, and of guarding against the possible scandal that Latin is taught at the expense of "common things."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xviii. 463, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—Apparently in Richard II.'s time. By an inquisition, 5 Sep. 1604, under a commission of Charitable Uses, it was found, amongst other things, that certain lands, rents, and hereditaments principally situated in the parish of Solihull and therein mentioned, had been given for relief of aged impotent and poor people dwelling, inhabiting, and born within parish, for the maintenance of a free grammar school and the master of the same within the parish, the repair of the church, education of orphans or young children born in parish, and other good and charitable uses. Deeds in parish chest not accessible to public.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

School Property.—Average annual income of Solihull charity estates is 900*l.* The grammar school is (apparently) supported, not out of the whole of the charity estates, but out of what is called the general fund, of which the income in 1867-8 was 798*l.* The payment to the grammar school is 100*l.* a year, besides house, garden, and field in occupation of master. No probable increase.

Site good; buildings moderately so. Head master has accommodation for a few boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For a free grammar school (decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1604). Children of inhabitants of Solihull (deed appointing new Trustees' A.D. 1653).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Stated to be Greek, Latin, and a good English education.

Government and Masters.—Scheme established by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1842, cannot now be found. (Trustees answers.)

Master appointed by feoffees (self electing), of Solihull Charity Estates, at present rector and two other neighbouring incumbents, and fourteen other persons, landowners, solicitors, maltsters, &c. resident in the neighbourhood.

Master must be a graduate member of Church of England. May not hold any parochial cure.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Total income of head master, from endowment 100*l.* besides house, rate and tax free, and premises, from fees (after paying assistant master's salary 70*l.* a year) 20*l.* or 25*l.*, from profits of boarders 60*l.* or 70*l.*

Day Scholars.—21 foundationers, 7 non foundationers; total 21; almost half between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of farmers and persons of manufacturing and mercantile class; from distances up to 3 or 4 miles. Pay for French, 4*l.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* General work: foundationers, 4*l.*: non-foundationers, 5*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Three, all in head master's house. Fare as master and his family. School bills, 64*l.*, 59*l.*, and 35*l.* Cubical contents of bed-rooms 900 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7 a.m., 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys required to be able to read fairly before admission.

School classified mainly by Latin but separately for arithmetic and mathematics. School course modified to a certain extent to suit boys' subsequent career. Religious instruction one day in the week. School work begins and ends with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Examination at midsummer by a graduate nominated by feoffees. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions and caning; latter publicly and by head master only.

Playground 85 feet by 80. Head master allows boys to play cricket and football in his field. Boarders not allowed to go beyond school premises without permission.

No boy gone to any university within the last four years and a half. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open about 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 28½ hours in the week besides time for preparation, which is about an hour and a half a day.

SUMMARY of BALANCE SHEET for year ending Easter A.D. 1868.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rents	737	8	4
Annuities	1	14	10
Miscellaneous	59	3	0
	£798	6	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Repairs	121	5	6½
Rates, taxes, &c.	18	4	4
Grammar school	100	0	0
Salaries	34	13	0
Miscellaneous	86	16	9
Solihull fund (*i.e.* free school, churchwardens' account, miscellaneous, and Forshaw school)	307	13	3
Shirley fund (schools, &c.)	129	13	3½
	£798	6	2

LIST OF FEOFFEES, &c. (1868.)

Feoffees:

G. J. Harding, Esq., Tanworth, Hockley Heath, near Birmingham.
H. H. Chattock, Esq., Solihull.
John Beach, Esq., Highfield House, Shirley, near Birmingham.
B. Baldwin, Esq., Blunt's Hole, Holly Wood, near Birmingham.
Rev. P. M. Smythe, Solihull.
Rev. Nash Stephenson, Bromyard, near Worcester.
Wigley G. Greswolde Williams, Esq., Malvern Hall, Solihull.
Mr. Charles Madeley, Solihull.
John Wilkes, Esq., Spark Hill, near Birmingham.
Mr. William Avery Beach, Blackford, Shirley, near Birmingham.
Thomas P. Chattock, Esq., Warren House, King's Heath, near Birmingham.
John Boulton, Esq., The Laurels, Solihull.
Mr. Samuel Avery, Copt Heath, Solihull.
Mr. George King, Olton, near Solihull.
Mr. Edward Glover, Folly Hall, near Solihull.
Rev. T. C. Yarranton, Wythall, near Alvechurch.

Clerk to Feoffees:

G. H. Stafford.

Head Master:

Rev. J. H. Bennett.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		M.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		M.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	30	2	—	13	14	6	25	—	2½	St. Matthew's Gospel. Riddle's Smaller Sacred Hist., p. 115, p. 210; Catechism.	Included in First Class.						- - - -	17	10	6	25	—	2½	St. Mark's Gospel to end of Chap. VI. Watt's Script. Hist. to p. 68; Catechism and Collects.
Greek - -	6	3	—	3	14	3	H. ⅔	2	4½	Xenophon's Anabasis, part of Book III.	1	14	3	⅔	2	4½	Grammar and Delectus.	2	12	3	H. ⅔	—	2¼	Commencing Grammar.
Latin - -	30	4	—	6	15	3	⅔	3	4½	Æneid, III. to line 343; Ovid's Fasti, part of Bk. II.; Cornelius Nepos,—Miltiades, Themistocles, Hannibal, and Alcibiades; Arnold's Introd. to Lat. Comp. to Ex. 34.	5	12	6	⅔	6	9	Part of Kennedy's Tirocinium; Henry's First Book. (N.B.—This is the 3rd Class; only one boy in 2nd.)	5	9	12	⅔	—	9	Commencing Kennedy's Latin Primer. (For this an English Parsing Lesson has been lately substituted.)
*French -	7	3	£1 aqr.	2	15	2	1½	2	3½	Parts of Lamartine's Christophe Colomb, and Guizot's Alfred Le Grand; Exercises from M. Vincent's Grammar.	3	14	2	1½	2	3½	Exercises from M. Vincent's Gram., French Grammar, and Part of Ahn's Third Course.	12	12	2	1½	2	3½	French Grammar and part of Ahn's First Course.
Arithmetic -	30	4	—	5	15	3	1	—	3	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Single and Double Rule of Three; Simple and Compound Interest; Stocks, Square Rt., &c.	5	13	4	1	—	3	Elementary Rules and Rule of Three.	6	9	4	1	—	4	Elementary Rules.
Mensuration and Surveying.	2	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	1½	Commencing Boucher's Mensuration.														

* The Boys who learn French of course lose the regular lesson of their Class on French days.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	13	2	—	5	Y. 15	5	H. 1	—	H. 5	Simple Equations, Bks. I. and II. of Euclid.	4	Y. 13	4	H. 1	—	H. 2	Commencing Algebra and Euclid.		Y.		H.		H.	
History	30	2	—	13	14	2	½	—	1	William III. to George II., inclusive; and Summary of Reigns from William I. to Richard III. inclusive.	Included in First Class.							17	10	2	½	—	1	Kings of England (Morley) to end of Henry III.
Geography	30	2	—	13	14	2	½	—	1	Asia, Africa, and America in Parker's Descriptive Geography, and parts of Sullivan's Small Geography.	Included in First Class.							17	10	2	½	—	1	Sullivan's Outlines of Europe, but more especially England.
English Grammar.	30	3	—	6	14	3 usually.	¾	—	2¼	Morell's Essentials of English Gram., and Analysis of Sentences.	5	13	2	¾	—	1½	Gleig's English Gram. and Parsing.	17	10	2	¾	—	1½	First Part of Gleig's English Grammar.
English Composition.	14	1	—	14	14	—	¾	1	¾	Exercises, sometimes done out of School, sometimes in place of other work.	Included in First Class.													
Reading	The History and Geography Lessons are generally read at Class.																							
Writing	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	—	5	13	6	¾	—	†4½	†(This includes Dictation as well as Writing.)	17	10	8	¾	—	‡6	‡(This includes, Writing in copy books, Dictation, and Transcribing.)
Drawing	4	1	1*s* a qr.	—	—	—	—	—	2½	Drawing from the flat, object drawing, and colouring.														

The above Scheme has been in operation about 9 months. It will probably be modified next half-year so as to admit of more time being given to History, Geography, and English Composition.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Commercial Clerk (retired).	Solihull - -	¼ mile.
" " - 2	Coachman -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	*Manufacturer -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 4	*Auctioneer -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Farmer and Publican	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 6	Excise Officer -	Do. - -	½ mile.
" " - 7	Lawyer (not practising).	Shirley - -	3 miles.
" " - 8	Publican and Farmer	Sheldon	3½ miles.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Solihull - -	1 mile.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - 1	*Manufacturer -	Shirley - -	3 miles.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	Solihull - -	2 miles.
" " - 3	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 4	*Manufacturer -	Do. - -	1 mile.
" " - 5	Farmer - -	Parish of Tanworth	3½ miles.
" " - 6	*Confectioner -	Solihull - -	1 mile.
" " - 7	Farmer - -	Elmdon - -	3 miles.
" " - 8	*Publican - -	Solihull - -	1 mile.
" " - 9	Farmer - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 10	Surgeon - -	Do. - -	Do.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Civil Engineer (deceased).	Manchester -	Head Master.
" " - 2	Indian Officer, now a Tea Planter.	India - -	
" " - 3	Private Gentleman (deceased).	Acock's Green, near Birmingham.	

Note.—Those marked thus * carry on their business at Birmingham.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 157, 165, 183, 187, 205, 231.)

The grammar school at Stratford is divided into two departments on the basis, not of subjects of instruction and social position, but of age and attainment. Latin is taught throughout. When a boy has got about half-way through Jacob's Latin Reader he is transferred from the lower department to the upper. More time is given to reading, writing, and dictation in the lower department than in the upper, but Latin is throughout the chief subject taught. Modern languages and drawing are not taught at all. English grammar is not ostensibly taught at all. The scheme only specifies instruction in English literature and composition, and this the head master understands not to include English grammar. The lower master, however, examines the boys in the parsing and construction of the English passages which they take down from dictation. No English history is taught in the upper department.

At the time of my visit, out of rather more than 30 boys in the school, eight were in the upper department, one being in the first class, three in the second, four in the third. The division of work is this, that in the morning the head master takes the upper department in classics and divinity, while the second master takes the lower department in English and arithmetic. In the afternoon the head master takes the lower department in classics and divinity, while the second master takes the upper department in arithmetic and such "English" as is taught. This arrangement, it will be observed, implies that there is no separate classification for arithmetic and English. (See General Report, p. 181.) As a rule, in the upper department, two mornings a week are given to Greek, three to Latin, one to ancient history, &c. In the lower department four afternoons are given to Latin.

In what they professed to know I thought the boys of this school better than those in most schools of the same kind. One boy, however, was a long way ahead of the rest, and was, indeed, considering his age (15), one of the most promising boys I have met with. He was the son of the lower master. He was reading the fifth book of Herodotus, the second Iliad, the sixth book of Livy, and the Bucolics. I heard him construe in Herodotus and Livy, both of which he did very well. I also saw his Latin exercises from Arnold's second book (which is hard), and his Greek exercises. He had clearly a very good knowledge of Latin and Greek syntax. On the whole, I should say that, in classics, he was quite good enough for the "Twenty" at Rugby. In mathematics he had gone some way in plane trigonometry and conic sections. He had an appearance of great intelligence, and was

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

just the sort of boy for whom a transfer to a higher school (however painful to his present masters) would be beneficial. As it was, his father proposed to keep him at the school till he was of an age to get "the De la Warr" exhibition and go to Oxford, where it was hoped he might get a Bible-clerkship. The only person who has yet held the De la Warr exhibition did well at Oxford, and was quite the sort of man whom it is desirable to send to the university.

I heard the boys of the second class do their lesson from Ovid's Metamorphoses. They had not done it before, and had only a short time to get it up in school, but they construed it better than the first class, in many such grammar schools, would construe what they were going over the second time. They also knew something about Latin syntax. The third class I heard do an old lesson out of a Latin reader. They construed very correctly, understood the government of cases, and were good in parsing. Throughout the upper department the arithmetic and dictation were quite satisfactory, as was also the knowledge of English grammar, though, as has been said, it is not regularly taught. On the other hand, the boys seemed to know very little about the Greek history, which they professed to have been learning; and no one but the head boy had finished the first book of Euclid. They were mostly about 12 or 13 years old.

The lower department I examined in arithmetic, dictation, English grammar, and Latin. The Latin, for beginners, was very good. The other subjects were fairly done.

This school has been fortunate in having for its head master a man of scholarship and cultivation, who has also been a patient and conscientious teacher; and for its lower master a much better mathematician than the salary given could be expected to obtain. On the other hand, there has, perhaps, been some want of the simple pædagogic energy in the conduct of the school, and its system I think defective. The father of one of the boys in the school, a very sensible man, though very well satisfied on the whole, remarked that he thought the boys had scarcely enough to do, and this agrees with my own observation. Meanwhile the want of any teaching in French and modern history, and *ostensibly* in English grammar, gives a good deal of dissatisfaction, and keeps many boys from the school. The lower master thought the right thing for the place would be the institution of a modern department, which he would at the same time regret, because all the boys would forsake the classical department for it. I believe that without establishing such a department, the popular demand for "modern subjects" might be satisfied by the *profession* of English grammar, the institution of a separate classification for arithmetic, the regular teaching of geography and English history, and the introduction of French for the higher classes. Farther, I believe that this might be done without seriously trenching on the time given to Latin. If Greek could be given up, except in the case of boys likely to go on to a higher school, the reconstruction would be much facilitated. But, short of this, more might be done for

the "practical subjects" consistently with the general system now maintained. History and geography may be well taught at very little expense of time; and, as it is, in the case of boys whose parents want them to learn French, the master lets them off some of their ordinary lessons, in order that they may learn it out of school.

The school, however, will scarcely recover popularity without certain outward improvements. At present the building contains two rooms devoted respectively to the two departments. They are not bad of their kind, but have no maps or educational appliances. There is no separate classroom, and I thought the desks in the room used by the upper department badly arranged. The great defect, however, is that there is no playground, not even a courtyard. Thus the boys are turned out straight into the town street. There is no other place where they can have even five minutes play in the intervals of schooling. They are thus noticed by passers by in the first ecstasy of release from lessons. This I believe to be the source of a certain reputation for roughness which they have acquired in the neighbourhood; a reputation which does not rest, so far as I could learn, on any authentic stories of bad language and behaviour, but which is not the less damaging. The school is surrounded at the back by old cottages and gardens belonging to the Guild trust. If the cottages were pulled down a considerable space might be had for playground, large enough, I think, for cricket, but certainly large enough to be very useful.

Another defect is the absence of boarders. This is an evil at once as lessening the "genteel" element in the school, as preventing it from being of use to the country district round, and as implying the loss of possible revenue. There is a roomy house belonging to the trust at the back of the school. The situation is confined, and a great deal would have to be done to it to make it fit for boarders. The trustees at one time offered the head master 30*l.* a year to live in it, but he preferred to remain in the house which he rents for himself. Having to rent a house, and as, according to present rules, he would have to pay the 6*l.* 6*s.* a head on his boarders, chargeable on boys who are not sons of parents resident in the borough or parish, he does not consider that he could make enough profit on them to induce him to trouble himself with them. It would, I think, be good economy on the part of the trustees to build (or buy) a good new house for the head master, with ample room for boarders. He should at the same time be relieved of his burdensome duty as minister of the Guild Chapel. A lower master might, perhaps, be ready to take the old house above mentioned, and get what boarders he could. If these changes were made, and a uniform capitation fee of 4*l.* a year were charged, the proceeds of which should be paid over direct to the masters (instead of accumulating as at present), so as to give them a pecuniary stimulus to increase their numbers, the school, I am persuaded, might soon have 50 day boys (as it once had) and many boarders. A third master might then be kept,

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

which would facilitate the introduction of new subjects and an improved classification. The proposal of a uniform fee of 4*l.* would not be likely, so far as I could learn, to excite much opposition.

At present there are two private schools in the town, both more or less flourishing, which I have referred to in my General Report, p. 205. The boys in the grammar school, speaking generally, are of the class between the lesser tradesmen and the professional men. There are no sons of farmers among them, though there are plenty in the two private schools. They seemed pleasant lads enough, though somewhat too "free and easy." This fault, so far as it is one, belongs to the general want of high pressure in the school.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xv., 550, A.D. 1826.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Edward VI., 28th June 1553, incorporating inhabitants of borough, and granting to them all lands and tithes, &c., theretofore belonging to a guild then lately dissolved, for the maintenance of an almshouse and a free grammar school, paying to the master thereof a stipend of 20*l.* a year; his Majesty also granted all tithes, oblations, and altarages lately belonging to the college of Stratford for the payment of stipends of 20*l.* to vicar, and of 10*l.* to a chaplain. Thomas Jolyffe had previously, by deed, 12th February 1482, given to guild of the Holy Cross all his lands in Stratford and Dodwell, in Warwickshire, for maintenance of a schoolmaster.

School Property.—Under authority of scheme approved by Court of Chancery, the town council are bound to pay annually to the trustees, as follows: for head master, salary 150*l.*, with allowance of 30*l.* for a house; to second master, salary 130*l.*; 10*l.* for prizes, and 25*l.* for repairs.

School also possesses (1867) 976*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* consols derived from investment of capitation fees (according to scheme). Total income (1867) 374*l.* gross, 362*l.* net.

Buildings and site well adapted to their purpose, but no playground.

One "De la Warr," exhibition of 30*l.* for four years, and open to all scholars under 18 who have been four years at school recently founded.

Objects of Trust.—For finding a priest, fit and able in knowledge to teach grammar freely to all scholars coming to him, taking nothing for their teaching (Jolyffe's gift). For a free grammar school, for the instruction and education of children and youth to be continued for ever (charter). All boys of parents residing within borough admissible without payment of any fee. Sons of parents residing in parish to pay a fee of three guineas per annum. Boys residing in borough or parish to pay a fee of six guineas per annum. All other boys to pay a fee of 10 guineas per annum (scheme A.D. 1843). No boy admissible under seven, or until he can read New Testament, be able to write, and say multiplication table. Boys over ten required to know also first four rules of arithmetic and Latin accidence; if over 12, Latin syntax, and to be capable of construing some easy Latin author. No boy admissible after 14 (trustees' rules A.D. 1843).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Besides classical languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, reading, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history. When funds of school will allow, French, German, and other modern languages, with instruction in arts and sciences (scheme). No boy to be taught either writing or arithmetic unless he is also instructed in classics. Half the hours of instruction to be devoted to

classics, one quarter to writing and arithmetic, and the other quarter to remaining branches of education (trustees' rules).

Government and Masters.—Scheme approved by Court of Chancery, 10th June 1843; and rules framed by trustees Nov. 1843, revised January 1849.

Trustees of municipal charities of borough fifteen in number, all of Stratford, appointed by Court of Chancery, A.D. 1864.

Head master a corporation sole, appointed by lord of manor (Countess de la Warr); must be a graduate of an English university, in Holy Orders, possess superior classical attainments, be fully qualified to teach mathematics, English composition, and history, and be a fit person in his habits and temper to have the charge of education. Allowed to take 20 boarders to be educated in the school. May not hold office of vicar, assistant minister, or curate of Stratford, or any church or chapel having weekly duty or cure of souls attached.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master, clergyman, receives annual stipend of 180*l.* from endowment; net income as minister of guild chapel (without cure of souls) 40*l.* per annum. Second master's stipend 130*l.*, from endowment.

Day Scholars.—27, [34 in Midsummer 1867,] all on foundation; two-thirds between 10 and 14 years of age; with few exceptions sons of persons engaged in trade; all from within five or ten minutes walk of school. Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—None at present.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified by Greek and Latin chiefly and other subjects subordinately. Boys above 14 in special cases allowed to substitute for Greek, English grammar, composition, history, or geography. Religious instruction in Scripture history. School opened with prayers taken from Liturgy, Bishop Taylor, and a compilation of master's own.

Examination annually by two examiners chosen nominally by trustees, but practically by head master. Prizes given.

Punishments: impositions; in lower school occasionally caning, the latter publicly. Head master has power to expel any boy for gross misconduct or disobedience.

No playground.

One boy gone to Oxford within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867].

School open 41 weeks in the year. Boys at school 30 hours per week.

ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year 1867.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year				126	1	9
Do. capitation fees	42	5	0			
Total amount of dividends on consols	28	16	6			
One year's payment from the town council				345	0	0
One year's capitation fees	12	12	0			
£	83	13	6*	471	1	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Head master's stipend	180	0	0
Second master's Do.	130	0	0
Examiner's fee	5	5	0
Prizes	9	11	2
Board of health and poor rates	1	10	6
Treasurer's salary	10	0	0
Stamps, receipts, and cheques	0	0	10
Balance	134	14	3
Do. capitation fees account £ 83 13 6			
£	471	1	9

* N.B.—The balance of 83*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* for capitation fees, ordered to be invested.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1867).

Trustees:
John Branston Freer, Esq., County Magistrate.
Charles Lucy, Miller, and Borough Magistrate.
Edward Fordham Flower, Esq., County Magistrate.
John Hardy, Banker.
James Cox, Timber Merchant.
Rev. Granville John Granville, Vicar.
Frederic Kendall, Chemist and Borough Magistrate.
Charles Edward Flower, Common Brewer.
John James Nason, Surgeon.
Robert Walker, Hop Merchant.
Richard Martin Bird, Wine Merchant.
Henry Lane, Surgeon.
Thomas Belcher Lucy, Miller.
William Stephenson, Silversmith.
Henry Walker Newton, Ironmonger.
All of Stratford-on-Avon.

Clerk and Treasurer to Trustees:
R. H. Hobbes, Solicitor, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Head Master:
Rev. T. R. Medwin, M.A.

Other Foundation Masters:
John Atkinson.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster.	Boys lowest in School - - 1	Butcher.
" " - 2	Maltster.	" " - 2	Clergyman.
" " - 3	Exciseman.	" " - 3	Shoemaker.
" " - 4	Lawyer's clerk.	" " - 4	Corn Dealer.
" " - 5	Schoolmaster.	" " - 5	Maltster.
" " - 6	Lawyer's clerk.	" " - 6	Lawyer (deceased).
" " - 7	Ironmonger.	" " - 7	Innkeeper.
" " - 8	Tradesman's clerk.	" " - 8	Innkeeper.
" " - 9	Hotel keeper.	" " - 9	Wine Merchant.
" " - 10	Shoemaker.	" " - 10	Schoolmaster.

All residing in the borough or parish of Stratford-on-Avon.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Our only exhibitioner gained, at a competitive examination, before he was 18 a Bible clerkship, worth 90*l.* per annum, at Worcester College, Oxford.

At his second public examination he obtained a second class in classics, and a second also in mathematics.

Three of our boys are holding appointments in the General Post Office, gained at a competitive examination.

Table B.—School Instruction. (N.B. This table is reprinted *verbatim*.)

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.							
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Numoer of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	$\frac{5^*}{6}$ Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	27	4	—	7	15	6	—	—	hrs. 3	Pentateuch and St. Matthew's Gospel.	1	14	6	—	—	—	Same as the 1st	$\frac{12}{2}$	11	4		—	—	Outlines of Sacred History, first 100 pages.
Greek	13	4	—	2	—	2†	—	—	6	Greek: Edinburgh Gk. Extracts from p. 46 to 100. [Homer's Iliad, Bk. 1.]	—	—	2	—	—	9	He left off Greek during that half year, but has since read to the end of the fables in Frost's Analecta.							
Latin	27	$\frac{*5}{6}$	—	2	—	3†	—	—	9	Latin: Virgil's Æneid, Bk. III.; Cicero, Orat. De Imper. Pompeii.	—	—	3	—	3	—	White's progressive Latin Reader, from p 16 to 30.	$\frac{10}{4}$	—	4	—	—	5	5) Jacob's Latin Reader from p. 12 to 17.
																		—	—	6	—	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6) Moody's Eton Gram. to the end of the adjectives.
Arithmetic	27	4	—	7	—	2	—	—	3	From p. 57 to 80 of Colenso.	—	—	3	—	—	3	Same as the first	—	—	—	—	—	—	5) From reduction to compound subtraction. 6) First four Rules.
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	7	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	Euclid (Pott's Edition) Book VI.; Colenso's Trig. first few pages; Drew's Conic Sections, 15 propositions.	7	—	1	—	—	3	Euclid (Pott's Edition) Bk. I., 17 propositions.							

* $\frac{5}{6}$ denotes the 5th class and its lower division, composed of only two or three boys, six classes being the normal number.

† This question appears to be framed with reference to schools in which there are fewer hours of instruction in school, and a larger allowance of time for preparation out of school. I have set down the proportion of time assigned to each subject; the actual time spent in hearing a lesson varies according to its length or difficulty, and the degree of care and attention bestowed on its preparation. In the upper school, I devote two mornings to Greek and three to Latin, and hear the second and third classes twice in the same morning. (Head master.)

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books *used* by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	†Average time given to each Lesson, excluding time for preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	†Aggregate of time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
History	27	3	—	7	Y. —	1	M. —	—	H. 2	Smith's Hist. of Greece, from the beginning to the Pelop. war.	—	Y. —	1	M. —	—	H. 2	- - - -	—	—	Y. 3	H. —	—	H. 3	Including reading.
																		7	—	2	—	—	1½	Smith's Hist. of Eng. from Wm. the Con. to Richard 2nd.
																							(2)	
Geography, only in the Lower school.	21	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	2	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	7	—	—	—	—	6	Allen and Cornwell's Geography from p. 171 to 247.
§English Literature.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6															
English Composition.	7	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	1	—	—	1	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Reading	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1								
†Writing	27	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	1¶	- - - -	—	—	1	—	—	—	- - - -	—	—	6	—	—	6	

† Including dictation. § Poetic recitations, spelling and parsing. ¶ The lower school devote 6 hours to writing.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 113, 114, 161, 195, and 224.)

Sutton-Coldfield is a small town, in a very pleasant and healthy situation, with no manufactures and few considerable shops. Its grammar school has for some time been in repute as a boarding school, the boarders having been generally young boys who often finished their education at Rugby or some other of the "public schools." To some extent it still retains this character, but the proportion of day boys has been increasing and is likely to increase. A railway now connects the town with Birmingham, and it is becoming more and more a place of residence for well-to-do men engaged in the trade or manufactures of Birmingham. The same may be said of several villages lying on the road between Sutton-Coldfield and Birmingham, from which, by help of the railway, the grammar school at Sutton is easily accessible for day boys.

At the time of my visit, out of 63 boys in attendance, 39 were day boys. Many of these would scarcely be reckoned on a level socially with the bulk of the boarders, for whom the terms, as will be seen by the returns, are rather high. There was no noticeable distinction, however, in demeanour. In learning the day boys were the best. They supplied the two highest boys in the school and the head boy in each of the five classes. Far the best scholar ($15\frac{1}{2}$ years old) was the son of the master of a small and cheap private school in the town. His father had thoughts of sending him on to Shrewsbury, with a view to his getting an exhibition there and going to Cambridge, where he might reasonably hope for a scholarship. The next boy ($12\frac{1}{2}$ years old) was the son of a local builder; he showed some promise in mathematics, and might probably, as I understood, be ultimately sent to Cambridge, if there were facilities for getting him there.

Latin is taught throughout the school; Greek in the three upper classes, but is not compulsory; 17 out of 29 in these classes were learning it, three regular lessons in it being given each week. The ordinary alternative for it was two hours of German and one of Euclid; but there were some boys who learnt neither Greek nor German. Of the 17 learning Greek eight were day boys; two of these have already been described. Of the rest, one was shortly to be transferred to Bromsgrove school, two were meant for civil engineers, one for a surgeon, one for a soldier, one for a clergyman. Of 5 day boys who had left the school during the year 1864, one (aged $14\frac{3}{4}$) had gone from the 1st (the highest) class to Rugby; one ($10\frac{3}{4}$) had left from the 4th for the Bromsgrove school; one (14) had left from the 4th for a German school; one (14) had left from the 5th for business; one ($13\frac{1}{2}$) had left from the 5th because his parents had left the town. Three boarders who left during the same period, were of the ages respectively of $17\frac{1}{4}$, $17\frac{1}{4}$, and 16.

At the end of 1863 three day boys had left for Birmingham business at the ages of 16, 15½, and 14 respectively.

On the whole I think the school suffers from not having a sufficiently definite line before it. It has to combine the education (1) of boys going on to the larger classical schools; (2) of boys meant for business, but of good social position, whose parents might be willing to leave them at school beyond the age of 14; (3) of boys for whom the most expeditious commercial education is desired. Though it has an excellent scholar for its master, it gets too many boys of the kind (2) and (3) to allow the education of those belonging to the kind (1) to be as effective as it might be; while, from the overcrowding of subjects, the education necessary for business, though not neglected, is not imparted quickly or systematically. To boys of the kind (2) this does not much matter, but it is apt to keep away those of the kind (3).

English grammar and analysis are not taught at all. The 15 lowest boys I tried in easy dictation. Of these I reckoned two good, and three more fair, but about six were extremely bad both in writing and spelling. Some of these were 12 years old. In short, I should say that the 10 lowest boys in the school ought not to be in it at all. Their presence in a school conducted on such a system could not be or become of advantage to it or to themselves. I examined in arithmetic the 35 boys above the 15 mentioned. On the whole they did well, and some six excellently. On the other hand, about eight were very backward, and though such exceptional backwardness is very difficult for the best masters to prevent in a school where arithmetic is only a secondary subject, it is quite enough to give commercial schoolmasters a handle against the school, and to bring it into some suspicion among commercial parents. It should be added that the present head master had not been two years at the school at the time of my visit, and that before his time the "English education" had been less attended to than it is now. Writing, as such, was not then taught at all, and exercises were written in pencil. Now boys below the 2nd class do writing 2¼ hours a week, but the writing seemed far from good. Arithmetic is taught solely in the afternoon, i.e., in the sleepy hours after dinner.

As to Latin, I heard the boys of the 2nd class do their lessons out of the "Palæstra Latina" and the Latin grammar, and saw their exercises. One boy, a day boy, did his exercise well, and understood his grammar. He also construed well, and two others decently. The rest were not intelligent either in construing or grammar, but could parse words very fairly.

The 1st class of three boys I heard in the fourth Georgic. They were going over it the first time. One could make it out very well, but the others were not up to the harder passages. If they had been drilled in it according to the mode of preparation in vogue for the "local examinations," they might probably have been able to rattle it off glibly. Of these three, only two learnt Greek. They were doing the Hecuba. One of them could make out the iambic parts of it very fairly, and knew Greek verbs

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

well, though not the higher syntax. For the other it was too hard. One boy could do quadratic equations, and knew four books of Euclid; no others were so advanced.

The boys on the whole seemed to behave well, and to be of a good style. They are assiduously looked after, and the general arrangements, the buildings, and playground, are everything that could be wished. The relations between the day boys and boarders were said to be harmonious, but very few of the former were in the cricket club. The only complaint I should be disposed to make as to the general conduct of the school would be that the boys were rather too "free and easy," and that the organization was scarcely exact enough.

There are two assistant masters and a French master. Of the former one has always been an Oxford or Cambridge man. The other, at the time of my visit, held a Government certificate.

The remedy for the defects of the school, such as they are, would be found, I believe, (*a*) in the establishment of an affiliated preparatory school, and (*b*) in the virtual affiliation of the grammar school itself to a high-school according to the plan suggested in my general report. (*a*) would relieve it of the ignorant boys who are a drag on the higher education, and (*b*) would enable the master to make this higher education more simple and therefore more effective. By such an arrangement it would probably lose the boys whom it now sends on to schools like Rugby, but it might compensate itself by acting as the most effective feeder in the county to a high-school, supposing the latter to be a reality, and might give a more serviceable education than it can give now to the boys who leave for business under the age of 16. Meanwhile it need not suffer at all in the number of its boarders, nor (I think,) considering the attractions of the places in the terms which it charges for them. The number of its day scholars, of whom it could accommodate 30 more, it might greatly increase.

The following extract from Mr. Green's General Report, vol. VIII. p. 224, relates to another charity at Sutton Coldfield:—

"At Sutton Coldfield exists a "Warden and Society," holding property of which the gross income in 1864 was 2,628*l.** This has been spent partly on purposes met elsewhere by rates (such as the supply of water), partly on almshouses and 'poor maidens' portions,' partly on schools for the poor in Sutton and neighbouring villages. To the latter about 1,000*l.* a year is applied, but of this 375*l.* goes in clothing. The payments to the masters and mistresses of the schools are not large. The masters at the three, where there are masters, received for salary and fuel in 1864 respectively 76*l.* 10*s.*, 65*l.* 10*s.*, 70*l.* 10*s.* The schools have been under no regular inspection. A clergyman of the neighbourhood,

* The result of the existence of this rich corporation is generally admitted by impartial persons to be bad. It pauperizes the people in character and ideas, and renders municipal government of the ordinary kind impossible, while it does not adequately meet the purposes of such government. The drainage of the town is bad. A case to some extent parallel is that of Melton Mowbray.

excellently qualified, examined them 12 years ago, and reported them to be below the level of good schools under the Privy Council. The clergyman of the place does not consider that there has been much improvement since. The other most considerable charges on the income of the society are for almshouses, blankets, a lying-in charity, and poor maidens' portions. These come to about 400*l.* a year. The only expenditure on "middle" education consists of 46*l.* a year, of which 40*l.* is paid to the master of the grammar schools on the understanding that he take certain boys free to be nominated by the society. Proposals have been made by members of the society to apply more money to the same purpose; in particular the income of a sum of about 2,300*l.* recently made by a sale of land to the London and North-western railway, but have not yet succeeded. It has been proposed either to establish a middle school apart from the grammar school, which I think would be a great mistake, or to provide an English department at the grammar school, or to found an exhibition at it. My experience of English departments is not favourable, as I have already explained. The ground for the establishment of such a department at Sutton Coldfield would be that hitherto this school has been used, to some extent, by a class of boys of whom many go on to the public schools, and that with these arithmetic and English writing do not require so much attention as with boys of a lower rank. The wants of the case would probably be best met by the establishment of a preparatory school, which should provide a sound English education early, and thus enable the grammar school to give as much attention as it now does to classics without unfairness to the boys going into business at 16. There were many boys in the school at the time of my visit who would have been the better for passing through such a preparatory school. If, besides, some small exhibition, were founded, tenable at the school, to be given primarily for proficiency in the subjects taught at the preparatory school, and one or two of 25*l.* a year for boys of 15, tenable at some school or schools well qualified to prepare for the universities, the grammar school would be well off, and able to supply all the 'middle' education wanted for the place. For these purposes the income of the 'Warden and Society' might, no doubt, with good management, suffice, without detriment to any good object which it at present serves. Setting aside the question of a management at once more effective and more economical of the schools which it maintains for the poor, a great part of the expenditure described as 'incidental,' which, in 1864 amounted to 430*l.*, can hardly be regarded as permanent."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xxix. 1081, A.D. 1834.)

Foundation and Endowment. — By John Harman, Bishop of Exeter, and others, who, by deed, 22nd August 1540, gave a rentcharge of 7*l.* issuing out of

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

lands in parish, as a provision for a schoolmaster. Bishop Harman by deed, 20th November 1541, augmented endowment with lands in lordship of Sutton; and by deed, 1st October 1543, with other lands and certain rents, amounting together to 11*s.* 1*d.*, and a pound of wax, issuing out of lands in Ashfurlong and elsewhere. Thomas Gybbons and others, by same deed, added certain rentcharges issuing out of last-mentioned premises, and amounting together to 3*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Under the Enclosure Act, A.D. 1824, governors commuted such of rentcharges as had up to that time continued to be paid. Deeds in chest at schoolhouse, not accessible to public.

School Property.—162a. 0r. 1p. of land, including 3a. 0r. 19p. site of school house and master's house and garden. Annual income 409*l.* gross, 275*l.* net, whole of which is applied to school. No probable increase.

Buildings and site good. Head master's house adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—For providing some learned layman to teach grammar and rhetoric in parish, who with his scholars should daily say the psalm *De profundis* for the souls of their benefactors (foundation deeds). All boys whose parents or next friends are bonâ fide inhabitants of parish to be admissible as on foundation, subject to a payment of 10*s.* a quarter. No boy admissible under eight, or until he be able to read and write, and have been instructed in first four rules of arithmetic. May not stay as a foundationer after 19 (rules A.D. 1864).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed. — Grammar and rhetoric (foundation deeds). Besides classics and religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, algebra, geography, English composition, general literature, and ancient and modern history, sacred and profane (rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules altered and confirmed by Charity Commissioners, A.D. 1864.

Governors, self-electing, 13 honest and substantial inhabitants of Sutton Coldfield, or within 20 miles thereof; three a quorum; chairman a casting vote; appoint master.

Master must be a graduate of one of universities of Great Britain and Ireland, duly qualified, and of Established Church. May not have cure of souls or ecclesiastical preferment. Under master appointed and removed by master with approval of governors. Must be of Established Church.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Master allowed to take boarders, with such limit as to numbers as governors fix. Receives whole net income of endowment (out of which he must pay under master a salary of not less than 100*l.* a year), besides fees and profits of boarders.

Day Scholars.—29 foundationers, and 3 non-foundationers. Total 32, two-thirds between 10 and 14 years old; from distances up to four miles; Pay for French, German, and Drawing, 3*l.* each. General work: foundationers, 2*l.*; non-foundationers, 10*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders. — 24, all in head master's house. Four meals a day; meat twice. Terms for board and instruction 60 guineas. Dancing and music 4*l.* 4*s.* each; latter, if taught by special teacher, six or eight guineas. Drilling 1*l.* School bills, highest 78*l.*; average 70*l.* Cubical contents of bedroom 430 feet per boy. Hours 6½ to 7½ a.m.; 9½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and be acquainted with first four rules of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. School course modified to suit particular cases. Religious instruction daily. Church Catechism not compulsory on those whose friends object. School work begins and ends with prayers.

Promotions by half-year's work, and separate for each group of subjects.

Examination once a year by examiners usually chosen by head master. Prizes given at Christmas for proficiency in each subject; at midsummer for proficiency in all subjects massed together.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and caning; the last publicly.

Playground, a small one for boarders and day boys, besides playing fields of 11 acres for boarders only. Boys, except younger ones, allowed to go ir country at discretion.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years. [None at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867].

School time about 37 weeks per annum. Study 29 hours per week, besides time for preparation of two thirds of lessons. Play time 20 to 24 hours per week.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for year ending 31 Dec. 1866.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Case in hand	21	14	7½
Rents	405	1	0
Dividends on sinking fund	4	12	2
	£431	7	9½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Treasurer's salary	20	0	0
Interest on debt (less income tax)	61	19	0
Sinking fund	46	13	4
Insurance	4	19	6
Rates	0	6	0
Estate repairs	2	12	10
Cash in Treasurer's hands	18	15	9½
Property tax	8	8	7
Under Master	100	0	0
Balance paid H. M	167	12	9
	£431	7	9½

LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. (1865.)

Trustees:

Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, M.P., Hams Hall, near Coleshill.
Rev. George William Bowyer Adderley, Fillongley, near Coventry.
Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Rectory, Sutton Coldfield.
The Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.
John Mavesyn de Heeley Chadwick, Esq., New Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
Thomas Colmore, Esq., Ashfurlong Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
Robert Garnett, Esq., Moor Hall, Sutton Coldfield.
The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.
Augustus East Manley, Esq., Manley Hall, near Lichfield.
Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart., County Court, Marylebone Road, London.
William Inge, Esq., Thorpe Hall, Tamworth.
T. C. S. Kynnersley, Esq., the Leveretts, Handsworth, near Birmingham.
John Peel, Esq., M.P., Middleton Hall, near Tamworth.
J. N. Bagnall, Shenstone Moss, Lichfield.

Treasurer:

Thos. S. Eddowes, Sutton Coldfield.

Head Master:

Rev. A. C. Smith, M.A.

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Schoolmaster -	Sutton Coldfield -	200 yards.
" " - 2	Builder - -	Do. -	¼ mile.
" " - 3	Retired tradesmen	Erdington -	4 miles.
" " - 4	Solicitor - -	Sutton Coldfield -	¼ mile.
" " - 5	Gentleman -	Do. -	1 "
" " - 6	Agent - -	Do. -	3 miles.
" " - 7	Builder - -	Do. -	2½ "
" " - 8	Clergyman - -	Do. -	1½ mile.
" " - 9	Solicitor - -	Do. -	2 miles.
" " - 10	Glass manufacturer	Erdington - -	4 "
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Farmer - -	Sutton Coldfield -	1½ mile.
" " - 2	Painter - -	Do. -	300 yards.
" " - 3	Innkeeper - -	Do. -	200 "
" " - 4	Farmer - -	Do. -	200 "
" " - 5	Do. - -	Do. -	3 miles.
" " - 6	Commercial traveller.	Erdington - -	Do.
" " - 7	Manufacturing jeweller.	Sutton Coldfield -	1½ mile.
" " - 8	Surgeon - -	Do. -	½ mile.
" " - 9	Japanner - -	Do. -	½ "
" " - 10	Clergyman - -	Do. -	100 yards.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1*	Agricultural chemist.	Erdington - -	Head master.
" " - 2	Merchant - -	Wolverhampton -	
" " - 3	Government appointment in Canada (not living).	No fixed abode -	
" " - 4	Clergyman -	Leamington -	
" " - 5	Gentleman -	Near Crickhowell	
" " - 6†	Do. - -	Coleshill - -	
" " - 7	Head master of Grammar School.	Birmingham -	
" " - 8	Paper manufacturer	Do. - -	
" " - 9*	Agricultural chemist.	Erdington - -	
" " - 10†	Gentleman -	Coleshill -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Retired manufacturer.	Leamington -	
" " - 2	Maltster - -	Birmingham -	
" " - 3	Farmer (not living)	Sutton Coldfield -	
" " - 4	Glass manufacturer	Stourbridge -	
" " - 5	Gentleman -	Near Atherstone -	
" " - 6	Farmer - -	Near Lichfield -	
" " - 7	Agricultural chemist (not living).	Clifton - -	
" " - 8‡	Solicitor - -	Birmingham -	
" " - 9‡	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Accountant -	Do. - -	

* Brothers. † Brothers ‡ Not brothers.

Table B.—School Instruction.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of First (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Second Class in each Subject.							Statistics of Lowest Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	63 (all)	5	For day boys only.	3	Y. 15 1/12	3	H. ⅘	—	H. 2½	Genesis; St. Matthew; 5 chaps. of St. Mark in Greek.	12	Y. 14½	3	H. ovr. ⅘	—	H. 2⅘	Genesis; St. Matthew -	18	Y. 12	4	H. ⅘	—	H. 3	Genesis, I.–XXXV.; Matthew, I.–XIII.
Greek - -	18	3		2	14½	3	⅘	2†	2¼	Half of Book I. of Anab.	7	13⅗	6	⅘	—	2¼	10 or 12 pages of Valpy's Greek Delectus.	8	13½	3	⅘	—	2¼	Gk. Gram., Wordsworth's, to end of τυπτω.
Latin - -	60	5		3	15 1/12	4	⅘	5	3	Virgil, Æneid, Bk. VIII.; Cicero, Catiline, I. II.	12	14½	4	⅘	5	3	250 lines of Ovid; 30 pages of Kennedy's Palæstra.	15	11⅔	5	⅘	—	3⅔	Kennedy's Latin Grammar.
French - -	39	4	&c.	3	15 1/12	3	1	3	3	Half of Louis XIV.	12	14½	3	1	3	3	One-third of Chas. XII.	12	12¼	3	1	3	3	Havet's Fr. Exer.
German -	4	1	3	4	15½	2	1½	2	3	Ahn's German Exercises, 1st and 2nd parts.														
Other Foreign Languages.	—	—	3																					
Arithmetic -	63	4	—	11	15	2	2	1	4	Arithmetic generally -	11	14½	2	2	1	4	Fractions; Practice -	22	12	2	2	1	4	4 compound rules; Reduction.
Book-keeping	7	1	—	7	15½	1	1	—	1	None last half.														
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	2	—	3	15 1/12	2	1½	—	3	Euclid, to end of Bk. III.; Algebra to Simple Equations.	9	14	2	1	—	2	None last half.							
History -	63	5	—	3	15½	2	⅘	—	1⅗	English, James I to Geo. II. (in Markham); Gk., commencement to 404 B.C. (Smith's Gk. Hist.)	12	14⅘	2	⅘	—	1⅗	James I. to George II. (Markham); Greek, commencement to 404 B.C.	18	12	2	⅘	—	1⅗	James I. to Anne; Christian Knowledge Society's Book.
Geography -	60	4	—	12	14 7/12	1	⅘	—	⅘	Asia, Africa, America, in John's Geography.	16	13⅕	1	⅘	—	⅘‡	Europe (John's) -	18	12	2	⅘	1	1⅕‡	British Isles (John's).
English Grammar.	Not taught systematically this half-year.																							
English Composition.	Not taught systematically.																							
Reading -																								
Writing - -	60	4	—	12	14½	1	⅘	—	⅘	- - -	16	13⅕	3	⅘	—	2¼	- - -	18	12	4	⅘	—	3	
Music - -	8	—	—	—	—	1																		
Drawing -	36	Not clsd.	3	—	—	2	2	—	⅘															

* Exclusive of preparation, or time spent in correcting exercises, &c. † Only for one boy. ‡ And 1½ hr. for mapping.

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WARWICK.—KING'S NEW SCHOOL.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

(See General Report, vol. VIII. pp. 147 and 148, 160, 181, 183, 187, 203, 205, 223, and 227.)

IN my general report I have dwelt on the faults of system—faults which the masters of the school by themselves have little power to remedy—which prevent this school from flourishing. Its basis of classification is proficiency in Latin and Greek. It is divided into three groups. The first, consisting of 12 boys, subdivided into five classes, learns both Latin and Greek; the next, consisting of 12 boys, divided into two classes, learns Latin only; the third consists of 20 boys, divided into two classes, whose education is chiefly in English. Mathematics are not taught at all below the first group. The second master, on alternate mornings and afternoons, takes the second group in arithmetic, while the head master takes the first in classics and the first group in arithmetic and mathematics, while the head master takes the second in classics.

In regard to the first group, the main fault to be found is that it is not larger. The school possesses three exhibitions to the universities, and it is mainly with a view to the universities that its course is laid out. The exhibitions have, of late years, certainly been creditably filled, but no one goes from the school to the university except the exhibitioners. The smallness of the upper group of the school and its minute subdivisions show that the number of possible exhibitioners, together with those who are fit to be taught with them, is not large enough to form effective classes. This group consists chiefly of sons of the professional men of the town, of ages varying from 18 to 12. The oldest, who was waiting for the exhibition to be next vacant, and intending to go to Brasenose College, Oxford, was taught by himself. He did the Agamemnon and Lucretius, and had entered upon trigonometry. The master did not reckon him equal to the exhibitioners whom he had sent up before, and did not expect him to do much in the way of "honours" at Oxford. The next three boys I heard construe Xenophon's Anabasis and Cicero pro Archiâ, which they had been reading. One of them, aged 17½, who was going to be a civil engineer, was said to have a considerable gift for mechanics and mechanical drawing, but had clearly no turn for Latin and Greek, and might, I should think, with advantage, be exempted from the learning of Greek. The other boys were only 15. They did not construe well in what they had done earlier in the half-year, but they had more elements of scholarship in them than most boys that I found in grammar schools preparing for the "local examinations," who could construe the set work much more glibly. The same might be said of the four boys of the next class, whom I heard construe Cæsar.

One of these, aged 15, seemed very promising, as was another of 13 considering his age. All the boys in the upper group did sums for me in the highest rules of arithmetic very fairly. Their Euclid also was good.

On the whole, the boys in this upper group clearly get a good education. If it is asked why there are not more of them, the answer must be— (1), that perhaps a few boys of the sort who might stay till 17 or 18, are kept away because classics are so dominant; (2), that the head master does not take boarders at all —the second master has only four, and there are no day boarders. Without improved premises it would probably be difficult to get many boarders. The situation of the school is in some respects good, but it is, unfortunately, on a slope just under the churchyard. The only playground is a gravelled yard. The drainage is said to be very bad; the necessary offices are improperly placed and generally inadequate. A few years ago this condition was much complained of, but there has been some improvement since. This state of things, and the absence of provision for day boarders, explain why the middle population of Leamington (2 miles distant) does not care to pay the 10*l.* 10*s.* a year for each boy, which it would have to pay in order to use the Warwick school. (3), that the objection on the part of professional men to the mixture of their sons with those of tradesmen acts here as elsewhere; while there is nothing in the way of a preparatory school to sift the latter or to qualify them intellectually for worthy participation in a training directed to the universities. (4), that nothing is done to puff or push the school.

While there are these drawbacks to the success of the school as a place of education for boys who will stay till 18, it does not do so much as it might for those who leave under 16. It is not the case that these are neglected, but the system of the school is not adapted to make the most of them. As has been said, there is no separate classification for arithmetic or mathematics. A boy does not begin Euclid or Algebra till he reaches the upper group of 12, and in the middle group his learning of arithmetic may be hampered by association with others who are there in virtue of their knowledge of Latin, but may be nearly ignorant of arithmetic. A large proportion of the boys come to the school already turned 11, knowing no Latin, and destined to leave school at 15. The best chance for these boys, while they regularly learn Latin, is to perfect themselves in arithmetic and necessary English as quickly as possible, and to have leisure during their last two years for French and the elements of mathematics. As it is, they learn arithmetic less quickly than they might for the reasons given, and in three cases out of four never learn any mathematics at all, because their backwardness in Latin prevents them from reaching the classes where mathematics are taught. If they do reach these, they are too much burdened with Greek to make much in a year or so of mathematics, or of such practical science as they may learn incidentally from the second master. Secondary drawbacks are

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the entire absence of edueational appliances, such as globes, models, and maps (one map has lately been introduced), the bad arrangement of the desks, which are fixed along the wall, and the want of a classroom. This latter want specially interferes with the progress of French. There being only two rooms (neither large), the French master has to teach it in one of these during the afternoon, while the second master is teaching other things. The result is said to be a great general clatter, very annoying to both masters, so that, especially on winter afternoons, the French lesson is very much thrown away. Another evil, considering the class of boys in the school, is that more elaborate attention is not paid to hand-writing. The boys, as I was told, are not overlooked while writing, but only have their books inspected when they have finished. Some were said to go to a cheap private day school in the town for the sake of improving their writing, after having been in the grammar school. The smaller tradesmen, I understood, seldom used the grammar school, but sent their sons as private pupils to the master of one of the charity schools in the town (as at Coventry they send them in the same way to the Bablake school).

Notwithstanding the drawbacks mentioned, I found that the boys below the first group whom I examined in arithmetic (seven or eight in number) did very fairly, though they were not far advanced, and that another set of about the same number did satisfactorily in dictation and English "Grammar and Analysis." They showed some want of readiness in the latter subject, due probably to the fact that it is not regularly taught, which seems a pity.

The definite and immediate improvements to be suggested for the grammar school are a better classification, and the enlargement and remodelling of the building and premises. For the latter purpose, some ground opposite the present site of the school, and belonging to Johnson's charity, might be available. It is to be hoped that money might be forthcoming from Henry the 8th's charity, which at present pays nothing to the school but the salaries of the masters, and spends nearly another 3,000*l.* a year on town purposes in lieu of rates. As I have explained, however, elsewhere, I do not think the educational wants of the different classes of boys in the school can be fully met without the establishment of a high school. (General Report, pp. 226, &c.) With this above the grammar school, there should be added a preparatory school below it, in which the sons of tradesmen might be combined with picked boys from the schools for the poor. This might easily be provided from superfluous charity money, and would enable the grammar school (then converted into a middle or Latin school) to act as an excellent nursery for the high school. Of the boys now in the school (1865), the upper eight would naturally be in the high school. Their number might be multiplied three or four fold by other such boys from the immediate neighbourhood, plus the select boys from other schools in the county. The next 16, also largely multiplied,

should be in the Latin school, the lowest 20 in the preparatory school.

The following Extract from Mr. Green's General Report, p. 223–4, relates to some other charities at Warwick.

"In Warwick, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, without trade or manufacture, more than 1,000*l.* a year is spent in doles and gratuities to the poor. This is exclusive of hospitals, and further —(1) of a charity for schooling poor children, producing 225*l.* a year net; (2) of Henry VIII's charity, producing about 3,000*l.* a year, which, after deduction of 400*l.* a year for the grammar school, is spent for purposes elsewhere met by rates; (3) of White's charity. The object of White's charity, which is shared by Coventry, Leicester, Northampton, and Nottingham, is to advance money without interest for a term of years, on security being given for its repayment, to young men who are setting up in business. At Warwick, owing to want of trade and to the requirement of security for repayment, the money is not applied for to the full amount. Thus while 8,000*l.* is out on loan, more than 18,000*l.* is accumulated. It is a general opinion in the place, I think, that this money should be applied to education; and it is also generally admitted that the money spent on doles and gratuities is at present simply mischievous. The town is burdened with poor for whom there is no regular employment, and some of whom are said to boast that what, with charities, elections, and assizes (where they act as javelin-men), they have got along without doing a stroke of work for many years. In the year 1854 a movement was started for a better application of the charity money, and a scheme proposed for a rehabilitation of the grammar school. An inquiry was held in the place by a representative of the Charity Commission, but nothing has been done since. Everyone seems to have been waiting for everyone else. What is wanted here, as in similar circumstances elsewhere, is an initiative from without."

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

(Ch. Com. Rep. xvii. 473, A.D. 1827.)

Foundation and Endowment.—By letters patent of King Henry VIII., 15 May 1545, incorporating borough, whereby he granted to corporation, subject to payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually, rectories and advowsons of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, Chaddesley, and Budebroke and all other premises in the same parishes theretofore belonging to the college of St. Mary, in consideration of which corporation agreed to pay annual stipends of 20*l.* to vicar of St. Mary's and 10*l.* to schoolmaster, besides providing them with houses of residence and paying two chaplains and other inferior officers.

Thomas Oken, by deed, 20 Jan. 1571, directed 40*s.* per annum to be paid to master out of profits of lands previously conveyed by him in Warwick, Badsley, Bewsaule, and Harbury.

William Vyner, by deed, 6 Nov. 1636, gave a rentcharge of 6*l.* issuing out of premises at Eathorpe as to 4*l.* thereof for master and the residue for the usher.

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Fulk Weale, by will, 1 Feb. 1729, gave his residuary personal estate to be laid out in land, and directed the rents to be employed in maintaining at Oxford two exhibitioners natives of Warwick; candidates to be bred at school until 17 years of age. Letters patent in custody of town clerk; other documents in that of trustees.

School Property.—King Henry VIII.'s charity, which has an annual gross income of above 3,000*l.* a year, is subject by scheme of 1845 to charges in favour of the grammar school of 410*l.* 10*s.* a year. Master also receives rent charges of 2*l.* and 4*l.*, and usher 2*l.*

By order of Master of the Rolls, 28 March 1860, number of Fulk Weale's exhibitions was fixed at three, each of annual value of 65*l.*, for five years. Natives of county preferred. Exhibitioners are nominated by head master, subject to recommendation from the examiner.

Buildings and site ill-adapted to their purpose; successive examiners having reported unfavourably upon them. Head master's house not well adapted for the reception of boarders.

Objects of Trust.—"For the great love which the king bore to the youthful subjects of his realm in the county of Warwick he created a free school in the said town of Warwick" (letters patent). For teaching petties and poor men's children in the county of Warwick (Oken's gift). Master to teach all children born and brought up in Warwick, without taking anything for the same, after they are fit to be taught the accidence (decree of Court of Chancery, 17 July 1637). All boys whose parents, or persons standing to them *in loco parentis*, are *bonâ fide* inhabitant householders, admissible on attaining the age of eight years if they can read and write; such boys to pay 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum. Boys themselves resident, whose parents, &c. do not reside, to pay 7*l.* 7*s.* per annum. Other boys to pay 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The capitation fees, after payment thereout of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum for prizes, to be divided between the under, writing, and head master; first receiving fifth, the second a tenth, and the head master the balance. (Scheme, A.D. 1845.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—From the accidence to the grammar and so forwards (decree of Court of Chancery, A.D. 1638). Besides the classical languages, mathematics, the higher branches of arithmetic, French, general English literature, geography, English composition, sacred and profane history, lower branches of arithmetic, reading, and writing (scheme, A.D. 1845).

Government and Masters.—Scheme confirmed by Court of Chancery 14 January 1845.

Governors: the Earl of Warwick, Recorder, and Mayor for the time being, two persons annually chosen by town council and two by trustees of charity estates. (King Henry VIII.'s charity is managed by municipal charity trustees.)

Head master appointed by Lord Chancellor. Must be a graduate of an English university in Holy Orders. May take 30 boarders, sons of parents resident in county being preferred. Under master, appointed by head master, must be competent to teach classics, mathematics, and higher branches of arithmetic, be well versed in modern literature, geography, and science, and be a fit person in habits and temper. Head and under master may hold any lectureship or chaplaincy in town which has no weekly duties attached or does not prevent their or one of their attending divine service on Sunday with such of the boys as may attend.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Classical. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Head master M.A. Total income from endowment 200*l.*, from fees 148*l.*, from other sources 6*l.*, besides house. Under master's salary 100*l.* from endowment, 42*l.* from fees, 2*l.* from other sources. Writing master's salary 50*l.* from endowment, 21*l.* from fees. French master's salary 50*l.*

Day Scholars.—39, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of persons of the middle class, professional men, or tradesmen, from distances up to three miles, pay for general work fees prescribed by scheme. Drawing 1*l.* Do not attend on Sunday.

Boarders.—Four, in second master's house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read English and have some little knowledge of arithmetic.

School classified separately for classics and English subjects and mathematics. Boys prepared specially for middle class examinations; Greek discontinued when evidently of no use. Lessons in Scripture on several mornings in the week. School work begins with prayers taken from the Prayer Book.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination combined; separate for each group of subjects.

Examination half-yearly by masters, and at midsummer by a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by governors. Prizes given.

Punishments: caning, impositions, and occasionally locking up; the first publicly and by head master only.

Playground 48 yards long and 25 wide. A master always present at boating.

Less than three boys gone to any university within the last five years. [Two at Oxford or Cambridge in 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours in the week. Playtime 18 hours per week.

KING HENRY VIII.'s CHARITY, WARWICK.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for year ending 31 Dec. 1865.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Rental lands and houses:—			
St. Mary's, Warwick	295	2	8
St. Nicholas, Warwick	774	2	6
Budbrooke	156	6	0
Chaddesley Corbett	150	0	0
Other parishes	117	15	0
Free-farm rents	7	5	6
	1,500	11	8
Received (1867) from above properties	1,417	11	8
Tithe Commutation:—			
St. Mary's, Warwick	291	9	0
St. Nicholas, Warwick	82	19	6
Budbrooke	396	13	2
Chaddesley Corbett	750	11	2
	1,521	12	10
Received (1867) from tithe	1,487	10	9
Received from dividends 2,907*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* consols	85	8	1
	2,990	10	6
Balance 31 Dec. 1864	1,483	16	9
	£ 4,474	7	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Land tax, tithe and fee-farm rents	83	19	7
Insurance	13	12	9
Rates	150	9	5
Repairs	671	7	9
Architect	21	0	0
Receiver's commission	149	10	6
Property tax	46	9	9
Dole of bread	0	8	6
Vicar, assistant minister, and clerk &c. St. Mary's	430	0	0
Vicar of St. Nicholas	220	0	0
Vicar of Budbrooke	100	0	0
Mayor of Warwick	150	0	0
Town clerk of Warwick	25	0	0
Sergeant, yeoman sergeant, beadle	45	0	0
Grammar school	410	10	0
Town Council of Warwick	500	0	0
	3,017	8	3
Balance 31 Dec. 1865	1,456	19	0
£	4,474	7	3

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LIST OF TRUSTEES, &c. OF KING HENRY VIII.'s CHARITY (1865).

William Walker, Esq.	All of Warwick.
Henry Baly, Druggist.	
Thomas Pratt, Maltster.	
Richard Grant Reading, Druggist.	
Charles Redfern, Esq.	
Richard Greaves, Esq.	
Henry Summerfield, Banker.	
Henry Elvins, Auctioneer.	
Wm. Bannister Shaw, Esq.	
Walker Cookes, Upholsterer.	
Josiah Yeomans Robins, Esq.	
John Wm. Kirshaw, Cement Merchant.	
Robert Dymock Vaughton, Esq.	
Alfred Field, Merchant.	
Wm. Hughes Payton, Esq.	
Philip Kench, Miller.	
Thomas Brown, Grocer.	
Thomas Johnson, Draper.	

Receivers and Treasurers:
T. and R. C. Heath, Solicitors, Warwick.

Head Master:
Rev. Herbert Hill, M.A.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - 1	Estate Agent and Magistrate of the Borough.	Within the Borough.	Within ¼ mile.
" " - 2	Farmer - -	The Asps -	do. 2 miles.
" " - 3	Solicitor - -	In the Borough -	do. ¼ mile.
" " - 4	Do., as No. 3. -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 5	Estate Agent, as No. 1.	Do. -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 6	Draper - -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 7	Solicitor - -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 8	- - -	Do. - -	do. 1 do.
" " - 9	M.D. - -	Leamington -	do. 2 miles.
" " - 10	Builder - -	In the Borough -	do. ¼ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Artist - -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 2	Wine Merchant -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 3	Widow - -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 4	Fishmonger -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 5	Coachmaker -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 6	Innkeeper -	Do. -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 7	Grocer - -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 8	Coachmaker, as No. 5.	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 9	Schoolmaster -	Do. - -	do. ¼ do.
" " - 10	Farmer - -	The Woodloes -	do. 2 miles.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

S. J. B. Bloxsidge, Scholarship at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1st Class in Moderations Classics, 1st Class Final Examination Classics.

*G. Moore, Exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford, 3rd Class in Moderations Classics.

C. H. Jeaffreson, Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford, 1st Class in Moderations Classics.

*G. Moore, 3rd Class Mid. Class Examinations.

C. E. Leeds, 2nd do. do.

T. Moore, 2nd do. do.

T. Kemp, 3rd do. do.

* Same.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which the Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	48	6	—	1	17	3	¼	Time not counted in next col.	about ¼	Acts of Apostles in Greek. Sophocles, Œdipus Coloneus.	6	16				—	The Second Class is subdivided, and was so before Christmas 1864. There were then, as stated, 6 boys. The two senior Boys read in Greek, — Homer Il., III., IV.; Xephon, Anabasis from Bk. I. c. 7. to end of Bk. II.; Euripides, Hecuba; Gr. Test.; Acts of Apostles. In Latin Horace,— Satires, Bk. II.; Epistles, Bk. I.; Horace, Odes a little by heart; Cicero in Catilinam, Or. I., a short portion of this also by heart.	19	11	2	½	—	1	Books in use: Eton Latin Gram.; Valpy's Latin Delectus; Howard's Lat. Ex.; Cornwell's Geography; Ince's English History; Student's Hume; Lennie's English Grammar; the Bk. of Poetry; Pinnock's Analysis of Test.; Watts' Script. Hist.; Colenso's Arithmetic; White's Table Bk. The 1st Class has 3 divis. 1st divis. did Latin Gram., all Accidence, a few Rules of Syntax; Latin Delectus to beginning of 2nd concord; Geography, England, Scot-
Greek - -	9	3	—	—	—	6	½	2	about ¼	Theocritus in Valpy's Anal., 31 pp.	—	—	{4 2	~	—	{2 1							
	subdivided									Thucydides in do. 39 pp. Juvenal, exceptis excipiendis.													
Latin - -	48	6	—	—	—	6	½	4	6		—	1	6	½	4	4		—	—	6	20m	—	2	
	subdivided									Cicero's Orations, pro Marcello; pro Ligario; pro Deiotaro. A little Cicero, Horace's Odes, and Sophocles learnt by heart. Mathematics :— Euclid Bks. I., II., III., IV., VI., XI., and XII.; Algebra and Trigonometry, a small portion.													
French - -	40	5	—	—	—	2	½	2	—		—	—	2	⅓	2	—		Some learn French		2	½ h	—	1	
Arithmetic -	48	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	4		—	—	2	2	—	4		—	—	4	1 h	—	4	
Book-keeping	6	1																						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	11	3	—	—	—	2	2½	—	5		—	—	2	2½	—	5								
History - -	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	1		—	—	2	½ h	—	1	

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.										Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.										Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.									
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			Y.		II.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Geography	39	3	—	—	—	—	—	Pott's and Todhunter's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra, Trigonometry, and Arith.; Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	The two next did Scripture,—two Bks. Samuel, and one Gospel in English; Horace, I. and II. Bks.; Odes; Cæsar, the last book twice over; Homer, Iliad, I. 400 to II. 460.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	½	1	Iland, Europe; English Grammar to Syntax; Scripture History, Life of Christ; English Hist., Anglo-Saxon Period.
English Grammar.	39	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	2	½	—	—	1	2nd. Division, Latin Gram. to end of Passive Verbs; History, Anglo-Saxon Period; Geography, England, Scotland, Europe; English Gram. to Syntax; Script. Hist., Life of Christ.
English Composition.	16	2																6	¾	—	1¾		
Reading	39	1 or 2	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	The two last did Scripture, Horace, Cæsar, as above; Wright's Hellenica, from ch. XIII. to XXX.	—	—	4	½	—	2		
Writing	39	2	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	Mathematics:—Euclid, Bks. I., II., III., IV., and VI.; Arithmetic, and Algebra to Simple Equations.	—	—					3rd Division, Latin Gram. to end of Verb sum; Hist., Q. Anne to Q. Vict.; Geog., England; English Grammar, Syntax; Scripture History, Life of Christ.				
Drawing, optional.	19	—	5s. per qr.																				

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

2. TABULAR DIGEST

OF

RETURNS furnished by the TRUSTEES and HEAD MASTERS of ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS in reply to the printed Inquiries of the Commissioners.

[See Explanatory Note on page 133.]

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Building.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Classical Schools—								£	£	£	
Atherstone	3,857	Farming and mining.	School chest	—	Scheme 1862	Good	Bailiff	—	—	—	Inc.
Birmingham (Classical School). (1867.)	296,076	Manufacturing and mining.	Record room at school.	No	By Parliament, Court of Chancery, and auth.	Good	Governors.	12,218	9,506	*See Digest*	Inc.
Coleshill	2,053	Chiefly agricultural.	Iron chest at school.	No	Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, A.D. 1613.	Good	Trustees	290	220	216	Stat.
Coventry	41,647	Chiefly manufacturing.	With clerk to trustees.	—	By authority	Inconvenient.	Trustees	†	†	†	Inc.
Solihull	3,329	Farming	Parish chest	No	Scheme, A.D. 1842.	Fair	Feoffees of Solihull charity estate.	900	—	100	Stat.
Stratford-on-Avon. (1867.)	6,823	Agricultural.	- - -	—	Scheme, A.D. 1843.	Good	Trustees	†	†	†	—
Sutton Coldfield.	4,662	Farming and manufacturing.	Chest at school house.	No	Scheme, A.D.	Good	Governors.	405	270	270	Stat.
Warwick	10,570	Principally farming.	Town clerk and trustees.	No	Scheme, A.D. 1845.	Bad	Trustees	—	—	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Birmingham (English School).	296,076	Manufacturing and farming.	Record room at school.	Yes	Act of Parliament and authority.	Good	Governors.	Vide return for Classical			

(*Continued on page* 768.)

† *See Digest.*

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, County, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only, or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual value.	Number.	Total annual value.											
None	£ —	None	£ —	Local	Residence.	Governors.	No	Town of Atherstone,	Boys	Residence in town abs.	Claim -	Dim.	Grammar	None
14	665	None	—	Local	Residence., &c.	Master	No	Unrestricted	Boys	Residence in neighbourhood abs.	Nomination or competition.*	Inc.	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	Local	Residence.	Trstees.	Yes	Sons of parishioners.	Boys	Reading -	By trustees.	Stat.	Semi-class.	None
†	†	†	†	Local	—	Master	Yes	Unrestricted	Boys	Sons of freemen pref.	Claim -	Dim.	Grammar	None
None	—	None	—	Local	—	Feoffees	—	?	—	- - -	- -	—	- - -	Repairs of ch. &c.
1	30	—	—	Fifteen, local.	Municipal char. trustees.	Master	No	Unrestricted	—	Residence in borough pref.	- -	—	Semi-class.	Alms, &c.
None	—	None	—	Thirtn.; local.	Residence.	Governors.	No	Unrestricted	—	Residence pref.	- -	Inc.	Grammar and rhetoric.	None
3	195	None	—	Municipal charity trstees.	—	Master	No	County? -	—	Residence pref.	- -	Stat.	- - -	Vicar, &c.
School		—	20	Local	Residence., &c.	Master	No	- - -	Boys	See Class. School			Modern languages, &c.	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

* Now (1869) wholly by competition.

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters.							Character		
	Number.	Head Master.		Assistants.		Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	School changed in Usefulness or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Radius of School Area in Miles.
		By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.	By whom Appointed.	By whom Dismissible.					
Classical Schools—										
Atherstone	H.M., under M.	Governors.	Governors, with consent of Bishop.	H.M., with governors' approval.	H.M.	None	H.M.	B. D.	—	4
Birmingham (Classical School). (1867.)	H.M. and several assistants.	Governors.	Governors, with consent of Bishop.	H.M. and governors.	Governors, with 6 months' notice.	M.A. Oxford or Cambridge in holy orders.	H.M.	8 B. 292 D.	Increase of population.	4, over.
Coleshill	H.M., second M., French M.	Trsts., with cons. of G. W. Digby, Esq.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	—	H.M.	8 B. 28 D.	No change.	1½
Coventry	H.M., Fr., drawing, and two assistant M.	Trstees.	Trustees	Trstees.	Trstees.	M.A. of Oxford or Cambridge in holy orders.	Let	4 B. 58 D.	Usefulness.	6
Solihull	H.M. and assistant.	Feoffees	—	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate, member of Church of England.	H.M.	3 B. 28 D.	Class of scholars.	3 or 4
Stratford-on-Avon. (1867.)	H.M. and second M.	Lord of borough.	—	Lord of boro'.	?	Clergyman, graduate of English university.	—	34 D.	Neither	1
Sutton Coldfield.	H.M., under M., assistant, & French (4 in all).	Governors.	Governors	H.M.	H.M.	Graduate of Established Church.	H.M.	24 B. 31 D.	—	4
Warwick	H.M., under M., writing M., Fr. M.	Lord Chancellor.	—	H.M.	H.M.	Clergyman, graduate of English university.	H.M.	4 B. 39 D.	No change.	3
Semi-classical Schools—										
Birmingham (English School).	Second M. and several assistants.	Governors.	Governors, with consent of Bishop.	Second M. and governors.	Governors, with 6 months' notice.	Clergyman, M.A. Oxford or Cambridge.	None	4 B. 215 D.	Increase of population.	—

(*Continued on p.* 770.)

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.										
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A; Farmers, Shopkeepers, B; Artizens, Labourers, C		Average No. of Scholars, per Year, who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent. 89 A. 11 B.	per cent. 25 A. 55 B. 20 C.	?	?	- -	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	£ 75	£ 60	£ 48	(*a*) 7¼ (*b*) 9	Masters	2,000 roughly	None
100 A.	35 A. 65 B.	4	—	Court of Chancery.	H.M.; second M.	H.M. 2d M.	Yes	85	74	52	(*a*) 7½ (*b*) 10¼	Monitors	1,540	3
100 A.	20 A. 65 B. 15 C.	—	—	By trustees.	H.M. alone -	—	—	—	—	—	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 8	Master	- -	None
100 B.	10 A. 90 B.	·8	A few	- -	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	—	—	—	(*a*) 6-6½ (*b*) 9	As in a private family.	1,900	—
100 A.	25 A. 75 B.	—	4	Feoffees	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	64	59	35	(*a*) 6½-7 (*b*) 9	- -	900	None
- -	25 A. 75 B.	·2	·4	No boarding houses at present.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	- -	—
80 A. 20 B.	35 A. 65 B.	—	—	H.M. -	H.M. alone -	—	Yes	78	70	—	(*a*) 6½-7½ (*b*) 9½-9	Masters	430	None
- -	45 A. 55 B.	·5	?	None necessary.	Second M. -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- -	- -	—
100 A.	15 A. 85 B.	—	—	Court of Chancery.	H.M.; S.M.	H.M. S.M.	Yes	Vide Class School -				- -	- -	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction						Number of Scholars who learn				
	Number of School Weeks in the year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on Admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons, Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School without Supervision.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.
Classical Schools—											
Atherstone	About 40	28	Reading English fluently.	By classics chiefly.	Marks and examination.	Two thirds in school rest out; boarders sup.	55	26	56	—	—
Birmingham (Classical School). (1867.)	38	28½	English reading and writing.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Higher forms one half in school.	300	200	200	10	—
Coleshill	40	30 to 36	Reading New Testament.	Separate	Marks chiefly and examination.	Majority in school, rest out; no sup.	18	3	17	1	—
Coventry	Nearly 40	31	Fluent reading and tolerable writing.	Mixed	Marks and examination.	Part of construing in school, rest out.	54	—	34	—	—
Solihull	About 40	28½	Fair reading	Separate for Latin and math.	Marks and examination.	An hour and a half's preparation daily.	30	6	7	—	—
Stratford-on-Avon. (1867.)	41	30	Varies with age of boy.	Mixed	Examination and seniority.	Majority in school.	34	12	—	—	—
Sutton Coldfield.	About 37	29	Reading, writing, and first four rules of arithmetic.	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks	One third in school, rest out, sup.	60	18	39	4	—
Warwick	40	30	Reading	Separate for classics and mathematics.	Marks and examination.		48	9	40	—	—
Semi-classical Schools—											
Birmingham (English School).	38	28½	*Vide* Class School.	Separate for arith. and gen. work.	Marks and examination.	⅔ (*a*); ⅓ (*b*)	215	—	120	45	—

(*Continued on p.* 772.)

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises Prose and Verse.				Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn		Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn					Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.		Arithmetic.	Mathematics.		Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	73	42	Text books generally.	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	All three	300	140	All three	—	—	35	—	—	Chemistry by all methods; physics (*a*) and (*b*).
Tutor	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	P.V.	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	41	4	All three	17	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Boarders; sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Very little original except Eng. prose.	54	17	Text books chiefly.	54	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	30	13	All three	—	2	—	—	—	Sometimes by text books.
Without aid	P.V.	P.	—	—	Short sentences and continuous pieces.	34	5	Text books and orally.	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Usually without aid.	P.V.	P.V.	P.	P.	Short sentences and continuous pieces; French (*c*).	63	12	According to master's discretion.	7	—	—	—	—	Occasionally lectures.
Sometimes tutor.	P.V.	—	P.	—	Short sentences chiefly.	48	11	All	6	—	—	—	—	Not taught
Without aid	P.	—	—	—		215	50	All three	—	—	28	12	12	(*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*												
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught: Geometrical Drawing, G.D.; Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by	
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters.	Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, or others.
Classical Schools—													
Atherstone	73	66	18	—	66	31	54	—	2	Not at present	- - -	Christmas	By governors; Midsummer.
Birmingham (Classical School). (1867.)	300	300	60	—	—	40	200	50	—	D.F.; P.; D.M.; and C.	- - -	Christmas	Midsummer
Coleshill	33	41	38	—	17	41	41	—	—	Not taught	- - -	- - -	Twice a year; by H.M.
Coventry	54	54	—	4	8	—	54	54	54	Government school of art system.	- - -	Michaelm., Christmas, Easter.	Midsummer; by trustees.
Solihull	30	30	30	—	14	—	29	—	—	D.F.; D.M.; and C.	- - -	- - -	Midsummer; by feoffees.
Stratford-on-Avon. (1867.)	34	21	—	21	13	21	34	—	—	Not taught	- - -	- - -	Annually; H.M.
Sutton Coldfield.	63	60	—	—	—	—	60	36	8	G.D.; D.F.; D.M.; C.; and P.M.	- - -	At midsummer?	Once a year, H.M., at Christmas.
Warwick	45	39	39	—	16	34	39	19	—	All except P.M. and T.M. (None 1867.)	- - -	Half-yearly	Midsummer; examiner appointed by governors.
Semi-classical Schools—													
Birmingham (English School).	215	215	215	12	25	40	160	55	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.	*Vide* Class. School		- - -

(*Continued on p.* 774.)

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.								
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers, whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	Greek and Lat. not enforced in certain cases.	73	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	?	Boarders, 1.	Boarders, 2.
Yes -	Yes -	Yes - -	300	One half of boys Non-conformists.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school, and after on whole school days.	All, excpt. Jews.	H.M. -	1; attendance voluntary.	Boarders, 2.
- -	Yes -	- - -	41	Open to all.	—	Special form before school.	All	Vicar -	Boarders -	Boarders -
- -	Occasionally.	- - -	54	Open to all.	Each master.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Clergy -	Boarders -	Boarders, 2.
No -	To a certain extent.	- - -	30	Church of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Rector -	- - -	Boarders, 2.
No -	No -	Sometimes -	34	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book and elsewhere before school.	—	Clergy -	None -	- - - -
Occasionally.	Yes -	Yes - -	63	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	H.M. -	Boarders, 1.	Boarders, 2.
- -	Yes, in some few instances.	Yes - -	48	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before school.	All	Parish clergy.	None -	No regulations.
- -	- - -	- - -	215	Open to all.	H.M.	*Vide* Class. School	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Play-ground.	Distance of Play-ground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Classical Schools— Atherstone	Yes	Private	Corporal punishment.	General supervision.	Master always present at games.	About 28.	About an acre.	Close	Both
Birmingham (Classical School). (1867.)	Yes	Public	Expulsion	Can set impositions.	None	12	12 acres.	Two miles.	Both
Coleshill	—	Sometimes public; sometimes private.	No restriction	No monitors	? None	—	About an acre.	100 yards.	Both
Coventry	Except in cases of expulsion.	Generally public.	Flogging	None	—	—	—	Close	Both
Solihull	No	Public	Caning	No monitors	—	—	85 ft. × 80 ft.	Close	Both
Stratford-on-Avon. (1867.)	Yes	Public	None	General supervision.	—	—	None	—	—
Sutton Coldfield.	Governors expel.	Public	None	No monitors	? None	20 to 24	11 acres.	Close	Brdrs.
Warwick	Lord Chancellor can interfere in cases of expulsion.	Public	Caning	No monitors	—	18	48 yds. × 25 yds.	Close	Both
Semi-classical Schools— Birmingham (English School).	Yes	Public	Expulsion	*Vide* Class. School		—	—	—	—

(*Continued on p. 776.*)

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in Opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
None -	Drilling to those who pay.	Yes	Yes -	Ordinary grammar school education.	- - -	- - -	Perhaps expedient in case of boys about to leave.	—
Yes - -	Rifle corps with 80 members.	No -	All; on payment of 5*s.* per annum.	Classics, math., mod.lang., phys. sci., drawing, writing, and arithmetic.	Class., math., mod. lang., phys. science, draw., if good writing and arith. can be secured.	Public report not desirable.	Inexpedient.	—
None -	No -	—	None -	Religious, classics, math., and gen. English.	Relig., class., math., and gen. history.	- - -	Where there is a sufficient staff of masters.	—
None -	Not part of system.	Yes	None -	Classics and Euclid.	Generally classics.	Master ought to have a veto on any particular appointment.	Generally neither possible nor expedient.	Working classical and commercial schools together; school-room bad.
None -	Not as part of system.	Yes	None -	Latin, math., English.	Farmers do not care for classics as a general rule.	School is so examined.	Barely possible, and not expedient.	Insufficient accommodation; want of previous preparation in pupils.
- - -	- - -	—	None worthy of the name.	Those in use, with slight enlargement.	Those which fit boys for commercial life.	- - -	Perhaps possible.	Want of additional masters.
None -	Yes -	Yes	On payment of subscription.	Ordinary routine of pub. sch., with Fr. and arith.	Arithmetic -	Inexpedient. Perhaps by Universities.	Neither possible nor expedient.	—
None -	No -	No -	None -	Latin, French, math., English.	- - -	Perhaps expedient.	Impossible.	Want of additional masters; home influence, &c.
Vide Class. School		—	- - -	Lat., Eng., math., phys. sci., writing, arith.	- - -	*Vide* Class. School.		-

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Population of Town.	Character of neighbouring Population.	Constitution and Endowment: Deeds and Ordinances. Where deposited.	Accessible to Public.	Original Statutes observed,—varied by original Authority,—by Process of Law,—or Obsolete.	State of School Buildings.	Property managed by Trustees, or by Master, or consisting of Rent-charge, requiring no Management.	Average Income. Gross.	Net.	Actually paid to School.	Increasing, diminishing, or stationary.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.											
Birmingham (Lower School).	296,076	Manufacturing and farming.	Record room at school.	Yes	*Vide* Class. School.	Good	*Vide* Class. School			—	—
Nuneaton	7,666*	Manufacturing.	In chest at school.	No.	Scheme A.D. 1846.	Not good.	Governors.	380	250	250	Stat.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—											
Birmingham (Gem Street).†	296,076	Manufacturing and farming.	Record room at school in New Street.	Yes	- - -	—	- -	—	—	509	—
Hampton Lucy	435	Farming	Mortgagees	No	Scheme A.D. 1860.	Tolerably good.	Trustees	121	107	107	Inc. at present.
Kingsbury	1,428	Agricultural.	School house	Not	Scheme A.D. 1863.	Good	Master	—	—	—	—
Monks Kirby	1,931	Agricultural.	Prerogative Court of Abp. of Canterbury.	—	Varied from time to time by trustees.	Good	Trustees	340	231	54	—
Priors Salford	858	Agricultural.	With one of feofees.	Yes	Obsolete	Good	Feoffees	77	52	52	Stat.

* The population of the town is 4,665, of the whole parish 7,666.
† The three other boys' schools in Edward Street, Meriden Street, and Bath Row are similar.

MENT.				GOVERNORS.				OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF FOUNDATION.						
Exhibitions at Universities.		Exhibitions at School.		Majority of Trustees, Local, Country, Hereditary, Ex Officio, College at University.	Qualifications required in Trustees (by Rules now in force).	Management by Masters only or partly by Trustees.	Trustees can dismiss Master at discretion.	School by Foundation, for whose Benefit.	School by Foundation, for Boys, Girls, or both.	Qualifications required (by Rules now in force) in Foundationers absolute, or preferential.	Place on Foundation, how obtained.	Number of probable Foundationers, increasing, diminishing, or stationary.	Instruction prescribed Classical, Semi-Classical, or Non-Classical.	Other Purposes of Endowment.
Number.	Total annual Value.	Number.	Total annual Value.											
	£		£											
—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - - -	- - -	—	- - -	- - -
None	—	None	—	12 local	Residence	Governors.	No	Unrestricted.	Boys	Residence in parish abs.	- -	—	Class -	None
—	—	—	—	—	—	- -	—	Poorer inhabitants of Birmingham.	Both	- - -	Nomination.	Inc.	Non-class.	None
Two	55	None	—	5 ex off., 8 local.	Residence	Trustees.	No	Neighbourhood.	Boys	Residence preferential.	- -	Inc.	Classical -	None
—	—	—	—	Vicar ex off. rest local.	Residence	Partly by trustees.	Not	Parishes of Kingsburgh, Nether, Whitacre, and Marston.	Both	Residence absolute.	- -	—	Non-class.	Buying Bibles.
None	—	None	—	Trstees. of general charities, Coventry.	—	Master	—	Parishes of Monks Kirby, Stretton, and Brinklow.	—	Absolute -	- -	Inc.	- - -	Alms.
None	—	None	—	11 local	Residence	Master	Yes	Neighbourhood.	Both	Absolute -	Claim; parishioners.	Inc.	Classical -	None

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Masters. Number.	Head Master. By whom Appointed.	Head Master. By whom Dismissible.	Assistants. By whom Appointed.	Assistants. By whom Dismissible.	Qualifications required in H.M.	Residences of Masters.	Character. School used by Boarders (B), Day Boarders, or Day Scholars (D).	Character. School changed in Usefulness, or Class of Scholars, or neither.	Character. Radius of School Area in Miles.
Semi-classical Schools—cont. Birmingham (Lower School).	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	67 D.	-	4
Nuneaton	H.M. and Sub M.	Gvrs.	Doubtful	Gvrs.	Govrs.	Graduate of Oxford, Camb., or Durham.	H.M.	25 D.	-	About 2 miles.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools— Birmingham (Gem Street).	Two masters; two mistresses.	Gvrs.	Govrs. for just cause.	Gvrs.	Govrs. for just cause.	-	—	124 D.	-	—
Hampton Lucy	Master and Under M.	Heir of Sir Ths. Lucy, &c.	Trustees	H.M., with approval of trustees.	H.M.	Graduate of Eng. Univ. of Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	17 D.	No change.	4
Kingsbury	Master	Trstees.	Trustees	Master	-	Protestant, and if convenient a bachelor.	Mstr.	110 D.	No great change.	2½
Monks Kirby	H.M.	Trstees.	Trustees	H.M., with approval of trustees.	Trstees.	-	H.M.	79 D.	Little, if any, change.	2 or 3
Priors Salford	Master	Feoffees	Feoffees	-	-	Graduate of Camb. or Ox.	Mstr.	D.	No change.	2½

OF SCHOOL.				BOARDING HOUSES.											
Occupation of Parents. (The numbers indicate the proportion per cent. calculated on the 10 highest and 10 lowest Scholars.) Independent, Professional, Mercantile, } A. Farmers, Shopkeepers, B. Artizans, Labourers, C.		Average No. of Scholars per Year who, within one Year of leaving School, have gone to		Authority to keep a Boarding House, by whom granted.	Boarding Houses, by whom kept.	Boarding Houses, under whose Control.	Meat every Day.	Amount of Yearly Bills, (*a*) Highest, (*b*) Average, (*c*) Lowest.			Hours of (*a*) Rising (*b*) Going to Bed.	Discipline, how maintained in Bed-rooms.	Number of Cubical Feet per Boy in Bed-rooms of largest Boarding House.	Number of separate Studies.
Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Any University.	Other Places of Education.					(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)				
per cent.	per cent.													
- -	20 A. 80 B.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
None -	10 A. 90 B.	—	—	No boarding houses.	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	18 A. 57 B. 25 C.	—	?	- -	No one at present.	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	40 B. 60 C.	—	4 or 5	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	30 B. 70 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—
- -	100 C.	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—	—	—	—	- -	- - -	—	—

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction											
	Number of School Weeks in the Year.	Number of School Hours per Week.	Knowledge necessary on admission.	Classification Uniform, *i.e.*, by one Subject or Group of Subjects solely; Mixed, *i.e.*, by Subjects, &c. combined; Separate for each Subject, &c.	Promotion regulated by Marks for Lessons. Examination, or Seniority; or by these combined.	Proportion of Lessons learnt (*a*) in School; (*b*) out of School, under Supervision; (*c*) out of School, without Supervision.	Number of Scholars who learn					
							Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Other Foreign Languages.	
Semi-classical Schools—cont.												
Birmingham (Lower School).	*Vide* Class. School			Separate	Marks and examination.	(*a*) ⅔; (*b*) ⅓	40	—	—	—	—	
Nuneaton	41	26 to 30	Reading and first four rules arith.	—	Merit	One lesson daily out of school as to upper schools; three daily in lower schools.	All *	1	11	—	—	
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Birmingham (Gem Street).	44	27	Reading easy narrative and writing.	Mixed	Marks for lessons and examination.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hampton Lucy	40	24	Nothing	Separate	Marks and examination.	One sixth out of sch. No sup.	13	1	7	—	—	
Kingsbury	45	27½	No standard	By arithmetic and reading.	According to revised code.	Lessons committed to memory at home.	—	—	—	—	—	
Monks Kirby	44	25	Words of one syllable.	By one subject solely.	Examination	Nearly all in school.	—	—	—	—	—	
Priors Salford	43	25	Nothing	National school system.	Proficiency	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* The boys in lower schools learn Latin grammar only.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons prepared with aid of (*a*) Translations; (*b*) Tutor; (*c*) without aid.	Exercises in Prose and Verse: Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Exercises consist of (*a*) Short Sentences; (*b*) continuous Pieces; (*c*) original Composition.	Number of Scholars who learn: Arithmetic.	Mathematics.	Examples in Arithmetic or Mathematics (*a*) taken from Text Books; (*b*) dictated orally; (*c*) set in Writing.	Number of Scholars who learn: Book-keeping.	Mensuration, &c.	Physics.	Natural History.	Chemistry.	Instruction in Physics, Natural History, and Chemistry by (*a*) Text Books; (*b*) by Lectures; (*c*) Experiments shown by Tutor; (*d*) Experiments worked by Pupils.
Without aid	P.	—	—	—		67	—	*Vide* Class. School.	—	—	—	—	—	
Without aid	P.	P.	P.	—	Short sentences.	All	6	Text books	—	—	—	—	—	Elements of natural philosophy (*a*)
	—	—	—	—		124	—	(*a*) (*b*) (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	
Tutor	P.	—	P.	—	Short sentences.	16	3	Text books	8	—	—	—	—	(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) Physics and chemistry.
	—	—	—	—		—	—	Sometimes (*b*) sometimes (*c*).	—	—	—	—	—	Not taught
	—	—	—	—		—	—	Dictated orally generally.	—	—	—	—	—	A little by lectures.
	—	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Instruction—*cont.*											
	Number of Scholars who learn									Which of the following Subjects taught; Geometrical Drawing, G.D.: Perspective, P.; Freehand Drawing from the Flat, D.F.; Freehand Drawing from Models, D.M.; Colouring, C.; Theory of Music, T.M.; Practice of Music, P.M.	Other Subjects.	Examination conducted by
	History.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English Literature.	English Composition.	Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.	Music.			Masters. / Examiners appointed by H.M., Trustees, others.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.												
Birmingham (Lower School).	67	67	67	—	—	67	67	5	—	P.; D.F.; D.M.; C.	Dictation, 67.	*Vide* Class. / School
Nuneaton	All	All	—	—	—	All	All	All	—	Partially in drawing.	-	- / Half yearly; by Trustees.
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—												
Birmingham (Gem Street).	124	124	58	—	27	124	124	36	—	-	Dictation and spelling, 124.	H.M. / -
Hampton Lucy	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	8	—	D.F. in Upper and T.M. in Lower School.	-	- / Annually by Trustees.
Kingsbury	17	17	17	—	—	All	All	—	—	Not taught	-	- / Twice a year; by Government and trustees.
Monks Kirby	½	All	½	—	½	All	All	—	—	Not taught	-	- / Once a year; by trustees.
Priors Salford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-	-	- / Once a year.

Instruction—*cont.*			Religious Instruction.							
Course of Study modified in the Case of Scholars			Number who receive Religious Instruction.	Denomination of School.	Person responsible for Religious Instruction.	Prayers; whence taken and when used.	Whole School or Boarders only required to attend Prayers.	Person responsible for Candidates for Confirmation.	Number of Lessons on Sunday for whole School, or for Boarders only.	Attendances at Divine Service on Sundays of whole School, or Boarders only.
Who show Aptitude for certain Studies.	Who are intended for certain Lines of Life.	Who are disqualified for certain Parts of School Work.								
- -	- - -	- - -	67	*Vide* Class. Schl.	H.M.	*Vide* Class. School	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
No	No - -	No - -	All	Open to all.	M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	All	Boys not prepared at school.	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	124	56 per cent. Non-conf.	M.	Prayer Book morn. and even.	All, excpt. Jews.	- - -	- - -	- - -
So much as practicable			16	Ch. of Eng.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school, Book of Common Prayer.	—	No provision	None -	None -
No	No - -	No - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Various sources before and after school.	—	Incumbent -	None -	None -
- -	Yes - -	- - -	All	Open to all.	H.M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -
- -	- - -	- - -	—	—	M.	Prayer Book before and after school.	—	- - -	- - -	- - -

(*Continued on next page.*)

Name and Situation of Grammar School.	Discipline.					Recreation			
	H.M. supreme over Discipline.	Corporal Punishment, public, or private, or not used.	Punishments inflicted by Head Master only.	Powers of Monitors.	Control out of School.	Number of Playhours per Week.	Size of Playground.	Distance of Playground.	Open to Boarders, or Day Scholars, or both.
Semi-classical Schools—cont.									
Birmingham (Lower School).	Same as Class. Schools.					—			
Nuneaton	Governors expel.		H.M. only	No monitors	None	—		500 yds.	All
Non-classical and Elementary Schools—									
Birmingham (Gem Street).	H.M.	Public	H.M.			—			
Hampton Lucy	Yes, except in case of expulsion.	Public	None	No monitors	None	—	None; use of field allowed by rector.	Closely adjoining.	
Kingsbury	Yes	Public	Caning	Can detain		—	27 yds. × 25 yds., and 20 yds. × 16 yds.	Close	
Monks Kirby	Yes; in practice.	Public	All	General supervision.		—	About 500 sq. yds.	Close	
Priors Salford	Subject to feoffees.			General supervision.		—			

Recreation.				Opinions of Head Master.				
Gymnasium.	Drilling, or Athletic Exercises.	Bounds prescribed.	Library open to all, or Boarders only.	Best Subjects of Instruction in Opinion of		Expedient that Independent Examiners be appointed by Government, Universities, or whom.	Special Preparation whether possible, or expedient.	Difficulties felt.
				H.M.	Parents.			
- -	- - - -	—	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	—
- -	No -	—	- - - -	Commercial education.	English -	Inexpedient	Not without a large staff of masters.	Wishes of most of the parents that their sons should receive an English education only.
- -	- - - -	—	First class	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	—
No -	Not at present.	None	All; on payment of 1*s.* a quarter.	English and arititthmetic.	English and arithmetic.	By trustees, subject to approval of H.M.	Only to a very limited extent.	Indolence of boys; great diversity in their ages, &c.; ignorance of parents, &c.
- -	- - - -	—	None -	Those prescribed by scheme.	- - -	Expedient -	Both; if compatible with discipline of school.	Irregular attendance.
None	Sometimes a little drilling.	—	None -	Reading, &c., and composition.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, composition.	Inexpedient. By trustees.	Both -	No special ones felt.
- -	- - - -	—	- - - -	Relig. knowledge, rding., &c.; singing; elem. of geog.	Relig. knowledge, rding., &c.; singing; elem. of geog.	Expedient -	- - - -	Irregular attendance.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS FOR PRIMARY INSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS ("NON-CLASSICAL").

TABULAR DIGEST OF RETURNS FURNISHED BY TEACHERS OR TRUSTEES.

[See Explanatory Note on page 159.]

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
ALCESTER	2,128	Walter Newport.	1582	20	20	—	Yes	None	Small tradesmen.	6	—
ALLESLEY	974	Martha Flint	1705	52	52	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labouring class.	34	
ANSTEY	171	Rev. J. Millim	1718	(No endowment beyond residence for teacher.)							
ARLEY	230	W. Avery (will 1732).	1772	20	20	—	Yes	None	Agriculture	21	10
		— Holmes	1838	18	18						
ATHERSTONE: Free School	3,857	W. Simmonds	1685	36	36	—	Yes	2*d.* and 3*d.*	Little shopkeepers and working people.	130	—
BAGINTON	213	Lucy Price	1814	223		155	Yes	None	Agricultural labourers.	14	17
BARFORD	754	T. Dugard and others.	1677	45	45	—	Yes	Parish. free. 1*d.* and 2*d.*	Labourers	44	56
BEDWORTH	3,963	Nicholas Chamberlain.	1715	1,562 (Mixed charity.)	417	18	Yes	None	Principally miners and weavers.	354	231
„ COLLYCROFT.	5,656						Yes				
„ HEATH	—						Yes				
BERKSWELL*	1,624	Unknown	Before 1449	179 (Mixed charity.)	70	—	Yes	1*d.*	Farmers and agricultural labourers.	68	60
BILTON	1,096	Rev. L. Freeman.	1783	20†	20	—	No	2*d.*	Chiefly labourers.	82	37
BIRMINGHAM King Edw. VI. (Girls' Elementary.)	296,076	King Edw. VI.	1552	(*See* p. 684.)	915	—	No	None		(*See* page 684.)	628 in four schs.

* A new scheme is being made for this school by the Charity Commissioners.
† Besides 20*l.* to Long Buckley School.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rector	Rector	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	5 4	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	4 M.B.	None	Ten	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	Two, besides pupil teacher and monitor.
14	17	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	No	No	Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	1 (Dugard's), 9 (Beales'), 5 (Mills').	Rector	Neither	No	Three.
—	—	—	—	20 boys M.B.	None	Seven	Governors.	Neither	No	Eighteen.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Two	Inhabitants.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Cert.	No	One mast.
—	—	—	—	Some learning French.	None	Twenty-one.	Governors.	—	No	Eight mistresses, besides monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
BIRMINGHAM: Blue Coat School	296,076	E. White	1722	1855	About 1,523*l.* is spent in education, board, and clothing.					140	85
BRAILES	1,347	Letters Patent	1581	74 (Mixed charity).	45	—	Yes	6*d.* and 4*d.* (labourers free).	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	50	—
LITTLE BROMWICH. (Par. Aston.)	405	Thomas Ashbury.	1820	14	14	—	No	2*d.*	Agricultural labourers and factory hands.	25	30
BUDBROOKE	492	Job Marston	1701	57 (Mixed charity.)	32*	—	Yes	None by parishoners.	Agricultural labourers.	32	28
BURTON DASSETT	655	Receives 20*l.* 10*s.* yearly from Kimbell's charity (founded 1731).									
CASTLE BROMWICH.	613	Margaret Butler.	1661	47 (Mixed charity.)	36	—	Yes	None	Labourers	30 about	—
CHILVERS COTON	2,764	Sir Roger Newdigate.	1806	75	157†	42	Yes	None	Coal miners and weavers.	90	93 107 infants.
COLESHILL: Girls' School	2,053	Simon Lord Digby.	1694	18	18	—	No	1*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	—	70
COMBROOK (Par. Kineton.)	322	Sir Greville Verney.	1640 about	8	8	—	Yes	1*d.*	Labourers and small tradesmen.	31	36
COVENTRY: Bablake Hospital.	40,936 —	Thomas Wheatley.	1563	1,577	179	961	Yes for H.M.	None	Small tradesm. and mechan.	70	—
Cow Lane School	—	Samuel Baker	1695	481	163	210	Yes	None	Chiefly of working class.	51	—

* Including 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* interest on 90*l.* (Shelburn's legacy).

† Including arrears of income.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.) Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	-	-	Committee.	-	-	H.M. and two asst. masters, and two school-mistresses.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees and managers.	No	Yes	Mist. and assist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Ten	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Sixteen	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.
12	12	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P.		Neither	No	Five.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Rev. J. D. Wingfield Digby.		Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
35	—	35	—	Not stated	About 31	Twelve	Trust. ap. H.M., and subject to their app. he ap. the Assistant.	Not stated	No	Two.
51	—	—	—	30 N.Sc.	Seventeen	Six	Trustees	Cert.	No	One.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls
				£	£	£					
COVENTRY: Southern's and Craner's School.	40,936	Bridget Southern.	1732	143	53	28	Yes	None	Weaving and watchmaking.	—	36
Bayley's School	„	Katherine Bayley.	1723	175	107	145	Yes	None	Artizan and labouring class.	54	—
Fairfax's School	„	Samuel Fairfax.	1751	131*	51	65	Yes	None	Watchmakers, dyers, weavers, &c.	40	—
Blue Coat School for girls.	„	Subscription	18th cent.	162	79	83	Yes	None	Ribbon weavers, watchmakers, and labourers.	—	40
DUNCHURCH	981	Francis Boughton.	1707	198	184	—	Yes	1*d.* (1*s.* ent.)	Farmers, tradesmen, agricultural labourers, &c.	58†	46†
EXHALL, by Coventry.	964	Wm. Bentley	1813	21	—	—	Yes	2*d.* (10 free).	Miners, weavers, and labourers.	10	—
FARNBOROUGH	401	J. Freckleton Vis, Andover	1764 1812	‡14 6	20	—	Yes	2*d.* (farmrs. more).	Chiefly labourers.	27	21
FILLONGLEY: Boys' School.	1,105	Ayliffe Green	1690	§	57	38	No	3*d.* to 8*d.* (parishioners free).	Agriculture	71	2
Girls' School	„	Rich. Walker	1754	35	35	—	Yes	2*d.* to 6*d.* (parishioners free).	Agricultural labourers.	—	38

* 14*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* of this is payable to rector of St. John's. † Not including infants in school at Thurlaston.
‡ Freckleton's charity yields 41*l.* 5*s.* yearly, equally divided between Farnborough, Avon Dassett, and Claydon.
§ Income derived from payments from Green's, Walker's, and Avery's charity.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing.		Number (in 1867) receiving Board.		Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry, or Natural Science (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.							
—	36	—	—	None	None	Four	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
54	—	—	—	None	14 (average 18).	Ten	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
53	—	—	—	None	13	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	40	—	8	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Mist. not certificated.	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	Two	Five	Trustees	Mast. cert.	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	—	—	—	—	Two.
—	—	—	—	3 boys M.B.	None	Two	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and work mist.
30	—	—	—	2 boys E.A., 4 boys M.B.	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mist.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
FOLESHILL	8,140	Rich. Parrott / Mary Wright	1762 / 1794	15	15	—	Yes	1*d.* and 2*d.*	Silk weaving, mining, and agriculture.	108	62
FRANKTON	239	Ann Biker	1736	13 (Mixed chrty.)	11	—	Yes (no part of end.)	1*d.*	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	15	—
HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN.	690	Geo. Fentham	1690	385 (Mixed chrty.)	151	—	Master and mist.	None	Agricultural	61	77
HARBURY	1,206	T. Wagstaffe	1610	21	*	—	Yes	1*d.* or 2*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	27	22
HARTSHILL	1,129	Nat. Newton	1741	46	25	—	Yes (with 5 acres of land.)	None	Weavers and agricultural labourers.	30†	—
HATTON	674	W. Edwards	1722	20	19	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*	Labourers, farmers, &c.	36	—
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN. (Par. Wootton Wawen.)	1,069	Geo. and Rich. Whately.	1586	(Mixed chrty.)	30	—	Yes	2*d.* and 1*d.*	Labourers, small shopkeepers, &c.	44	45
				£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*						
HILLMORTON	978	M. Ireson	1818	6 11 8	6 11 8	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
LONG ITCHINGTON	1,150	J. Bosworth	1674	10	10	—	Yes	1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*	Agricultural labourers and tradesmen.	59	—
KENILWORTH	3,680	W. Edwards	1722	80 (Mixed Chrty.)	52	—	Yes	None by natives; others 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* a qr.	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	34	—

* School only reopened 1866.

† Another school at Chapel End for 50 boys and girls.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Mist. Poor Law cert.	Yes (girls sch.)	Master, mist., assistant, and pupil teacher.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Thirteen	Impropriator.	Neither	? Yes	One and monitor.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	Yes (Brit. Sch. Insp.)	One.
—	—	—	—	1 M.B.	None	Six	Usually Incumbent.	Trained for two years.	No; diocesan.	Mast.only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One at present (incumbent).	Trustees	Mast. cert.	Yes	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Nat. Sch. committee.	Mast. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast.only.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
LEAMINGTON HASTINGS.	450	Sir T. Trevor and others.	1665	128 (mixed charity)	42	—	Yes	1*d.*	Almost exclusively labourers.	21	28
LEEK-WOOTTON	389	D. Winter	1776	6	6	—	Yes	½*d.*	Agricultural labourers.	23	29
MERIDEN: Girls' School.	968	Kenelm Digby	1811	25	25	—	Yes	1*d.*	Principally labourers, a few farmers and tradesmen.	—	37
Boys' School.		Wriothesley and Noel Digby.	1828	25	25	—	Yes	1*d.*		39	—
MIDDLETON: Boys' School and Girls' School.	484	Thomas Willoughby.	1672	67 (mixed charity)	46	—	Yes	2*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, (some free.)	Farmers, tradesmen, and labourers.	47	51
NUNEATON: Smith's School.	4,645	Richard Smith	1712	233	130	45 to 50	Yes; two.	None	Very poorest, not able to pay for National School.	56*	30*
POLESWORTH and WHARTON.	2,451	Sir Fras. Nethersole.	1638	1055† (mixed charity)	270	—	Yes; four.	None	In coal pits, brick yards, agriculture.	174	192
PRIOR'S MARSTON.	698		—	(mixed charity)	18	31	No	None	Field labour	12	5 in Nat. Sch.
RUGBY: Elborow School.	7,818	Richard Elborow.	1707	167 (mixed charity)	58	—	Yes	2*d.* or 3*d.* (30 free.)	Employed by railway.	126	110

* Besides 25 children educated and partially clothed in two districts of parish remote from town.
† Applicable to maintenance of vicar 557*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, to education and other charitable objects 498*l.* 8*s.* 9*d*

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping, (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science, (N. Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	No	One.
—	—	—	—	None	None	None	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mist. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Five	Trustees	Neither	Yes	Mast. only.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Two trustees of money in funds, clergyman and ch. wrdns.	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
50	30	—	—	None	None	Three	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Master trained mist. cert.	No	Eight.
—	—	—	—	None	Two	Rate-payers.	Vicar	Neither	No	Mast. and mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Master, mist., 2 p. teachers, and 3 p. monitors.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
				£	£	£					
SHELDON -	434	Unknown -		46	30	—	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
SHUSTOKE -	325	Thomas Huntbach.	1699	74 (mixed charity)	25	—	Yes (rented)	1*d.*	Tenant farmers, and agricultural servants.	20	17
SOLIHULL: Palmer's and Fisher's School.	3,329	W. Palmer - 1726 — Fisher - 1756		29	15	—	Yes -	4*d.*, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, 1½*d.*	Farmers, &c., and labourers.	62	102
SOUTHAM -	1,674	Lord Craven and others.	1762	47	47	—	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)				
STOCKTON -	548	Rev. Dr. Crane - -		3	3	—	(Rent of disused schoolhouse applied in				
STONELEIGH -	1,283	Thomas Lord Leigh.	1710	125	125	—	Yes -	1*s.* a qrtr.	Agricultural labourers.	33	37
STRATFORD, OLD	2,995	T. Eden -	1773	83*	12	—	—	—	- - -	12	12
STRETTON-ON-DUNSMORE.	745	W. Herbert -	1694	301 (mixed charity)	101	—	Yes (mast.)	1*d.*	Majority farm labourers.	44	33
STUDLEY - -	2,230	Subscription -	1810	(No endowment beyond school premises.)			Yes -	None	Artisans, &c.	8	—
SUTTON COLDFIELD: Corporation School.	4,662	By order of Court of Chancery. (Sutton Corp., estab. 1528.)	1825	2,628 (mixed chrity†)	426	302	Yes, all	None	Chiefly agricultural labourers.	245	234

* *See* above, p. 164, Broadmarston, Gloucestershire.

† Gross allowance for schools under scheme 6942. (*see above, p.* 740.) Schools consist of boys' and girls' schools in town and at Hill, girls' school at Walmley, and boys' school at Green Lanes.

Number (in 1867) receiving				Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
Clothing.		Board.								
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Latin (L.), French (F.), Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science (N.Sc.)						
—	—	—	—	None	None	Nine	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast. and wife.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Fifteen	Trustees	Mist. cert.	Yes	Three.
support of national school.										
—	—	—	—	None	None	Three	Lord Leigh.	Mast. and mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
—	—	—	—	1 boy, E.A.; 1 boy M.B.	-	Eight	Trustees	Mast. cert., mist. not.	Yes	Mast. and Mist.
—	—	—	—	None	None	One	Trustee	Neither	No	Mast.
120	120	—	—	13 boys E.A; 13 boys M.B.	5 boys and 4 girls.	Twenty-five.	Warden and Society.	Neither	No	3 masts., 3 mists., and 2 assists., in girls' school.

Name and Situation of School.	Population of Place.	School founded by	Date of Foundation.	Income from Endowment (1866). Gross.	Net applied to Education.	Net applied to Other Benefit of Scholars.	House for Teacher or not.	Weekly Fee.	Occupation of Parents.	Number (in 1867) under Instruction. Boys.	Girls.
BISHOP TACHBROOK.	603	Subscription	1,765	45	45	—	Yes.	Two 6*d.*, two 3*d.*, three 2*d.*, rest free.	Nearly all labourers	36	47
TANWORTH S. PATRICK: Salter's Street School.	1142	(Mixed Charity)	—	208	42	—	Yes	1*d.* to 6*d.*	Agriculture chiefly.	46	40
Hockley Heath School.					11	—	Yes	1*d.*		32	43
TEMPLE BALSALL: (Par. Hampton-in-Arden.) Boys' School	1140	Lady K. Leveson.	1,677	(Mixed charity)	78	—	Yes	2*d.* by all above labourers.	Agriculture	70	58
Girls' School					57	—	Yes				
TYSOE	1,935	(Endowed by payment from townlands.)		30	30	(Information from Charity Commissioners.)					
WARWICK: Bablake School (par. S. Mary.)	10,570	Hon. Sarah Greville.	1,718	262*	48	—	Yes (rented)	None	Labourers and needy mechanics.	24	24
WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS.	800	Rev. Richard Boyse.	1,723	74	74	—	Yes	6*d.* and 1*d.*	Petty tradesmen and agricultural labourers.	60	45
WILLOUGHBY	37	John and Margaret Heywood.	13th Hen. VI.	420† about	80 about	—	Yes	1*d.*	Agricultural	43	37
WISHAW	216	Lady Hacket	1,710	Property lost apparently by neglect of former trustees.			Yes	1*d.*	Labourers	9	11

* Net income divided equally between parishes of S. Mary and S. Nicholas and Knowle.

† Subject to a mortgage for 3,491*l.*, towards liquidation of which a sinking fund was constituted under a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1838.

Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Clothing. Girls.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Boys.	Number (in 1867) receiving Board. Girls.	Number (in 1867) of Scholars learning Latin (L.), French (F.) Euclid or Algebra (E.A.), Mensuration or Book-keeping (M.B.), Chemistry or Natural Science, (N.Sc.)	Number of Scholars apprenticed in 1866.	Number of Trustees.	Who appoint Teachers.	Whether Teacher is a Graduate or Certificated.	School under Government Inspection or not.	Number of Teachers.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Seven	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., mist., for needlework only.
—	—	—	—	2 boys L.	None	Five	Trustees	Mast.cert.	No.	Mast.
—	—	—	—	None				Neither (dame.)		Dame.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Eleven	Trustees	Mast.cert.	Yes	Two.
								Mist. cert.	Yes	Two.
24	24	—	—	None	None	Eight	Trustees	Neither	No	Mast., daughter, and usher.
—	—	—	—	None	None.	Two	Trustees	Neither (trained.)	No	Mast. wife, daughter, and 4 monitors.
—	—	—	—	None	None	Six	Trustees	Neither	No	Two.
—	—	—	—	None	None	V. of Curdworth and R. of Wishaw.		Neither	No	One mist.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1840.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited; number of shares 650; no proprietor may hold more than five; proprietors may nominate one pupil in respect of each share subject to sanction of council; shares may be transferred or bequeathed. Property consisting of land, buildings, fixtures, and savings or surplus monies vested in not less than 10 nor more than 20 trustees. Surplus income arising from money borrowed by council, donations, or bequests, applicable first for purchase, hire, or erection of premises or improvements; secondly, in purchase of shares in the college, to be vested in the trustees for benefit of college; thirdly, in redeeming charges, mortgages or debts; or, fourthly, for founding exhibitions at universities or military or other scientific schools or colleges or other prize appointments, premiums, or school scholarships for proficiency in school studies or general good conduct, or for purchase of mathematical or other scientific works and instruments, or for formation of a library of reference, or for such other purposes connected with college as may be considered necessary by council. Council may not incur expenditure involving risk beyond assets of college. [A petition to the Crown for Charter of Incorporation is before Her Majesty in Council. Sept. 1868.]

Exhibitions.—Two senior scholarships annually, for boys under 15, of 70*l.* per annum, one for classical and one for military and civil department. Two junior scholarships annually, for boys under 14, of 25*l.* and 20*l.* respectively, per annum, for classical, and two of like value for military and civil department.

Objects.—To provide for the sons of gentlemen a sound, religious, classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest order on moderate terms and in strict conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. No boy admissible until he shall have completed his seventh year, having acquired some knowledge of reading, writing, and first three rules of arithmetic. No boy admissible after 15 unless it shall be certified to council by principal after personal examination that he is fully qualified to enter such class in either of the two senior departments as is suited to his years (rules).

Subject of Instruction.—Three departments, classical, civil and military, and junior. In first are taught all branches of knowledge necessary to prepare pupils for entering universities; in second such instruction is given as may qualify pupils for civil or military employments; third is elementary (rules).

Government and Masters.—Rules revised 15 March 1865.

Bishop visitor; or, if he decline office, some other person, not a member of council, appointed by council.

Council consists of 12 life members appointed by council, and 12 proprietors elected by proprietors for three years; five a quorum, chairman a casting

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

vote; manage and keep insured property, provide books, stationery, &c., order payment of all salaries, bills, and accounts, cause all proper accounts to be kept, correspondence of council and their officers to be recorded, notices to be sent out and minutes of proceedings at meetings to be kept; appoint and, with consent of visitor, remove principal; determine number and salaries of masters and assistants, appoint and remove all officers and servants whose appointment and removal are not otherwise provided for, prescribe and regulate duties of all officers except masters, arrange periodical payments of pupils within limits defined by rules, viz. not more than 20*l.* nor less than 16*l.* per annum, approve and licence boarding houses, and make byelaws, but no byelaw relating to finance has any validity without approval of proprietors at a general meeting.

Principal, who is also chaplain, must be in full orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. May not take boarders. With consent of council appoints and removes head master of civil and military department. Removes all other masters and appoints all masters of classical and junior departments. Masters of civil and military department appointed by head master of that department with principal's approval. Internal regulation of college, moral government and discipline (with power of expulsion) of all boys, control of boarding houses, and regulation of duties of masters of classical and junior departments confided unreservedly to principal. Duties of masters of civil and military department regulated by head master of that department. Principal and masters may send their sons to college under same regulations as pupils sent by proprietors.

President, council, and all officers including masters (except teachers of foreign languages, who must be Protestants) must be members of Church of England.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical in classical department, mathematical in military department. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—45. 12,201*l.* paid in salaries to masters during the year A.D. 1867. Boarding houses kept by 9, under new scheme. Eleven others received a small number of boarders.

Day Scholars.—240; sons of professional men, country gentlemen, and manufacturers; from distances up to two or three miles. Pay for drawing, Sanskrit or Hindustani, and physical science, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. Library (voluntary). Stationery and use of playgrounds 5*s.* each. Gymnastics and racquet courts 1*l.* 1*s.* General work: junior department 16*l.*, senior departments 20*l.*

Boarders.—440. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board, 45 to 50 guineas. Half-year's school bills: highest 45*l.*, average 33*l.*, lowest 27*l.* Cubical contents of bed rooms in boarding houses under new scheme must be 600 feet per boy (rules). Rise 7 a.m., retire 9¼ to 10¼ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write, and work sums in first three rules of arithmetic.

School classified in classical department by classics chiefly, in military department by mathematics chiefly, and in junior department by English chiefly. No modification of school course to suit special cases, destination of boys mainly influencing choice of department in which they are placed. Regular religious instruction by class masters twice a week in Scripture, Catechism, Articles, Prayer Book, &c. Short service in chapel every morning with music, occupying about a quarter of an hour. No evening prayers except in boarding houses.

Promotions by marks and examination, relative effect of latter increasing with higher classes.

Examinations once a year in each subject by "foreigners" appointed by council from universities of England, France, or Germany, chiefly from Oxford or Cambridge; quarterly by principal with help of other masters. Annual prizes in all subjects.

Punishments: impositions, confinement to playground, and corporal punishment; last by principal only. No boy publicly punished, except for gross faults of a moral character, or for open insubordination.

Playground about 16 acres. Every boy attends gymnasium for about two hours a week except for cause assigned. Bounds so fixed as to exclude parts of town.

School open about 39 weeks in the year. Junior department in school 24 hours in the week; other boys 28. A boy's evening work varies from an hour and a half to three hours a day, according to his position in school.

VISITOR.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

THE COUNCIL.

President:
The Lord Redesdale.

Life Members:
The Lord Northwick.
The Lord Bishop of Ely.
The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sotheron Estcourt, D.C.L. of Oxford.
General Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.
R. S. Holford, Esq. M.P.
The Very Rev. Henry George Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christchurch.
The Rev. W. H. Thompson, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Rev. B. Price, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford.
Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P.
John Curtis Hayward, Esq., Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Gloucestershire.
Captain Frederick Robertson, R.A.

Triennial Members:
Sir John Wither Awdry, Knt., Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Wilts.
The Rev. Prebendary Wilkinson, M.A., Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts.
The Rev. Charles Brandon Trye, M.A., Rector of Leckhampton and Rural Dean.
Lieut.-Col. John Pitt Kennedy.
Henry Selfe Selfe, Esq.
Henry James, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
W. L. Newman, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
G. F. Parry, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
Charles Pierson, Esq.
Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.
Henry James, Esq.
Charles Schreiber, Esq., M.P.

Principal:
(1865) Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D.
(1868) Rev. T. W. Jex Blake, M.A.

Head Master of Military and Civil Department:
Rev. T. A. Southwood, M.A.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1867).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Widow of a clergyman.	Brandon House, Cheltenham	About ½ a mile.
„ - 2	Widow of a solicitor.	Ashmead, near „	„ 2 „
„ - 3	Widow of a colonel (militia).	Malvern Place „	„ ½ „
„ - 4	Clergyman -	Royal Parade „	„ ½ „
„ - 5	Clergyman -	Royal Crescent „	„ ½ „
„ - 6	Surgeon Indian army.	Priory Street „	„ ⅝ „
„ - 7	Late E.I.C.C.S. -	Lansdown Place „	„ ½ „
„ - 8	None - -	Rodney Place „	„ ⅝ „
„ - 9	Late E.I.C.C.S. -	Lansdown Place „	„ ½ „
„ - 10	Clergyman -	Lansdown Lodge „	„ ⅝ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Widow of a civil engineer.	Wellington Square „	„ 1½ „
„ - 2	Late E.I.C.S. -	Bays Hill Mansion „	„ ¾ „
„ - 3	None - -	Pittville Parade „	„ 1½ „
„ - 4	Major Royal Artillery.	Pittville Crescent „	„ 1½ „
„ - 5	Deputy inspector general of hospitals.	Rhodeville „	„ ½ „
„ - 6	Barrister - -	Marle Hill „	„ 2 „
„ - 7	Late E.I.C.S. -	Covals „	„ ¾ „
„ - 8	Wine merchant -	Suffolk Square „	„ 1½ „
„ - 9	Ironmaster -	Wolseley Terrace „	„ ⅝ „
„ - 10	Barrister -	Ashley Lodge „	„ ½ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Clergyman -	Newport, Monmouthshire -	S. Green, Esq., M.A.
„ - 2	Landed proprietor	Wroughton near Swindon, Wilts.	Rev. J. W. Smyth, M.A.
„ - 3	Clergyman -	Ballymacall, county of Meath, Ireland.	Rev. J. Birkett, M.A.
„ - 4	India civil service	Ryde, Isle of Wight -	Rev. S. F. Gantillon, M.A.
„ - 5	Physician -	Pau, France - -	S. Green, Esq., M.A.
„ - 6	None - -	Coleman Street, London -	Rev. H. T. Price, M.A.
„ - 7	Physician -	Sheffield - - -	Rev. H. E. Bayley, M.A.
„ - 8	India civil service	Ryde, Isle of Wight -	Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, M.A.
„ - 9	None - -	Beacon Downes, near Exeter	Rev. W. Boyce, M.A.
„ - 10	None - -	Colne, Lancashire - -	Rev. J. W. Smyth, M.A.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	None - -	Castor, near Peterborough -	Rev. W. Boyce, M.A.
„ - 2	Clergyman -	Kingston Seymour, Somerset.	Do.
„ - 3	Landed proprietor	Nether Stowey, Somerset -	Rev. T. M. Whittard.
„ - 4	Merchant -	Rotterdam - -	Do.
„ - 5	Clergyman -	Nonsuch, near Chippenham	Do.
„ - 6	Major Royal Artillery.	Mortlake - -	J. Brook Smith, Esq., M.A.
„ - 7	None - -	Howth, county of Dublin -	Do.
„ - 8	Shipowner -	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	Rev. T. M. Whittard.
„ - 9	Merchant - -	Ferriby, Brough, Yorkshire	Do.
„ - 10	Vice Admiral, R.N.	New Street, Spring Gardens, London.	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

See Report of Nine Schools Commissioners, vol. ii.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS. (1867.)

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last Five years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities ; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services ; (*c*) or elsewhere.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

University Honours.

1862. Henry Jackson, scholar of Trinity Coll., Cambridge ; 3rd in classical tripos.
F. L. L. Bagshawe, scholar Trinity Coll., Cambridge ; 19th wrangler.
H. B. Morris, Caius Coll., Cambridge ; 30th wrangler.
Chas. I. Elton, fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxon. ; Vinerian University scholarship.
Robt. W. Raper, scholar of Trinity Coll., Oxon. ; Gaisford prize for Greek verse ; prize for Latin hexameters ; first class in moderations.
Robt. E. Francillon, scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge ; first class in law tripos ; law studentship at Trinity Hall.
Robert L. Dames, scholar of Trinity Coll., Dublin ; first senior moderator and gold medallist.
Hector Mc Neile, student of Christ Church, Oxon. ; University mathematical prize.
Robert F. Rumsey, Brazenose Coll., Oxon. ; open mathematical scholarship.
W. Done Bushell, scholar St. John's Coll., Camb. ; fellowship at St. John's Coll., Camb.
F. W. H. Myers, scholar Trinity Coll., Camb. ; Camden gold medal for Latin hexameters.

1863. F. W. H. Myers, scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb. ; Craven University scholarship ; Chancellor's prize for English verse ; members' prize for Latin essay ; first college declamation prize.
W. A. Pesterre, scholar of Merton Coll., Oxon. ; first class in classics at moderations.
Ernest J. Myers ; open exhibition, Ball. Coll., Oxon.
Hector Mc Neile, student of Christ Church, Oxon. ; first class in mathematics, third class in classics, at moderations.
F. C. Dickson ; open minor scholarship at Trinity Coll., Camb.
S. B. Tristram ; open postmastership, Merton Coll., Oxon.
John White, Ball Coll., Oxon. ; open fellowship, Queen's Coll., Oxon.

1864. Arthur Wedgwood, Ball. Coll., Oxon. ; first class classics at moderations.
F. W. H. Myers, scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb. ; second in first class in classical tripos ; second members prize for Latin essay ; first class in moral science tripos.
R. F. Rumsey, scholar of Brazenose Coll., Oxon. ; first class in mathematics at moderations.
Edward Conolly ; open classical exhibition at Merton Coll., Oxon.
J. Maitland Reid ; open classical scholarship at Exeter Coll., Oxon.
E. S. Crane ; open classical scholarship at Jesus Coll., Camb.
Percival Jackson ; open mathematical scholarship at Jesus Coll., Camb.
R. Goodall Gordon ; scholar of Exeter Coll., Oxon. ; second class in classics at moderations.
Henry Jackson, B.A. fellowship at Trinity Coll., Camb.
Ernest J. Myers, Ball, Coll. Oxon. ; proximè accessit for Hertford University scholarship ; first in classics at moderations.
Robert T. Reid ; open classical demyship at Magdalen Coll., Oxon.
Hector Mc Neile, student of Christ Church, Oxon. ; first class in Mathematics.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

1865. Hector Mc Neile, student of Christ Church, Oxon.; senior University mathl. scholarship; open fellowship at St. John's Coll., Oxon.
R. W. Raper, scholar of Trinity Coll., Oxon.; first class in classics; open fellowship at Queen's Coll., Oxon.
G. B. Ferguson, B.A., Magd. Hall, Oxon.; first class in natural science.
F. W. H. Myers, B.A., scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb; fellowship at Trinity Coll., Camb.; first member's prize for Latin essay.
T. S. Goodlake; open classical scholarship at Ball. Coll., Oxon.
F. C. Dickson; scholarship at Trinity Coll., Camb.
A. M. Y. Baylay; scholarship at Trinity Coll., Camb.
G. W. Jervis; open classical exhibition at Lincoln Coll., Oxon.
Arthur C. Curtis Hayward; open mathematical exhib. at Merton Coll., Oxon.
Ernest J. Myers, Ball. Coll., Oxon.; Gaisford prize for Greek verse.
William A. Pesterre, scholar of Merton Coll., Oxon.; second class in classics.
Arthur Croker; open exhibition (Slade) at Christ Church, Oxon.
F. W. Percival, Brazenose Coll., Oxon.; first in classics at moderations.

1866. R. F. Rumsey, scholar of Brazenose Coll., Oxon.; first class in mathematics.
A. M. Y. Baylay, scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb.; twenty-sixth wrangler.
R. T. Reid, scholar of Ball. Coll., Oxon.; proximè accessit for Hertford University School; first class in classics at moderations.
G. W. Jervis; open classical studentship at Christ Church, Oxon.
M. W. C. Marklove; open classical exhibition at St. John's Coll., Camb.
J. H. Bradley; open classical scholarship at New Coll., Oxon.
F. J. Bone; scholarship at Trinity Coll., Camb.
J. Maitland Reid, exhibitioner at Exeter Coll., Oxon.; first class in classics at moderations.
Arthur W. Hutton; open classical scholarship at Exeter Coll., Oxon.
Ernest J. Myers, Balliol Coll., Oxon.; second class in classics.
Arthur Wedgwood, Balliol Coll., Oxon; second class in classics.

1867. F. J. Bone, scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb.; twenty-second wrangler.
F. C. Dickson, scholar of Trinity Coll., Camb.; thirtieth wrangler; first class in classics; Wrangham medallist.
A. H. Hamilton; open scholarship at Christ's Coll., Cambridge.
W. Mercer, B.A., scholar of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; first class in theological tripos.
F. G. Perceval, Brazenose Coll., Oxford; first class in classics (final school.)

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

1863.	S. S. Thorburn.	1865.	C. H. Vowell.
	G. K. Chamberlain.		E. C. Johnson.
1864.	F. W. Porter.	1866.	A. E. Gambier.
	E. T. Candy.	1867.	F. Baker.
	T. D. Mackenzie.		F. H. Barrow.
	J. K. Spence.		
	T. C. Huddlestone.		

MILITARY AND CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Admissions to Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, by competitive examination.

1862.	J. B. Lindsell.	A. Awdry.
	C. E. D. Pennycuick.	P. K. L. Beaver.
	C. C. Dyce.	J. Brown.
	W. Hunter.	N. Powlett.
	A. G. Walker.	Mc Gregor Greer.
	E. Lake.	
1863.	W. R. Purchas.	C. Bell.
1864.	Christopher James (1st in order of merit).	C. C. Seton.
	G. M. Lloyd.	R. S. Watson.
	J. S. Clarke.	R. Bonner Maurice.
	C. G. Dorward.	W. Riddell.

1864, July. J. C. Pottinger.

1865, Jany. L. J. Abbott. | F. H. Eardley Wilmot.
E. L. Levett. | H. H. Settle.
W. G. Morris.

1865, July. J. J. F. Cumming. | H. E. Preston.
J. F. Hewson. | E. A. Johnson.

1866, Jany. G. A. Cockburn. | A. R. F. Dorward.
M. H. G. Goldie. | C. F. Fuller.
R. A. Salmond. | A. G. Williams.
A. T. Preston. | T. H. Darton.

1866, July. C. A. Crompton. | W. T. Wilson.
Sidney Smith. | R. C. Hart.
J. R. Sclater.

1867, Jany. A. E. Dobson. | M. Martin.
G. W. Addison. | J. C. Dalton.
L. J. A. Chapman. | C. H. H. Mayne.

Commissions obtained at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

1862. F. W. Heneage, Engineer. | J. Ramsay, Engineer.
F. W. Watkins, Do. | E. Almon, Artillery.

1862, Decr. V. F. Rowe, 1st Engineer. Prizes. Pollock Medal : Surveying : Fortification : Natural Philosophy.

C. B. Carey, Engineer. | W. S. Langley, Artillery.
A. W. Beamish, Do. | J. S. Bridges, Do.
H. M. J. Fielden, Artillery. | H. Roberts, Do.

1863, June. R. Corbett, Artillery. | G. Plunkett, Do.

1863, Dec. F. V. Corbett, Engineer. | G. M. Kennedy, Artillery.
M. F. Ommanney, Do. | R. H. W. Plunkett, Do.
R. Calrow, Do. | P. H. Bowen, Do.
J. Dorward, Do.

1864, June. A. Awdry, Engineer. | E. Lake, Artillery.
J. B. Lindsell, Do. | C. C. Dyce, Do.

1864, Dec. A. G. Walker, Artillery. | N. Powlett, Do.
W. Hunter, Do. | J. Brown, Engineer.
P. K. L. Beaver, Do. | Mac Gregor Greer, Do.

1865, June. W. R. Purchas, Engineer. | 1865, Dec. C. Bell, Artillery.

1866, June. C. C. Seton, Engineer. Prizes. First Practical Geometry, and Second Mathematical.

J. S. Clarke, Artillery. | R. S. Watson, Artillery.
C. G. Dorward, Do.

1866, Dec. J. C. Pottinger, Engineer. Prizes. First Mathematical, and Second Fortification.

G. M. Lloyd, Artillery. | W. Riddell, Artillery.

Victoria Cross.

Duncan Gordon Boyes, midshipman H.M.S. Euryalus, Simonosaki, Japan, September 10th, 1864.

(Many commissions gained without purchase at Sandhurst are not recorded.)

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

CLIFTON COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Certificate of incorporation under "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856," dated 13 September 1860.

Constitution.—Clifton College Company, limited; nominal capital 10,000*l.* in 400 shares of 25*l.* each. No one can become a shareholder unless approved of by council. Originally two classes of shareholders, A and B. A shareholders have privilege of nominating one pupil in respect of each share. B shareholders entitled to interest on amount of capital paid up at 4*l.* per cent. from time of opening college for reception of pupils, but not to nominate pupils. B. shares now all transferred to class A or redeemed. Company may, with sanction of a general meeting, issue new shares of class A. Every shareholder entitled to one vote for every share up to five, but no shareholder to have more than five votes. Votes may be given personally or by proxy. Council may, with sanction of two thirds in number and value of shareholders present at extraordinary general meeting, declare a dividend to be paid to shareholders in proportion to their shares (memorandum and articles of association).

Exhibitions.—Council may apply any part of capital or income, any money borrowed by them, (with the authority of a general meeting,) and any donations or bequests for, *inter alia*, founding exhibitions, scholarships for the universities or other prize appointments, premiums, or school scholarships for distinguished proficiency in school studies or for general good conduct (articles of association). One exhibition of 50*l.* a year until B. A. held by a past pupil at Oxford. Four scholarships, one of 50*l.* a year for three years, and three of 25*l.* a year, two for three, and one for four years, respectively now held in the College.

Objects.—Establishment of a college for the education of the sons of gentlemen to be situate at Clifton (memorandum of association). No pupil admissible under seven years of age (articles of association).

Subjects of Instruction.—Classical, mathematical, and general education of highest class; religious teaching to be in accordance with that of Church of England (memorandum of asssociation.) Physical science generally taught.

Government and Masters.—Officers; president, vice-presidents (not exceeding 12 in number), council, head, second, and such other masters as council think proper, treasurer, secretary, two auditors, and such other officers as council think necessary. Council consists of treasurer *ex officio*, and 13 proprietors of one share at least chosen by company who may, by special resolution at general meeting, remove any member of council. Four members of council and treasurer retire annually. Have power to appoint head master, solicitors, and other officers. All other masters appointed by head master, subject to veto of council. All engagements between masters and council determinable with three months notice or salary in lieu of notice. Head master may, independently of council, dismiss any master.

Head and second master must be graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, of Church of England. No master in orders may serve any church on week days or undertake any professional or other office without sanction of council.

State of School in Third Term 1868.

General Character.—(1.) classical department. (2) modern department, In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—All, with exception of writing, French, German, physical science, drawing, and music masters, and one other in junior school, graduates of

Oxford or Cambridge. Emoluments of masters: head master, from salary 800*l.*; capitation fee of 2*l.* on each boy above 200, 215*l.*; profits of boarders, about 1,400*l.* For Classical Side: one assistant, salary 300*l.* (and profits of a few boarders under special terms); another, salary 250*l.* (and profits of a boarding house for 40 boys); another, 350*l.* (and profits of boarding a few boys on special terms); another, salary 350*l.*; another, salary 250*l.*; two others, salary 200*l.* For Modern Side: the second master, salary 300*l.* (and profits of a boarding house for 40 boys); one assistant, salary 200*l.* (and boarding house for junior boys); another, salary 300*l.* For Physical Science: one master, salary 300*l.*, and laboratory fees 140*l.*; another, salary 250*l.* For Junior School: one assistant, salary 250*l.* (and profits of a boarding house for 30 junior boys); another, salary 200*l.* (and profits of a boarding house for junior boys); another, salary 150*l.*; another, salary 75*l.* Writing master, salary 110*l.*; French master, average salary 150*l.*; German master, average salary 40*l.*; drawing master, average salary 120*l.*; organist, &c., salary 30*l.*, with profits of music lessons.

Number of Scholars.—348; 198 between the ages of 8 and 14.

Day Scholars.—142; chiefly from immediate neighbourhood; sons of tradesmen not admitted. Pay for general work: if under 11, and attending junior school, 18*l.*; above 13, 25*l.* Pianoforte, 7*l.* 10*s.* Organ, 10*l.* 10*s.* Singing, 3*l.* 3*s.*, or for boys in choir 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Gymnastics, 2*l.* 5*s.* Dancing, 3*l.* 3*s.* Private tuition, 15*l.* Laboratory, 10*l.* 10*s.* All expected to attend afternoon chapel on Sundays; and, unless excused at parents' request, Old Testament lesson and morning chapel.

Boarders.—206, in head and seven other masters' houses; one house being for delicate boys, and two for juniors. Four meals a day, besides slight luncheon at 11 o'clock; meat twice. Terms for board: under 13, 50*l.*; above, 65*l.* House library, 7*s.* 6*d.* Sanatorium, 1*l.* 1*s.* Special diet, 4*l.* 10*s.* School bills: highest 107*l.*, average 82*l.*, lowest 73*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house 525 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7½ a.m., retire 9¼ to 10¼ p.m. Head master's permission required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of knowledge on admission.

School classified separately for classics, history, and divinity, and for French, German, mathematics, and physical science. School course modified in the highest forms, to suit special cases. Boys transferred to modern side with head master's permission. Religious instruction on two days in each week. School work begins with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by term's work and examination.

Examination at Christmas and Easter by masters; sixth and fifth form examined at end of summer term by two or more examiners from Oxford or Cambridge appointed by head master through some resident member of university. Prizes given.

[Thirteen undergraduates from this school at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

Punishments: impositions, caning, and flogging; last privately and by head master only.

Playground about 12 acres, with covered fives courts, cloisters, gymnasium, &c. Boys who do not attend gymnasium or learn fencing obliged to learn drilling. Boys allowed to walk in country in certain directions.

School time 39 weeks in the year. Boys in school 30 hours and a half in the week, besides evening preparation.

President:
The Right Honourable the Earl Ducie.

Visitor:
The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*boys*).

Council:
The Rev. John Guthrie, Canon of Bristol, Chairman.
William Henry Harford, Esq., jun., Vice-chairman.
John Bates, Esq.
Francis Black, Esq., M.D.
Francis Nonus Budd, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel Bush.
John Colthurst, Esq.
George Cooke, Esq.
The Rev. James Heyworth.
Thomas Lowten Jenkins, Esq.
Joshua Saunders, Esq.
John Addington Symonds, Esq., M.D.
William Gale Coles, Esq., Treasurer.
Henry Sidney Wasbrough, Esq., } Solicitors.
Alfred Cox, Esq., Solicitor. }

Secretary:
Edward C. Boville, Esq.

Head Master:
Rev. John Percival, M.A.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS (1865).

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN Years by Boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the Competitive Examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

The College has not yet been in existence for three years, so that this list is necessarily a very small one. The following have been gained:
One Indian civil Service appointment direct from the College.
One appointment to Woolwich do. do.
One scholarship at Cambridge.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Surgeon -	4, Chesterfield Place, Clifton	½ of a mile.
„ - 2	Admiral (retired)	Radnor Lodge, Pembroke Road, Clifton.	100 yards.
„ - 3	Gentleman -	Sea Wall Villa, Durdham Down.	1½ mile.
„ - 4	Merchant -	Stoke Bishop, Durdham Down.	1½ „
„ - 5	Gentleman -	Atherstone House, Clifton -	½ „
„ - 6	Gentleman -	Severn Villa, Sneyd Park, Durdham Down.	1 „
„ - 7	Surgeon -	7, Caledonian Place, Clifton	¼ „
„ - 8	Merchant -	Park House, Queen's Road, Clifton.	¼ „
„ - 9	Doctor of medicine	Brislington near Bristol -	5½ „
„ - 10	Gentleman -	44, Royal York Crescent, Clifton.	½ „
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Barrister -	12, Cotham Park near Bristol	1½ „
„ - 2	Colonel - -	40, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton.	¼ „
„ - 3	Doctor of medicine	Worcester Lodge, Clifton -	¼ „
„ - 4	Gentleman -	17, Royal York Crescent, Clifton.	¼ „
„ - 5	Clergyman -	5, Richmond Park, Clifton -	¼ „
„ - 6	Gentleman -	Keswick Lodge, Clifton -	¼ „
„ - 7	Barrister -	12, Cotham Park near Bristol	1½ „
„ - 8	(Late) H.M. Indian Civil Service.	18, West Mall, Clifton -	¼ „
„ - 9	Physician -	2, Somerset Place, Clifton -	¼ „
„ - 10	Clergyman -	5, Richmond Park, Clifton -	¼ „

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	5, King's Parade, Redland near Bristol.	Rev. J. Percival.
„ - 2	Clergyman -	Nocton Vicarage near Lincoln.	Do.
„ - 3	Do. - -	Midsomer Norton, Bath -	Do.
„ - 4	Do. - -	Whitechapel Rectory, London	Do.
„ - 5	Gentleman -	Olveston, near Bristol -	Do.
„ - 6	Do. - -	Vicarage Lawn, Barnstaple, Devon.	Do.
„ - 7	Clergyman -	Wraxall, near Bristol -	Do.
„ - 8	Gentleman -	Thringly Place, Corsham, Wilts.	Do.
„ - 9	Merchant -	Whiston Lodge, Penkridge -	Do.
„ - 10	Clerk of the Peace	Aylesbury, Bucks - -	Do.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Gentleman -	Castle Ware, Kington, Herefordshire.	Rev. B. Hartnell.
„ - 2	Solicitor - -	Collaton, Torquay - -	Rev. R. B. Poole.
„ - 3	Gentleman -	Hill House, Newnham, Gloucester.	Rev. B. Hartnell.
„ - 4	Barrister -	28, Pembridge Crescent, Notting Hill, London.	Do.
„ - 5	Clergyman -	Aymestry Vicarage, Leominster.	Do.
„ - 6	Gentleman -	Hillatead, Torquay - -	Rev. M. H. Bezbie.
„ - 7	Do. - -	Newhall Pennicuick, near Edinburgh, N.B.	Rev. B. Hartnell.
„ - 8	Army Surgeon -	Portland Square, Bristol -	Do.
„ - 9	Gentleman -	Syncombe House, St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, London.	Rev. R. B. Poole.
„ - 10	Do. - -	St. Gorge's Vicarage, Bristol	Rev. B. Hartnell.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, CLASSICAL SIDE (1865).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	*Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	*Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	*Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865.
Religious Knowledge.	255	14	—	13	Y. 17	2	H. 1	—	H. 4	Old Testament, II. Sam. and I. Kings. Greek Test., Acts of the Apostles, IX.–XXIV.	25	Y. 16	2	H. 1	—	H. 4	Old Testament. Greek Testament.	7	H. 9½	2	Y. 2	—	Y. 2	*Scripture Hist.*—Watts' Scripture History, chaps. VIII. and IX.
Greek	186	10	—	13	17	6	1	1 or 2.	15	Plato's Republic, Book VIII.; Thucydides, Book II., chaps. 1–34; Homer's Odyssey, Bks. IX.–XII. (inclusive); Sophocles, Œd. Tyr., 110 to end; Æschylus, Septem contra Thebas.	25	16	5	1	1	12	Sophocles, Electra, 948 to end; Euripides, Andromache, 1–956; Thucydides, I., 89–146.	10	10½	3	1	—	6	Cicero, Second Philippic, 30 to end; Hor. Odes, Liber IV.; Lib. I., 1–11., Carmen Sæculare; Livy, Lib. I., chaps. 1–24; Virgil, Æneid, Lib. VIII., 520–731. Ovid, Fast. III., 166–760; IV., 83–136 and 393–620, construed and *learnt by heart.* 360 lines of Electra and Andromache *learnt by heart.* Latin prose: Kennedy's Materials. Latin verse: Walford's Second Series. Greek verse: Form master's exercises.	*Grammar.*—Kennedy, to end of regular verbs; Henry's First Latin Book, First seven exercises. *French.*—The first 50 pages of Contanseau's "First Steps." *German.*—Ahn's Course, Part I., pp. 1–22; Marlborough Gram., pp. 1–30. *Arithmetic.*—Simple Addition to Compound Multiplication.
Latin	255	14	—	13	17	6	1	2 or 3.	15	Cicero, 2nd Philippic, chap. 32 to end, Pro Murena, 1–24; Horace, Satires, Book II., Epist., Book I.; Virgil, Georgic I. *Learnt by heart.*—Georg. I.; selections from Ovid, 400 lines; Œd. Tyr. and Sept. c. Theb., about 500 lines; Livy, 3 chaps.; Plato, 3 pages; Thucydides, 4 chaps.; Acts of the Apostles, St. Paul's	25	16	6	1	4	15		8	9½	10	1	—	13	
French	244	13	—	17	15½	2	1	1	4		21	14½	2	1	—	4		7	10	1	1	1	2	
German	86	6	—	8	17	2	1	1	4		11	16	2	1	—	4		9	14½	2	1	—	2	

Arithmetic -	255	17	—	15	15	1	1	—	1	Speeches, Greek and English. Roman Hist., Merivale's Fall of the Roman Republic.	21	14½	1	1	—	1	Latin Grammar: Syntaxis Major. Greek Gram.: Wordsworth, from beginning to p. 4 of syntax.	8	9½	4	1	—	6½	*Math.*-Euclid, Bk. I., 1-15; Algebra, first four rules. *English History.*-Restoration to accession of George IV.; from Wm. I. to Henry IV. *Geog.*—U. States; British North America; West Indies; Guiana; British Possessions in Oceania; England, Scotland, Ireland. *English Composition.*—A weekly letter; dictation. *Books used.*-Kennedy's Lat. Gram.; Dr. Giles' English History; Markham's England; Twell's Repetition; Cornwell's Small Geography; Bedford's Questions; Johnston's Atlas; Oram's Arith.; Butter's Spelling; Henry's First Lat. Book; Watts' Scripture History; Contanseau's French; Arithmetical Table Book; Todhunter's Euclid; Colenso's Algebra; Wordsworth's Greek Grammar.
Book-keeping	11	1	—	11	16½	2	1	—	2	*French.*—First set: Molière's Misanthrope, 2 acts; 20 pages of Albitès' "How to speak French"; Delille's Grammar. *German.*—First set, German into Eng.: Schiller's Poems, 320 lines; Bremen Lesebuch, 10 pages (460 lines); Marlborough Gram. (whole). English into German; Ahn's Gram., Exercises 32-60 (inclusive); pieces dictated for translation, about 270 lines. *Mathematics.*—First set: Euclid, Book VI.; Algebra (Todhunter's), pp. 280-350; Plane Trig. (Todhunter's), pp. 1-169, omitting ch. XII.; Geometrical conics (Taylor's), chaps. I., II., and III. One boy has also done Trigonometry to p. 109, and Analytical Conics (Todhunter's), pp. 1-97. *Geography.*—Cornwell's America. *Books used.*—Alford's Greek Test.; Arnold's Thucydides; Wunder's Sophocles; Basil Jones' Œd. Tyr.; Paley's Æschylus; Mayor's Second Philippic; Hor., Orelles' and Macleane's; Virgil, Conington's and Forbiger's. For the other books, a plain text only.																								
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—	6	17	6	1	—	9		11	17	5	1	—	6	the end of the adjectives; Havet's French Studies, Translation, pp. 247-264. *German.*—Second set: Ahn's 3rd Course, pp. 26-44; Marlborough Grammar, accidence; viva voce exercises. *Mathematics.* — Second set: Euclid, Books IV. and VI.; Algebra (Todhunter's), pp. 158-211. *History.*—Roman Hist., (Smith's Small Edition), chaps. 17, 18, 21—28, 31 to end. *Geography.*—Cornwell's America. *Books used.* — Second Philippic, Mayor's; Horace, Macleane's; Ovid, Paley's. The rest plain text only.	10	15	2	1	—	3																		
History -	255	14	—	13	17	1	1	—	2		25	16	1	1	—	2		8	9½	2	1	—	3½																		

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION, MODERN SIDE (1865).

Subject.	Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*d*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865. (*k*)	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*d*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865. (*k*)	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.*d*	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ending July 1865. (*k*)
		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	25	17	2	1	—	2	2 Samuel, 1 Kings, Acts, Repetition of the Sunday Gospels.	23	15½	2	1	—	2	2 Sam., 1 Kings, Acts, Repetition of the Sunday Gospels.							
Latin	25	17	4	1	2	4	Kennedy's Latin Gram., pp. 140–174; Livy XXI., 1–48.	23	15½	4	1	—	4	Kennedy's Latin Gram., pp. 56–81; Kennedy's Palaestra, pp. 191–198; Cæsar, Bell. Gall. IV., 20–38.							
French	16	17	3	1	1	3	Les Enfants d'Edouard, acts I. II.; Molière, Misanthrope, acts I.–III.; Chardenal's Exercises, I.–XXIII.; Albitès, How to speak French, pp. 56–64, 79–93; *b* For reference, Delille's Grammar.	19	16½	3	1	—	3	Delille's Gram. to end of refl. verbs; Voltaire, Pierre le Grand, cc. 1, 2; Havet's French Studies; Selections.	13	15½	3	1	3	3	Delille's Gram., pp. 37–112; Havet's French Studies, pp. 1–30.
German	14	17	3	1	1	3	Jean Paul Richter's Erinnerungen, &c.; Göthe's Torquato Tasso; Ahn's 3d Course, 1st part 23, 24, 25, 2d part 18, 19, 20, 3d part all; Heymann's Materials for Composition; Ahn's Exercises, VII.–XX.; Bremen Lesebuch, §§ 45, 155, 156, to p. 309; *b* Marlborough Grammar, pp. 23–39.	12	15½	3	1	—	3	Marlborough Gram. to end of refl. verbs; Ahn's 1st Course, Ex. 40–60; Ahn's 3rd Course, pp. 1–14.	14	15½	3	1	—	3	*i.* Marlborough Gram. to end of Pass. Voice; and Ahn's 1st Course, Ex. 1–15.
Arithmetic	25	17	1	1	—	1	Colenso's Arithmetic, pp. 81–116.	23	15½	2	1		2	Colenso's Arith. pp. 38–80.							

		Y.	H.		H.			Y.	H.		H.	
Book-keeping *c*	11	16	2	1	—	2	Chambers.					
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	25	17	4	1	3	4	Euclid, 2 books; Colenso's Algeb. pp. 87–140.	23	15½	4	1	—	4	Euclid, Book I.: Colenso's Algebra, pp. 1–48.
Chemistry -	2	17	3	2½	—	7½	Lecture and Experiments.							
History -	24	17	3	1	—	3	Student's Hume, Tudors and Stuarts; Smith's Roman History, cc. XXI. to end of bk.	23	15½	3	1	—	3	Student's Hume, Tudors and Stuarts; Smith's Roman Hist., cc. XXI. to end of book.
Geography -	25	17	2	1	—	2	Hughes', pp. 159–218 -	23	15½	2	1	—	2	Hughes' Scotland and Ireland.
English Grammar.	25	17	2	1	—	2	Adams', pp. 137–199 -	23	15½	1	1	—	1	Adam's, pp. 70–106.
Literature -	25	17	1	1	—	1	Samson Agonistes, 1–400; Lycidas; Comus, 1–200.	23	15½	1	1	—	1	Thomson's Spring, 1–400.
Composition -	25	17	*a*	—	3	—	Bradley's Latin Exercises and Lessons in Latin Prose; English Composition; Verses or Essays; two or three subjects in prose and verse given for choice every week.	23	15½	*a*	—	1	—	Bradley's Latin Exercises, vivâ voce; English Essay or Verses once a week on subject set by the master.
Reading -	25	17	1	1	—	1	Milton - - -	23	15½	1	1	—	1	Thomson's Spring.
Writing -	*e*12	17	2	½	—	1	Darnell's Exercises -	*e*15	15	2	½	—	1	Darnell's Exercises.
Dictation -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - -	*f*23	15½	2	—	—	1½	
Drawing -	*g*24	17	2	1	—	2	Winter's Geometrical Drawing. *h*	23	15½	2	1	—	2	Winter's Geometrical Drawing.

a There is no regular composition lecture; the exercises are looked over and corrected with the boys individually during the preparation hours, or at such out of school hours as the master may fix.
b Some of the higher work done only by a few boys.
c Only one class.
d Exclusive of preparation.
e The bad writers only in each class, excused as they improve.
f There are two extra dictation lessons per week for those who spell badly in either class, also a half hour for the most backward to work off arrears of correction.
g Four of this class learn geometrical drawing twice a week in addition to the ordinary drawing lessons. Two have extra drawing once a week.
h Six of this class learn geometrical drawing twice a week in addition to the ordinary drawing lessons. Three have extra drawing once a week.
i This is the work of a third part of a year; the set was only formed in May.
k This represents nearly two thirds of the whole year's work, the year being divided into three terms of about equal length.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

BARR'S COURT, HEREFORD.—PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—1855.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated. Liability unlimited. 40 shares of 30*l.* each. Each proprietor may in respect of each share nominate one pupil. Vote at annual, special, and general meetings by proxy if unable to attend, and transfer and bequeath his share, subject to approval of committee.

Buildings held by a section of shareholders as tenants from year to year. Surplus income set aside towards formation of a building fund.

Exhibitions.—None. Proprietors' nominees pay as boarders 25*l.* per annum, as day boarders 14*l.* 10*s.*, and as day boys 6*l.* 10*s.*, as against 30*l.*, 16*l.*, and 8*l.* paid by pupils not so nominated. If two nominations be given to one pupil, he is admitted at 22*l.* per annum.

Objects and Subjects of Instruction.—To supply at a moderate cost, to the sons of farmers, tradesmen, and others, a sound general education suitable to the wants of the present day (original prospectus). No boy admitted after 14 or before 8 (rules, A.D. 1859).

Government and Masters.—Rules and regulations passed at general meeting held 27th October 1859.

Committee of management: five gentlemen elected annually by and out of proprietors, hold annual examination under their direction; appoint and dismiss head master, subject to approval of general body of proprietors summoned for that purpose; dismiss any officer and sanction appointment of boarding houses.

Appointment of under masters and matron vested in head master. Engagement between him and committee determinable by either with six months notice.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1864.

General Character.—Semi-classical.

Masters.—Head and three under masters. Head master's salary, 200*l.*; second master's, 100*l.*; third and fourth master's salaries, 50*l.* each.

Day Scholars.—15; chiefly sons of tradesmen, from distances up to three miles and a half. Pay, for modern languages, 3*l.*; stationery, 10*s.*; chemicals, 1*l.*

Boarders.—60, in head and second master's houses Four meals a day; meat once. School bills: highest, 38*l.*; average, 32*l.*; lowest, 29*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms in largest boarding house less than 440 feet per boy. Rise 6½ to 7 a.m.; retire 8½ to 9 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must know something of reading, writing, and arithmetic.

School classified separately for every group of subjects. School course modified to suit special cases. Religious instruction by reading Scriptures daily, with special lessons and lectures to classes on Sunday. School work so far as boarders are concerned begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by marks for half year's work and examination combined, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination once a year, publicly, by examiners chosen by committee. Prizes given half-yearly.

Punishments: impositions, detention, and corporal punishment by head master only.

Playground about an acre and a half. Boys not allowed to go in country without special leave. Drilling, &c. taught as part of system.

No boy gone to any university within the last five years; two or three annually to other places of education.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boarders in school (including Sunday) 37 hours in the week; day boys 26. Play time 22 hours per week.

Head Master:
J. J. Lomax.

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

Six boys have passed the Oxford and Cambridge Middle Class examinations.
One hundred and six have obtained prizes, passes, or medals from the Government Department of Science and Art for various styles of drawing.
Thirty-eight have obtained Queen's prizes or passes from the same Department for Chemistry.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	20	14	7	½	—	3½	Genesis, Exodus, and Gospel of St. Matt., with Church Catechism.	20	13	7	½	—	3½	Gleig's Script. Hist. and Church Catechism.	20	11	7	½	—	3½	Gleig's Script. Hist. and Church Catechism.
Latin - -	35	3	—	6	16	6	½	6	9	Cornelius Nepos (six lives); Ovid's Fasti, Book II.; and Arnold's Latin Prose, Part I.	15	13	6	½	6	9	Eutropius and Ellis's Exercises.	14	11	6	½	6	9	Delectus and Grammar.
French - -	15	2	3	6	14	3	½	3	4½	Christophe Colomb and Ahn's 2nd Course.	9	13	3	½	3	4½	Ahn's 1st Course.							
Arithmetic -	All	3	—	20	15	4	1	4	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, Chap. 5 to end.	30	13	4	1	4	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, Chaps. 3 and 4.	25	11	14	1	4	6	Colenso's Arithmetic, Chaps. 1 and 2.
Book-keeping	20	2	—	10	15	2	1	—	2	Chambers' Double Entry.	10	14	2	1	—	2	Chambers' Single Entry.							
Mensuration and Surveying.	20	2	—	10	15	2	1	—	2	Nesbit (and out-door practice).	10	14	2	1	—	2	Nesbit.							
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	12	1	—	12	15	4	1	—	4	Colenso's Algebra to Simple Equations (incl.); Pott's Euclid, Book I.														

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864)—*cont.*

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.						Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.						Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Chemistry	15	2	—	7	15	2	1	1	3	Wilson's Elements of Chemistry (Inorg.)	8	13	2	1	1	3	Wilson's Elements.							
History	All	3	—	20	14	2	1	1	3	Student's Hume, Stuart Period; and Smith's Smaller Hist. of Greece.	30	13	2	1	1	3	Smith's Smaller England; Savell's Rome.	25	11	2	1	1	3	Corner's England.
Geography	All	3	—	20	14	1	1	1	1½	Darton's Elements	30	13	1	1	1	1½	Darton's Elements	25	11	1	1	1	1½	Darton's Elements.
English Grammar.	All	3	—	20																				
English Literature.	20	1	—	20	14	1	1	1	1½	Shakspeare (selected portions).	30	13	1	1	1	1½	Cowper's Task (The Sofa).	25	11	1	1	1	1½	Easy Poetry.
English Composition.	20	1	—	20																				
Reading	All	3	—	20	14	2	½	—	1	The Text Books of History used in the Class.	30	13	2	½	—	1	The Text Books of History used in the Class.	25	11	4	½	—	2	Text Books of Hist. used in the Class.
Writing	All																							
Drawing	50	2	—	25	13	2	1	—	2	Crayon and Colour	25	12	2	1	—	2	Pencil Outlines.							

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

(BARR'S COURT, HEREFORD.—PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.)

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Saddler - -	Hereford - -	¾ of a mile.
„ „ - 2	Ironmonger -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 3	Grocer - -	Do. - -	Do.
„ „ - 4	None - -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Lyde - -	2½ miles.
„ „ - 6	Jeweller -	Hereford - -	½ mile.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Parents deceased	Holmer - -	2 miles.
„ „ - 2	Brickmaker -	Do. - -	1 mile.
„ „ - 3	Grocer - -	Hereford - -	¾ mile.
„ „ - 4	Plumber -	Do. - -	1¼ mile.
„ „ - 5	Farmer - -	Lyde - -	3½ miles.
„ „ - 6	Coal Merchant -	Hereford - -	½ mile.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	None - -	Leominster, Herefordshire.	All boarding in the school house.
„ „ - 2	Farmer -	Colwall, Herefordshire.	
„ „ - 3	Clergyman -	Glasbury, Radnorshire.	
„ „ - 4	Farmer - -	Llyswen, Breconshire.	
„ „ - 5	Solicitor -	Ledbury, Herefordshire.	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Stanford, Worcestershire.	
„ „ - 7	None - -	Leominster, Herefordshire.	
„ „ - 8	Confectioner -	Malvern, Worcestershire.	
„ „ - 9	Wine Merchant	Ludlow, Salop -	
„ „ - 10	Parents dead, Guardian a Clergyman.	Kington, Herefordshire.	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	None - -	Whitchurch, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 2	Farmer -	Bosbury, Herefordshire.	
„ „ - 3	Do. - -	Lulsley, Worcestershire.	
„ „ - 4	Do. - -	Belmont, Hereford	
„ „ - 5	Physician -	Monmouth, Monmouthshire.	
„ „ - 6	Farmer - -	Ross, Herefordshire	
„ „ - 7	Clerk - -	Hope, Herefordshire	
„ „ - 8	Farmer - -	Leintwardine, Herefordshire.	
„ „ - 9	Hotel Keeper -	Swindon, Wilts -	
„ „ - 10	Farmer - -	Aston, Salop -	

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

TETTENHALL, NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.

Proprietary School (for Evangelical Nonconformists).

School in its infancy (1865).
Some information will be found in Mr. Green's report, vol. viii. p. 209.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—Memorandum of Association dated 30th September 1862.

Constitution.—Nominal capital, 24,000*l.* in 600 shares of 40*l.* each; proprietors incorporated under "Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856–57"; liability limited; no person may be admitted a shareholder unless approved of by council; shareholders have right of nominating one pupil in respect of each share, but no pupil admitted without sanction of council; in event of no pupil being nominated in respect of any share, council may nominate a pupil in respect of such share, subject, in addition to usual tuition fees, to annual charge of 6*l.* in favour of proprietor; company may at general meeting increase capital by issue of new shares of any amount (memorandum and articles of association).

Exhibitions.—Council may apply any part of capital or income, any money borrowed by them, and any donations or bequests, *inter alia*, for the founding of exhibitions, scholarships for the universities, or other prize appointments, premiums, or school scholarships for distinguished proficiency in school studies or for general good conduct (articles of association). Two exhibitions tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. One tenable at the College, for one or for three years, of the value of 30*l.*

Objects.—Establishment and conduct of a college as nearly as possible on the model of the great public schools for the education of the sons of gentlemen (memorandum of association). No pupil admissible until eight years of age or after fourteen (articles of association) without special permission of the head master.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Sound religious, classical, mathematical, and general education of the highest order, in strict conformity with principles and doctrines of Church of England (memorandum of association). In classical department course of instruction to have special reference to the universities, and to comprise all subjects usually taught at great public schools, including modern languages, English literature, history, and composition. In the modern department Greek is discontinued, and the course of study embraces Latin, French, German, English literature, grammar, and composition, précis writing, physical and political geography, chemistry, &c.

Government and Masters.—Bishop of Worcester visitor, twelve vice-presidents. Council consists of visitor and twelve registered proprietors of one share each, four of whom retire annually, removed by special resolution of company in general meeting assembled. Council appoint head master, solicitors, secretary, and other officers, and have power to make byelaws (articles of association).

All masters, except foreign and extra masters, must be of Church of England; may not serve any church on week days, or have permanent Sunday duty without sanction of council; may not take private pupils or hold shares. Under masters appointed by head master may terminate their engagements with each other by either party giving three months written notice to the other; but in case of such notice being given by head master he must report the same with his reasons to council; with their previous sanction he may dismiss any master forthwith. Head master must be a graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin; dismissed with three months notice by a majority of two thirds of council present at meeting specially convened with fourteen days notice (articles of association).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical and modern. In age of scholars, first grade.

Masters.—Nine: head master's salary 800*l.*, and further salary of 200*l.* until number of pupils reaches 400; may not take boarders.

Day Scholars.—30, chiefly between 10 and 14 years of age, sons of clergymen and gentlemen; all within half an hour's walk. Pay for general work, 25*l.* Stationery, 1*l.* 1*s.* Library, gymnasium, &c., 1*l.* 1*s.*

Boarders.—114. Four meals a day. Terms for board, 60*l.* Bed-rooms on "cubicle" system. Rise 6.30 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m.

Permission of council required for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—School classified in classical order and also in mathematical order distinct. The modern classified by itself. Religious instruction forms part of regular work. School work begins with prayers taken from Morning Service, and read in chapel.

Promotions by half-year's work and examination.

Punishments: impositions and corporal punishment, the latter privately.

Playground about 11 acres, with an increase in prospect.

School only opened in January 1866.

School open about 27 weeks in the year. Boys in school 34 hours in the week. About half of lessons prepared out of school.

President and Visitor:
The Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Council:
The Honourable Frederick Lygon, M.P.
Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart.
The Rev. Geo. Fisk, LL.B., vicar of Great Malvern.
J. M. Gully, Esq., M.D., Malvern.
Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., Harewood, near Ross.
J. W. Lea, Esq., Worcester.
Geo. Edward Martin, Esq., Worcester.
Jas. Oliver Mason, Esq., The Crescent, Birmingham.
John Slaney Pakington, Esq., Sherbourne House, Malvern Wells.
A. C. Sherriff, Esq., Worcester.
L. Stummes, Esq., M.D., Malvern.
Josh. R. Wilton, Esq., Malvern.

Secretary:
Mr. Henry Aldrich, Malvern.

Head Master:
Rev. Arthur Faber, M.A.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1867).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1867.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the first Half-year of 1867.
									H.															
*Religious Knowledge.	—	7	—	Fourteen.	All ages between 13 and 18.	2	One hour.	?	4	Greek Testament and Bible History.	Eighteen.	—	—	—	—	—	Eurip., Medea; Homer, one book of the Iliad; Horace, part of Odes, bk. IV.; Cicero, Catiline Orations.	Fifteen.	—	—	—	—	—	Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar.
*Greek	—	—	—			8			7½	Cicero, Tusculan. Disput.; Horace; Euripides, Orestes; Demos., De Coronâ.														
*Latin	—	—	—			8			7½															
*French	—	—	—			2			3	Selections from authors.														
German	—	—	—			2			2	Selections from authors.														
*Arithmetic	—	—	—			2			8	Colenso, Thrower, &c.														
*Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	—	—	—			2			3	Euclid, Trigonometry, &c.														
*History	—	—	—			2			2	Greek and Lat., Smith's.							(*See below*, †.)							
*Geography	—	—	—			2			2	Mackay's Geography.														
Music	—	—	8*l.*			2			1															
Drawing	—	—	2*l.*						2															

† These questions are addressed to schools conducted on a system different from ours. With us, *all the boys learn Classics, Mathematics*,—in fact, every subject to which I have prefixed a *. The only voluntary subjects are German, Drawing, and Music. There is not, therefore, a different series of classes in each subject; on which hypothesis, however, these questions seem based.

These questions so little touch the nature of a public school system as to be, in fact, unanswerable in a way to give any real information regarding this school. I regret extremely that this is the case. The system, as regards hours, is the same throughout the school, (Head master.)

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

BIRMINGHAM.—EDGBASTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—1837

Constitution.—Proprietary school; property vested in trustees for proprietors; proprietors not incorporated; become proprietors by acquiring a share by transfer from an existing shareholder, or by purchase from committee; elect committee, president, treasurer, and secretary, appoint new trustees and have also the right of nominating pupils.

Objects.—For general benefit of inhabitants of Birmingham and the neighbourhood.

Subjects of Instruction.—All branches of a liberal education.

Government and Masters.—Governors, president, treasurer, and a committee of twelve other proprietors, who appoint and dismiss masters, and have control over expulsion of boys and conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical, (mathematical, and scientific.) In age of scholars, second grade.

Masters.—Head master does not take boarders; two others do so. Seven masters besides special masters for chemistry and physics, drawing, and dancing.

Day Scholars.—112, from distances up to six and eight miles; sons of persons engaged in professions and in commerce. Pay for general work, from 9*l.* to 12*l.* according to classes.

Boarders.—8. Boarding houses not under head master's control. Boarding fees from 40 to 60 guineas.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write.

School classified according to age and attainments. School course imperative in all cases. No religious instruction in school as such, but given in boarding houses. No prayers used in school.

Promotions by examination.

Written examination quarterly under the superintendence of head master, but once a year by examiners appointed by committee. Prizes and medals given.

Corporal punishment not allowed; usual punishment detention.

Playground about an acre. Boarders not allowed to go in town without leave.

Class of 14 boys preparing for London University, seven of whom go up for matriculation in June 1869. One in this class preparing for Cambridge University. [Three at Oxford or Cambridge in May 1867.]

School open 40 weeks in the year. Boys in school 31 hours in the week.

Head Master:
George Robertson.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest boys in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manufacturer -	Edgbaston -	From 2 minutes to 15 minutes walk,—except 10, which is 5 miles.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	
" " - 3	Musical Teacher -	Do. - -	
" " - 4	Architect - -	Do. - -	
" " - 5	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Manufacturer -	Do. -	
" " - 7	Private Gentleman	Do. - -	
" " - 8	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	
" " - 9	Merchant - -	Do. - -	
" " - 10	Lawyer - -	Moseley - -	
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manufacturer -	Selley Oak -	
" " - 2	Do. - -	Edgbaston -	
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Birmingham -	
" " - 4	Auctioneer -	Moseley - -	
" " - 5	Commercial Traveller.	Do. - -	
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Edgbaston -	
" " - 7	Lawyer - -	Moseley - -	
" " - 8	Manager of Canal Company.	Smethwick -	
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Edgbaston -	
" " - 10	Do. - -	Moseley - -	

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Name of Person who keeps Boarding House.
Boys highest in School - - 1	Manufacturer -	Stourbridge -	Rev. J. F. Hare.
" " - 2	Barrister - -	London -	Mons. C. E. Wirth.
" " - 3	Private Gentleman	Feckenham -	Rev. T. York.
" " - 4	Manufacturer -	Tamworth -	Do.
" " - 5	Maltster - -	Smethwick -	Do.
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Handsworth -	Do.
" " - 7	Do. - -	Tolosa, Spain -	Do.
" " - 8	Do. - -	Edgbaston -	Mons. C. E. Wirth.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Stourbridge -	Rev. J. F. Hare.
" " - 10	Brewer - -	Shelton - -	Rev. T. York.
Boys lowest in School - - 1	Manufacturer -	Edgbaston -	Rev. J. F. Hare.
" " - 2	Do. - -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 3	Merchant - -	Wednesbury -	Rev. T. York.
" " - 4	Manufacturer -	Handsworth -	Do.
" " - 5	Captain of Mines -	Aberystwith -	Mons. C. E. Wirth.
" " - 6	Merchant - -	Edgbaston -	Do.
" " - 7	Manufacturer -	Do. - -	Do.
" " - 8	Chief of Police -	Birmingham -	Rev. T. York.
" " - 9	Manufacturer -	Edgbaston -	Do.
" " - 10	Do. - -	Moseley - -	Do.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
					Y.				H.			Y.				H.			Y.				H.	
Greek	12	3	£	4	16	8	30m	3	4	Homer's Iliad, 2 Books; Xenophon's Anabasis, 2 Books.	5	14	4	30m	2	4	Kuhner's Greek Delectus	4	13	4	30m	2	4	Greek Grammar, Oral, and Wordsworth.
Latin	88	6	—	8	15	12	30m	3	8	Horace's Satires and Cicero, pro Milone.	20	do.	12	20m	4	10	Horace's Odes and Cæsar	18	11	12	20m	4	10	Eutropius, 20 pgs.; Phœdrus, 20 fables.
French	102	5	—	10	15	8	30m	3	4	Beaumarshais' Figaro	20	do.	4	1h	4	4	Gerard's Chasse aux Lions.	18	11	4	1h	4	4	Conversation and Tales, 20 pages each.
German	46	3	—	11	15	8	30m	3	4	Zschokke's New Year's Night.	20	do.	2	1h	—	2	German Tales.							
Arithmetic	102	6	—	10	15	6	1h	3	4	Colenso and Barnard Smith.	20	do.	4	1h	4	4	Barnard Smith	18	11	4	1h	4	4	Barnard Smith.
Book-keeping	10	1																						
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	40	3	—	10	15	4	1h	3	4	Todhunter and Colenso	2	do.	3	1h	—	3	Todhunter and Colenso.							
Chemistry	15	2	5s. qtr.	4	15	2	1h	2	2	Chambers's Course	11	do.	2	1h	2	2	Chambers's Course.							
History	102	6																						
Geography	52	3																						
English Grammar.	90	4																						
English Literature.	40	3																						
English Composition.	40	3																						
Reading	50	4																						
Writing	90	5																						
Drawing	90	Not classed.																						

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

TABLE C.—DISTINCTIONS.

LIST of DISTINCTIONS gained within the last TEN years by boys of the School (*a*) at the Universities; (*b*) at the competitive examinations for the Civil, Military, and East India Services; (*c*) or elsewhere.

(*a*) Open scholarship at Corpus College, Oxford, 1st Class in Classics.
Junior Op. Cambridge.
First Class in Mathematical Honours, London University Mat. Examination.
(*c*) First in Mathematics, Edinburgh, Actuaries Examination.
Ten First Class, and Twelve Second Class, in Oxford Middle Class Examination.

OSCOTT (PARISH OF ASTON).—ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1793; removed to its present situation, 1838.

Constitution.—Head master appointed by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Birmingham, Northampton, and Nottingham conjointly.

Objects.—Age for admission from eight to fourteen (Prospectus).

Subject of Instruction prescribed.—Usual branches of a liberal education, course being so arranged that pupils may matriculate and take their degrees in London University or pass examination now required for military or civil employments, at home or in India, without further preparation (Prospectus).

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Classical.

Masters.—Nine classical, four mathematical, and three for modern languages besides two whose duties are confined to maintenance of discipline, and president and vice-president, neither of whom takes much part in work of tuition. The president takes only the highest class three or four times a week.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—125, sons of noblemen and independent gentlemen, professional men, and merchants. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms, under 14 years of age, 50 guineas; above, 60 guineas. Philosophy, 10 guineas (extra.) Private room, 5 guineas. Books and stationery, 2*l.* 2*s.* Music, 7*l.* 7*s.* Use of piano, 1*l.* 1*s.* Drawing, dancing, and fencing, 2*l.* 2*s.* each. Entrance fee, 3*l.* 3*s.* Cubical contents of bedrooms about 1,600 feet per boy. Each boy in the first three classes has his own private room. Rise 5½ to 6½ a.m.; retire 8½ to 10 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Boys on admission must be able to read and write. Age of admission 8 to 14. Few admitted under ten years of age.

School classified separately for classics and mathematics. Special cases provided for by English department, and (extra) private tuition. Three lectures a week of half an hour each in religion; junior classes have also three lessons a week for learning catechism. In morning short prayers in dormitory, then in chapel with Litany, lesson from gospels, and mass; in evening prayers from Garden of the Soul, and short lessons from some spiritual book for meditation.

The general distribution of time is as follows:—6 a.m. rise; 6½, mass; 7¼, study; 8¼, breakfast; 9, study; 10, class; 10¾, recreation; 11, study; 12, class; 1, dinner; 3, study; 3¾, class; 4½, recreation; 5¼, study; 6¼, class; 7¼, supper; 8½ bed. On Tuesdays and Thursdays no study or class after dinner.

Promotion of any boy gaining less than an average of 50 per cent. on whole number of marks attainable by him at half-yearly examination ordinarily postponed.

The marks attainable are apportioned to the subjects as follows:—Religious knowledge, 100; Latin, 200; Greek, 200; French, 100; German, 100; English, 100; arithmetic and algebra, 100; Euclid and natural science, 100.

Examinations at Christmas and Midsummer, besides partial one at Easter; by president and prefect of studies especially. Prizes given.

Punishments; corporal punishment (with ferula ordinarily, caning rare,) deprivation of privileges, and tasks. First privately, and by prefect only. Head master (or president) only can order corporal punishment to a boy above age or in the three highest classes in the school. Head master only can expel.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

Two playgrounds of six and five acres respectively. Drilling taught as part of system. The highest class allowed to walk out in country, in parties of not less than three; others accompanied by a master.

Three school libraries containing suitable books for the junior boys, the senior, and specially for the highest class ("philosophers").

Not known how many boys have during the last five years gone to any university.

School open abont 41 weeks in the year. Boys in school about 40 hours in the week. Playtime about 38 hours in winter and 42 in summer per week, besides extra half-holiday, perhaps once in two or three weeks.

President:
Very Rev. J. Spencer Northcote, D.D.

Vice-President:
Rev. Edmund Knight.

SYNOPSIS OF EXAMINATIONS.

MIDSUMMER, 1864.

CLASS I.—PHILOSOPHY. (5 boys.)

Logic.—Prælectiones Philosophicæ. Logica Formalis. (Cursus Sulpitianus.)

Metaphysics.—Modern systems of Personal Existence. Identity. Perception.

Latin.—Cicero, Philippics I, II. Oratio pro Milone. Juvenal, Satiræ I. III. VIII. X. Tacitus, Annales, I, II. Kenrick, Selections from Muretus. Compositions in prose and verse.

Greek.—Aristoteles, Rhetorica. Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus. Demosthenes, Philippica I. Olynthiacæ I. II. III. De Pace. Thucydides, Lib. II. Arnold's exercises.

English.—History of English literature of the 18th century. Original essays.

French.—Molière, Le Misanthrope. Lamartine, Napoléon. Noel et Chapsal, Grammar and Exercises. Porquet, Trésor. Composition and dictation.

German.—Ollendorff, Grammar and Exercises. Bernay, Poetical Anthology. Schiller, Mary Stuart.

Science.—Heat. Steam-Engine. Acoustics. Electricity. Magnetism. Electro-magnetism.

Religious Instruction.—Evidences of Christianity. Natural Theology.

CLASS II.—RHETORIC. (10 boys.)

Latin.—Horace, Odes, Lib. I. II. III. IV. De Arte Poeticâ. Select satires and epistles. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Lib. V. VI. Crombie, Gymnasium, 1-60.

Greek.—Euripides, Hecuba, Medea. Homer, Iliad, Lib. V. Arnold, Greek prose composition.

English.—History, Grecian, Roman, and English. History of English literature of the 18th century. History and construction of the English language. Latham's English Grammar. Compositions in prose and verse.

French.—Voltaire, Mérope. Bossuet, Histoire Universelle. Noel et Chapsal, Grammar and Exercises. Extract from Book of Versions.

German.—Ollendorff, Grammar and Exercises. Arnold's German Reader, Selections from.

Science.—Properties of matter. Composition and resolution of forces. Mechanics. Heat. Hydrostatics. Hydraulics. Pneumatics. Acoustics. Optics. Chemistry; the non-metallic elements.

Religious Instruction.—Evidences of Christianity. Authenticity, &c. of the Old Testament. The Mosaic Dispensation. Authenticity of the New Testament. Excellence of the Christian Dispensation. Character of Christ.

CLASS III.—POETRY. (13 boys.)

Latin.—Virgil, Ecl. I. IV. V. VII. Georg. I. IV. Æneid. Lib. I. II. V. Kenrick, Exercises; introduction to verse composition. Re-translation from Latin authors.

Greek.—Homer, Iliad, Lib. I. XXII. XXIII. Sophocles, Œdipus Rex. Arnold, Greek prose composition.

English.—History of England from Henry VI. to the death of Charles I. History of English literature of the 18th century. Original essays.

French.—Racine, Athalie. Porquet, Trésor. Noel et Chapsal, Grammar and Exercises.

German.—Ollendorff, Grammar and Exercises.

By heart.—Æneid, Lib. 1, 400 lines.

Religious Instruction.—Evidences of Christianity. Authenticity of Old Testament. Mosaic Dispensation. Authenticity of New Testament. Excellence of the Christian Dispensation. Character of Christ.

CLASS IV.—LIVY. (16 boys.)

Latin.—Ovid, Metamorph., Lib. I. II. XIII. Livy, Lib. XXI, XXII. Kenrick, exercises on Zumpt.

Greek.—Xenophon, Cyropædia, Liber VII. Herodotus, Lib. III. Arnold Greek accidence, 1—62.

By heart.—Eton Greek syntax.

English.—Blair's lectures, 8–13. Schmitz, Roman history to death of Sulla. Flanagan, English history to the death of Henry II. Composition and exercises.

French.—Boileau, Le Leutrin. Porquet, Trésor, 1–8. Bossuet, Oraisons Funèbres. Grammar, pp. 152.

Religious Instruction.—Penance, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony, Ceremonies of Mass.

CLASS V.—SALLUST. (11 boys.)

Latin.—Sallust, Bellum Catilinarium. Bellum Jugurthinum, 5—21. Cicero, de Senectute. Arnold, prose composition 1–50.

Greek.—Eton grammar to syntax. Delectus, pp. 29. Xenophon, Cyropædia, Lib. I. Arnold, exercises, 1–32.

By heart.—Bellum Jugurthinum, X. XIV. Bell. Catil. 5 chapters. Cicero, XXI. XXII. XXIII. Télémaque, 120 lines.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Boys*).

English.—Schmitz, Grecian history. Compositions and translations.

French.—Leçons de littérature, pp. 16. Grammar, pp. 78. Trésor 80—129. Télémaque, Livre XVIII. Book of Conversation, pp. 65—76.

Religious Instruction.—Penance, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony. Ceremonies of mass.

CLASS VI.—CÆSAR. (16 boys.)

Latin.—Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, I., 29 chapters. Kennedy, De Viris Illustribus, 1—74. Henry, First Latin Book. Ellis, Part II. 1—46.

Greek.—Eton Grammar, to contracted verbs. Delectus, pp. 4.

By heart.—Catechism of Christian Doctrine. Cicero, 105 lines. Télémaque, 68 lines. Eton Latin Syntax, to the end of verbs.

English.—Goldsmith, History of Rome. Dictation, parsing, composition.

French.—Télémaque, Livre I. Trésor, 40—66. Grammar, to the irregular verbs. Book of Conversation, pp. 65—73.

Religious Instruction.—The Commandments. Sacraments of Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance.

CLASS VII.—NEPOS. (13 boys.)

Latin.—Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, I., 29 chapters. Kennedy, De Viris Illustribus, 1—74. Henry, First Latin Book. Ellis, Part II. 1—46.

English.—Geography, Countries of Europe and Asia. History of England, Henry VIII. to the end. Grecian History, to the end of Peloponnesian war. Parsing, dictation.

French.—Télémaque, pp. 94—102. Cours de Versions, 15 numbers. Trésor, 20 exercises. Grammar, to end of irregular verbs.

By heart.—Eton syntax. Abridgment of Christian Doctrine. Cours de versions, 5 numbers.

Religious Instruction.—The Creed and Commandments.

CLASS VIII.—EUTROPIUS. (15 boys.)

Latin.—Tirocinium, 5—40. Arnold's First Book, 1—40. Kennedy's Latin grammar, pp. 1—36. Syntax.

English.—History of England. Geography, countries of Asia. Continents. Maps. Reading, parsing, spelling, dictation.

French.—Grammar, pp. 1—80. Exercises in the Parisian Grammar. Trésor, 1—8. Chambaud, Fables.

By heart.—Catechism (Question and Answer).

Spiritual Instruction.—Creed. Lord's Prayer. Sacraments.

CLASS IX.—GRAMMAR. (16 boys.)

Latin.—Kennedy, grammar to the end of the irregulars verbs. Tirocinium, selections.

English.—Bible history to the Coming of Christ. Geography, Europe and Africa. Maps. Reading, parsing, spelling, dictation.

French.—Grammar to regular verbs. Exercises.

By heart.—Catechism of Christian Doctrine.

Spiritual Instruction.—The Commandments and Sacraments.

ENGLISH CLASS. (8 boys.)

English.—History of England to the death of Henry VIII. Geography, Countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America. Blair's Lectures. Parsing and dictation.

By heart.—Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

French.—Télémaque, Livre XII. XV. Trésor, 10–18. Grammar, pp. 1–18.

Science.—Heat. Steam-Engine. Acoustics. Electricity. Magnetism. Electro-magnetism.

Book-keeping, single and double entry.

Spiritual Instruction.—Penance, Holy Eucharist, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony.

In mathematics there are five classes.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Boys learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Boys are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, from September 8 to Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, from September 8 to Christmas 1864.	Number of Boys in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, from September 8 to Christmas 1864.
Religious Knowledge.	All, i.e. 125	7	—	9	Y. 17½	3	H. ½	—	H. 1½	Lectures given. No Text Book used.	11	Y. 16	3	H. ½	—	H. 1½	No Text Book. Evidences of Christianity; Prophecies; Character and Conduct of Apostles; Lectures.	15	Y. 10	5	H. ¾	—	H. 4	Catechism of Christian Doctrine, 3 chapters by heart, with oral instructions.
Greek - -	All but 3 junior classes.	6	—	9	17½	2*	¾	—	3½	Demosthenes, 1st Philippic, 1st and 2nd Olynthiacs.	—	—	3	¾	—	5¼	Euripides; Hecuba.							
Latin - -	All but one small class.	9	—	—	—	6*	¾	2	12½	Cicero, pro Murenâ; De Oratore, Lib. I.; Juvenal, Sat. III., and X.; Virgil, Georg. I., II., IV.	—	—	4	¾	2	9	Horace, Odes, Lib. I., II.; Carmen Seculare; Henrick's Exercises on Zumpt.	—	—	6	1¼	—	10½	Kennedy's Lat. Grammar to verb Sum.
French -	All	10	—	—	—	2	¾	1	2	Cinna, first two acts; Noel and Chapsal's Grammar and Dictation.	—	—	2	¾	1	2¾	Corneille's Horace, 2 Acts; Noel and Chapsal's Grammar; Sequel to Porquet's Trésor.	—	—	2	¾	—	3½	Parisian Grammar, 32 pages.
German -	30	3	—	—	—	3	¾	2	4	Schiller's William Tell, Act 1, Scenes 1 and 2; Bekker's German Grammar.	—	—	2	¾	2	3½	Bekker's German Grammar; Bernay's German Extracts; Prose and Poetry.							

* This was a departure from the ordinary course, to suit the requirements of the London University First B.A. Examination for honours. Ordinarily four lessons a week are given in this class both for Latin and Greek.

					Y.		H.		H.				Y.		H.		H.				Y.		H.		H.	
Other Foreign Languages.	Italian is taught privately to 3 or 4 boys at a fee of 5*l.* a year for 3 lessons a week.																									
Arithmetic	All	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	—	—	1	1	—	1	Simple and Compound Interest; Discount.	—	—	6	1	—	6	Multiplication Table; Simple Rules.
Book-keeping	7	1																								
Mensuration and Surveying.	None at this moment																									
Mathematics, pure or applied, beside preceding.	60	5	—	—	—	3	¾	—	5½	Euclid, Books V. & VI., 25 propos. In Algebra, Quadratic Equations and Progression.	—	—	4	1	—	5	Algebra, Square Root; Simple Equations, 1 and 2 unknown; Euclid, Book II.									
†Physics or	18	2	—	9	17½	3	¾	—	4½	The Steam Engine; Optics.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Properties of Bodies, Force, Motion, &c.									
†Chemistry	18	2	—	—	—	3	¾	—	4½	None that term.																
History	125	10	—	—	—	1	¾	—	—	Only going over English, Roman, and Grecian for London University.	—	—	3	¾	—	5½	English History to Elizabeth.	—	—	3	¾	—	5½	Bible History to death of Saul.
Geography	53	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	2	¾	—	3½	General Outlines of 5 continents; Maps drawn.
English Grammar.	60	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	1	¾	—	1¾	Latham's Grammar, Part I. and III. to Numerals; Lectures.	—	—	4	¾	—	3	Lennie's Eng. Gram.; Exercises in Parsing and Dictation.
English Literature.	30	1	—	—	—	1	¾	—	¾	A Lecture given, of which they take notes, and are examined at end of half-year.	—	—	1	¾	—	¾	Same as First Class.									
English Composition.	72	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	Original Essay, or sometimes Poetry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Same as First Class.									
Reading	60	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	" " " "	—	—	3	¾	—	2½	Public Reading.
Writing	60	2																								
Music	37	Private, 8*l.* 8*s.* a year.																								
Drawing	40	4	4*l.* 4*s.* a year.																							
Moral and Mental Philosophy.	9	1	—	9	17½	3	¾	—	5½	Logic; Sulpitian Course of Philosophy.																

† These two are not taught in the same term.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

1. REPORTS, DIGESTS OF INFORMATION, &c.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

CHELTENHAM (CAMBRAY HOUSE).—LADIES' COLLEGE.

(See also evidence given by Miss D. Beale, vol. v. p. 722–740.)

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1854.

Constitution.—Proprietors not incorporated; liability unlimited. Proprietary consists of not more than 150 shares. All proprietors admitted by council by ballot. Each proprietor may nominate (subject to approval of council) one regular student in respect of each share held by him or her. If proprietor fail to fill up vacancy within three months from transfer to him or her or removal of his or her nominee, council may nominate on vacant share without prejudice to proprietor's right to resume nomination on giving a month's notice. Proprietors may transfer or bequeath their shares subject to approval of council (Rules).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—To provide sound and religious education of highest order and on moderate terms for the daughters of gentlemen. Pupils cannot be admitted until after completion of their fourth year (Rules). All pupils must be nominated by a proprietor; nominations subject to approval of council (Prospectus, January, A.D. 1866.)

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Holy Scripture, history, geography, English language and grammar, Euclid, writing, arithmetic, reading, needlework, physical geography and science, astronomy and natural philosophy, English literature, French, German, drawing, callisthenics, music, and singing (Prospectus).

Government and Teachers.—Council consists of president, vice-president, (permanent officers), and six other gentlemen (being members of Church of England) chosen by and out of proprietors at annual general meeting; three a quorum; two retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible; have power to appoint, remove, and regulate duties of all officers. No alteration may be made in rules except at annual general meetings, and then only by two-thirds majority of voters present (Rules).

Lady principal must be a member of Church of England; her special duty to give religious instruction from Holy Scripture and Liturgy (Rules).

State of School in October 1868.

General Character.—French, German, music, drawing, astronomy, and English subjects, leading subjects of instruction. Latin learnt by three pupils, natural science by 17.

Teachers.—Ten regular, besides many occasional ones. Salaries: lady principal, 200*l.*; five teachers, 100*l.* each. The others are junior teachers, whose salaries are increasing; at present they receive from 50*l.* to 70*l.* The principal, and all the teachers except one, receive also capitation fees.

Day Scholars.—150; daughters of professional men and independent gentlemen; from distances up to about two miles. Pay for general work, Div. III., 12 guineas; Div. II., 17 guineas; Div. I., 22 guineas; instrumental music, 5 to 12 guineas; singing, 2 to 16 guineas; dancing, 4 guineas; stationery, according to division, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, or 15*s.* No lessons on Sunday.

Boarders.—None in the College. Three boarding houses; 49 boarders. Three meals a day; meat at each. Terms, 50 guineas. School bills: highest, (from June 1867 to June 1868,) 104*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; average, 80*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; lowest, 63*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Cubical contents of bedrooms, 1216·7 per pupil. All have separate beds, not all separate rooms. Baths and ordinary washhandstands in bedrooms. Rise at 7 a.m., retire 9 to 10 p.m. Sanction of the council necessary for a boarding house.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils not required to know anything on admission. Appears from examination of 243 nomination papers that 128 pupils had been at other schools before coming, 115 not. Out of 126 pupils who entered above 12 years of age, seven-thirteenths of best and nine-fourteenths of worst prepared had been at other schools. Pupils stay on an average two years and a quarter.

Religious instruction to junior pupils daily; at least three lessons a week to all; lessons from principal to each class once a fortnight. School work begins with prayers taken, with one exception, from Prayer Book.

Promotions by seniority in exceptional cases only; at quarters by marks and examination combined. At Midsummer, pupils placed by independent examiners by their papers solely.

Examination once a year by independent (university and other) examiners; quarterly by teachers and principal; weekly in one subject by teacher. Prizes awarded after annual examination.

Only punishment, exclusion from class.

Garden, containing rather more than half an acre, used by junior pupils for short recreation in suitable weather. Callisthenics taught as part of system.

Rooms warmed by hot water and open fire-places; ventilated by doors, windows, and ventilators. Seats provided with backs.

School open about 38 or 39 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 24 to 26 hours in the week. No lessons prepared in school hours.

President of Council:
Rev. Edward Walker, incumbent of Cheltenham.

Lady Principal:
Miss D. Beale.

FOURTEENTH YEAR of CURRENT EXPENSES ending December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Tuition fees from regular students for the half-year ending June 1867	1,213	3	9
Do. do. do. Dec. 1867	1,296	5	6
Bye students' college fees for the year	42	10	6
Students for extra lessons by professors in music, drawing, German, &c., for the year due June 1867	1,032	7	1
Students' bills for books, stationery, &c., for the year due June 1867	379	9	9
Dividend on shares purchased by the College	10	0	0
	£3,973	16	7

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of the lady principal and of the regular teachers, including provision for servants	1,381	2	4
Capitation fees paid to the regular teachers	458	11	3
Professors for regular course of instruction in English, French, physical science, drawing, and callisthenics; also for extra course, English literature, French, German, drawing, dancing, music, and singing	979	10	1
Books and stationery purchased during the year, a portion of which remains to be paid by the students	339	12	2
Fee returned	2	12	6

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

EXPENSES OF ESTABLISHMENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One year's rent of Cambray House, less income tax	195	16	8			
Rates and taxes	71	8	2½			
Gardener and errand boy	18	15	1			
Coal, wood, and gas	28	7	0			
Petty stationery and books	19	17	6			
Stamps and carriage of parcels	5	19	10½			
Tuning pianofortes	7	12	3			
Erecting an additional school and cloak room	147	10	0			
On account of hot-water apparatus	70	0	0			
Repairs by various tradesmen	58	11	1			
Printing and advertising	13	10	6			
Materials for needlework	8	8	8			
Examiners' fees	35	3	6			
Books given for prizes	23	3	1			
Fire insurance	1	4	5			
Two years' extra insurance	3	5	0			
Cheques and receipt stamps	2	4	6			
				705	17	4
Balance transferred to capital account				106	10	11
				£3,973	16	7

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, December 1867.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In the treasurer's hands as reported to last annual meeting				993	2	9
One year's interest on mortgage at 4 per cent				39	3	4
14th year's receipts more than expenses				106	10	11
				1,138	17	0
Cash in Miss Beale's hands for current expenses				30	0	0
Two cheques given to Professor in 1865, not yet presented at the bank for payment				23	12	6
Value of mortgage on 24, Lansdown Place				1,000	0	0
	£	s.	d.			
Accounts not paid by students for books, &c.	174	4	7			
Professors, for extras paid but not received from the students	464	10	1			
Estimated value of furniture, pianos, &c.	120	0	0			
Shares in the College purchased at a cost of	32	10	0			
				791	4	8
				£2,983	14	2

EXPENSES.

	£	s.	d
Advanced by way of mortgage on 24, Lansdown Place	1,000	0	0
Balance of capital account	1,983	14	2
	£2,983	14	2

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS.

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest Scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Day Scholars.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.	Distance of Parent's or Guardian's Residence from School House.
Scholars highest in School - 1	Gentleman - -	Apsley Villa, Cheltenham.	About ½ mile.
„ „ 2	M.D., H.M.S. -	Priory Street - -	„ ¼ „
„ „ 3	M.D., C.B. - -	2, Seagrave Villas -	„ ¾ „
„ „ 4	Lieut.-Col., H.M.S. -	Oriel Terrace -	Quite close.
„ „ 5	M.D. - -	Henley in Arden, Warwick.	Boarder.
„ „ 6	M.D. - -	St. Margaret's Terrace, Cheltenham.	About ¼ mile.
„ „ 7	M.D. - -	Clarence Square -	„ ½ „
„ „ 8	M.D., Indian Army }	St. Ann's Square -	„ ¼ „
„ „ 9	M.D., Indian Army }		
„ „ 10	Clergyman - -	Lucca, Italy - -	Boarder.
Scholars lowest in School - 1	Clergyman - -	Northwick Villa, Cheltenham.	About ¼ mile.
„ „ 2	Major, Staff Corps -	Madras and Rodney Terrace, Cheltenham.	Quite close.
„ „ 3	}		
„ „ 4	} Gentleman - -	16, Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham.	About ¾ mile.
„ „ 5	}		
„ 6	M D., Indian Army -	2, Eva Villas, Cheltenham.	„ ¾ „
„ „ 7	Capt., Indian Army -	4, Glenfall Terrace -	„ ½ „
„ „ 8	M.D., Indian Army -	2, Eva Villas -	„ ¾ „
„ „ 9	Capt., 3rd Dragoons. -	8, Lansdown Villas -	„ ¾ „
„ „ 10	Capt., Indian Army -	5, Oriel Place -	Quite close.

STATEMENT by Lady Principal, appended to Table of Instruction. See p. 834.

We cannot remember where we left off at Christmas, as the course of study is arranged for the whole year, or from August to June. I have therefore filled up from August 1864 to June 1865.

I cannot answer for the perfect accuracy of this table as regards the time devoted to each subject, because, perhaps, we give more time to a subject one quarter than we do the next. I have arranged it as well as I can.

I was doubtful whether the last column should include the time appropriated to home preparation. The evening time table for the week gives approximately the following results:—

1. History - - 2½ hours.
2. Astronomy or Physical Geography - - 1 „
3. Natural Science - 1 „
4. Arithmetic - - 1 „
5. Euclid - - - ½ „
6. French - - 3 „
7. German - - 3 „

Music from 6 to 12 hours.

1. History - - 2½ hours.
2. Astronomy or Physical Geography - - 1 „
3. Geography - - ½ „
4. Arithmetic - - 1 „
5. Literature and Languages - - 1 „
6. French - - - 3 „
7. German - - 3 „

Music from 6 to 9 hours.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1 865). For Note by Lady Principal, see preceding page.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School, present Time.			Satistics of FIRST Class in June 1865.							Statistics of SECOND Class.							Statistics of LOWEST Class.*						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid, &c.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time each Lesson, excluding Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week, excluding Preparation.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the School Year from August 1864 to June 1865.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time to each Lesson, excluding Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the School Year from August 1864 to June 1865.	Number of Scholars in Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time to each Lesson.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the School Year from August 1864 to June 1865.
					Y.		M.		H M			Y.		M.		H M			Y.		M.		H M	
Religious Knowledge.	113	9	—	17		2	40	2	1 20	The Gospel of St. John to end of Chapter IX.	23		3	25	1	1 20	Acts of the Apostles to Chap. XXI. 17.	17 in this division. They are not always taught in classes.		6	25	—	2 30	Riddle's Outlines, pp. 13 to 137.
Latin - -	3	1	—	3		1	50	1	0 50	Key's Gram.; Arnold's Comp.; Adams' Delectus; Cæsar, a few pages.														
French -	110	9	—	16	About 17½, or from 15 to 19½.	4	40	3	2 40	Havet's Gram.; Soulice's Dict. des Difficultés; Poitevin for Dict.; André's Leçons de Littérature; Le Brun's Book of Versions, 40 pages.	10	From 15 to 17.	4	50	3	3 20	Havet's Gram.; Syntax of Substantives, Adj., Art.; Poitevin for Dict.; Cherpilloud's Versions, 35 pages.		From 7 to 11.	5	35	2	3 0	Delille's Beginner; Malheurs de Sophie.
German -	64	8	—	16		4	45	2	3 0	Tiark's Gram. and Exercises; Compositions from various Authors; Passages from Schiller have been learned; Translation, Kügler's Frederic the Great, chaps. 13, 17, 38, 39, 40.	9		4	45	1	3 0	Tiark's Gram. and Exercises; Passages from Schiller have been learned; Peter Schlemühl, and five chaps. of Frederick the Great by Kügler, have been translated.							

							H M		H M					H M		H M				M.		H M	
Arithmetic -	112	11	—	15	—		0 50	1	1 40	Colenso's Arith. and several Books of Examples.	7	—	2	0 55	1	1 50	Colenso's Arithmetic -	—	—	3	40	1	2 0	Oram's Examples.
Mathematics -	15	2	—	15	—	1	0 50	1	0 50	Enunciations of Euclid (Bell and Daldy); Colenso's Algebra.														
NaturalScience	17	1	—	17	—	1	0 55	1	0 55															
History - -	113	9	—	17	—	2	1 20	2	2 40	Froissart condensed, vol. I. (Lumley). Some have read Brougham's Houses of York and Lancaster; Student's Text Book of History, pp. 63 to 77 (Bell and Daldy).	10	—	2	1 30	2	3	Curtis' School Hist. of England, pp. 424 to 494.	—	—	2	45	—	1 30	Eng. Hist., Reading Series, S.P.C.K. to Norman Conquest; Tales from Roman History, S.P.C.K.
Geography -	95	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	10	—	2?	0 55	1	0 55 or 1 45	Clyde's Geog., 134 to 165, and 212 to 224; On Winds and Currents, 396 to 405.	—	—	2	45		1 30	Clyde's Small Geog., Europe and Asia; Outline Maps.
English Grammar.	96	8	—	15	—	1	0 50	1	0 50	- - - -	23	—	1	0 50	1	0 50	- - - -	—	—	1	50		0 50	Bromby's 8*d.* Grammar.
English Literature.	40	2	—	17	—	1	0 55	1	0 55	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales; Bacon's Essays on Studies, Travel, Masques and Triumphs, Expense, Regimen of Health, Discourse, &c.; The Tempest.	23	—	1	0 55	1	0 55	Various Poems by Burns; Lochiel and Gertrude of Wyoming; Marmion; Henry VIII.							
English Composition.	95	8	—	17	—	1	0 45	1	1 45	- - - -	10	—	1	0 50	1	2 0	- - - -	—	—	3 to 6	30 to 45	Two English exercises per week.	2 0 to 3 0	Children's Picture Bk. of Animals; Tales from Roman History, S.P.C.K.
Reading - -	73	6																						
Writing -	80	7	—	3	—	1	0 40	—	0 40	- - - -	10	—	1	0 40	1	0 40	- - - -	—	—	4	35		2 30	
Instrumental Music.	77	—	5 to 12 gs.	10	—	1 or 2	1 0 or 0 30	—	1 0	- - - -	15	—	1 or 2	1 0 or 0 25	—	1 0	- - - -	5	—	2	25		0 50	
Vocal Music -	24	1	2 to 16 gs.	6	—	2	0 30	—	1 0	- - - -	4	—	2	0 30	—	1 0	- - - -	1						
Drawing - -	99	9	—	10	—	1	2 0	—	2 0	- - - -	9	—	1	2 0	—	2 0	- - - -	—	—	1				
Callisthenics -	abt. 100	5	—	11	—	2	0 30	—	1 0	- - - -	9	—	1	0 30	—	1 0	- - - -	—	—	2	40		1 20	
Dancing -	16	1	4 gs.	2	—	1	2 0	—	2 0	- - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	5	—	2	45		1 30	
Needlework -	17	1	—	1	—	1	2 0	—	2 0	- - - -	2	—	1	2 0	—	2 0								
Astronomy -	40	1	—	17	—	1	0 55	—	0 55	- - - -	10	—	1	0 55	1	0 55								

* This list is applicable only to the higher pupils in the class. Some are learning to read, and are not able to write English exercises. Some do not learn French.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

HEREFORD (ALL SAINTS).—LADIES' COLLEGE (WIDEMARSH STREET).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1860 (Prospectus and Memorandum of Association).

Constitution.—Proprietors incorporated with limited liability under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856; nominal capital 1,200*l.*, divided into 60 shares of 20*l.* each (Memorandum of Association). No person may become a proprietor except with written consent of directors. No person may hold more than two shares at one time. Executors or administrators of deceased shareholder only persons recognized by company as having any title to his share. Any shareholder upon whom by operation of law a share may devolve may, with written consent of directors, hold shares to which he may so become entitled, notwithstanding he may already hold two shares in company. Shares may be forfeited by non-payment of calls. Capital of company may, with its sanction in general meeting, be increased. At any general meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five shareholders, declaration by chairman that a resolution has been carried, and entry to that effect in minute book, sufficient evidence of the fact. Every shareholder has one vote for each share held by him. Each shareholders may nominate one pupil in respect of each share he holds. Directors may declare dividends (Articles of Association).

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Instruction and education of persons of female sex in all or any lawful branches of knowledge in every or any lawful manner, and boarding of all or any of persons so to be instructed or educated (Memorandum). No student may be nominated until she has attained age of eight; and no person (whether nominated or not) eligible for admission until she has attained the age of eight, and is able to read and write to satisfaction of committee. In all cases nominees (if duly qualified to become students) to be preferred to persons not nominated. Committee may reject or expel any student, whether nominated or not (Articles).

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of education to comprise history, geography, grammar, composition, elocution, English literature, popular astronomy, mental arithmetic, accounts, general class singing, leçons de maintien, lectures on natural philosophy, general, classical, and modern literature by eminent professors, plain and ornamental needlework, music (vocal and instrumental), harmony and composition, ancient and modern languages, drawing, dancing, and all other accomplishments by first-class masters (Rules and Regulations).

Government and Masters.—Six shareholders directors. One-third retire annually by rotation, but are re-eligible; appointed and may by special resolution be removed by shareholders (Articles).

Committee of management of six ladies either shareholders or wives of shareholders; may make bye-laws; appoint, remove, and fix remuneration of principals, governesses, professors, masters, assistants, matrons, housekeepers, and household servants.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—French, German, music, drawing, and English subjects leading subjects of instruction.

Teachers.—Five resident; masters for music, drawing, dancing, writing and accounts, and lecturers attend. Salaries (besides board and washing), lady principal 80*l.*, first English governess 50*l.*, second English governess 20*l.*, music governess and French governess 40*l.* each.

Day Scholars.—12; from distances up to about a mile; pay for general work 10*l.* 10*s.*, or (if not shareholders' nominees) 12*l.* 12*s.* Day boarders 21*l.*, (or if not nominated) 24*l.* 3*s.* Extras (per term), piano-forte and singing 3*l.* 3*s.* each, or 5*l.* 5*s.* combined. Harp 4*l.* 4*s.* French, German, Italian, drawing, painting, dancing, and use of the globes 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

Boarders.—30. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms 30 guineas, or (if not nominated) 35 guineas. Separate bed (if required), 5*l.* 5*s.* Washing, 1*l.* 5*s.* a term. Only those who stipulate for them have separate beds. Lavatories and bath well supplied with water. Rise 6¾ a.m., retire 8¾ p.m. Boarding house cannot be kept without directors' authority.

Classes open for accomplishments.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils generally come from other schools, usually better prepared than those who come from home teaching. Stay on an average from one to two years.

Pupils classified by general proficiency. Scriptures read daily and small portions learnt. Examination monthly by vicar of parish. Prayers morning and evening; Bishop Blomfield's and Rev. A. Oxenden's used.

Promotions by proficiency only.

Examination twice a year by governesses. Prizes given.

Forfeiture of marks usual punishment.

Playground of moderate size. Callisthenics not taught as part of system.

Schoolroom warmed and ventilated by fire and ventilator; doors and windows opened when necessary. Most seats have backs; a few forms still in use.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 38 hours in the week; most lessons learnt out of school under supervision of a governess. From an hour and a half to two hours daily allowed for exercise.

Secretary:
Geo. Fletcher.

Lady Principal:
Miss E. Jacob.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (*Girls*).

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

HANDSWORTH.—ST. MARY'S CONVENT.

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1852.
Constitution.—A convent school.
Exhibitions.—None.
Objects.—Education of middle class.
Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Course of education comprises thorough knowledge of English grammar, geography, sacred and profane history, writing, arithmetic, use of the globes, and plain and ornamental needlework (Prospectus).
Government and Teachers.—Sisters of Mercy managers; regulate studies, discipline, and appointment of teachers.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—English subjects, with some French, drawing, and music, leading subjects of instruction.
Teachers.—Eight.
Day Scholars.—Three, who take lessons with boarders.
Boarders.—45. Four meals a day. Over 12 years of age, 18*l.*; under 12, 16*l.* Extras: music 4*l.*, French 2*l.*, drawing 2*l.* per year; dancing 10*s.* 6*d.*, callisthenics 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.
Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils not required to know anything on admission. Those who come from other schools better prepared than those who come from home teaching. Usually stay two years.
Religious instruction amply provided for under direction of clergy. School work begins and ends with prayers.
Promotions by examination at end of school year.
Examinations every month by head mistress. Quarterly reports of progress sent to parents; rewards given for diligence and good conduct.
No punishments in use.
Playground attached to school. Callisthenics taught as part of system.
Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by fire-grates, windows, and patent ventilators. Seats not provided with backs.
School open 46 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 36 hours in the week. 22 hours per week allowed for exercise.

Mistress:
Elizabeth Maskery.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—DOMINICAN CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General character.—English and elementary subjects. French and drawing learnt by a few.

Teachers.—

Day Scholars.—28; of whom 12 are under 10 years of age (some being boys under 9 years old), children of artists in the employment of Minton (ornamental tile manufacturer), chemists, drapers, and other respectable tradesmen. Terms 3*l.* a year. Extras: music 4*l.*; French 2*l.*; drawing 4*l.*

Boarders.—(16 boarders.) Terms 20*l.* a year. French, music, and drawing extra.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—Pupils not required to know anything on admission.

Religious instruction half an hour daily by the Religious. Subject: Catechism of Christian Doctrine. One hour a week by the priest in charge of the mission.

School library accessible on payment of fee of 6*d.* a quarter.

Playground a garden in front of convent, containing about 500 square yards.

School time, 45 weeks in the year; 28 hours a week.

(STOKE ON TRENT.) TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£		Y.		H.		H.	Hay's Sincere Christian;		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	44	3	1	9	14	6	½	—	3½	Abridgment Christian Doctrine; Formby's Scripture History; Gobinet's Instructions.	16	11	6	½	—	3½	Abridgment Christian Doctrine; Formby's Scripture History.	19	4 to 9.	6	½	—	3½	Abridgment Christian Doctrine; Rosary Catechism.
French	17	2	2	8	14	2	2	2	3	Hamel's Exercises; Telemaque and Homond's Grammar.	9	11	2	1	2	2	Hamel's Grammar and Exercises; Bossut's French Phrases.							Irish Board, No. 5. Were in Simple Rules.
Arithmetic	36	3	—	9	14	4	½	—	3½	Walkingham's 1st Bk., (Irish Board). Practice and Proportions, highest rule 1864.	16	—	4	½	5	2½	Walkingham and Irish Board, No. 1. Christmas, 1864, Simple and Compound Rules.	11	—	5	20m	—	2	Scripture History, Formby; Historical Chart Catechism, 1st 3 chapters; Christian Brothers; Gospel Stories.
History	25	2	—	9	—	3	½	—	1½	History of England for Use of Colleges and Schools (Burns); Introduction to English History; Fredet's Universal History; Chart Catechism (Burns); Scripture Hist., Formby's. Had read from Conquest to Edw. I., and from birth of Christ to St. Gregory.	16	—	3	½	—	1½	History of England; Introduction to Eng. History (Burns). Had read to Norman Conquest. Sullivan's Geography; Chart Catechism; Scripture Hist., Formby (from Joseph to Solomon). Carpenter's Spelling Bk. Sullivan's Geography. Morell's Grammar. Fourth Reading Book, Catholic Series. Arithmetic: Practice. English History, to Edward I.							Primer and Sequel to Primer, Catholic Series. New and Improved Reading and Spelling Bk., (Burns.) Third Reading Book.
Geography	25	2	—	9	—	3	20m	—	2		16	—	3	20m	—	2								
English Grammar.	25	2	—	9	—	2	H. 1	—	2		16	—	2	H. 1	—	2								
English Composition.	25	2	—	9	14	2	—	—	1		16	—	1	½	—	½								
Reading	44	4	—	9	—	5	½	—	2½	Murray and Morell's Elementary.	16	—	5	½	—	2½		19	—	5	½	—	2½	
Writing	44	4	—	9	—	5	½	—	2½	Reid's Rudiments.	16	—	5	½	—	2½		19	—	5	½	—	2½	
Instrumental Music.	15	—	4	7	—	2	½	—	7	Fourth Reading Book, (Catholic Series). Sullivan's Geography.	8	—	2	½	—	8								
Drawing	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	Mann's Lessons in General Knowledge.														
Needlework	All the Gls.	—	—	9	—	5	1	—	5	Arith.: Comp. Interest, highest rule, 1868. English History: have read to end.	9	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	16	—	5	1	—	5	

STONE.—ST. DOMINIC'S CONVENT.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

(School only recently begun.)

General Character.—English, Latin, French, music, &c.

Teachers.—Members of the community.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—16, daughters of persons of the upper classes. Terms, for board, English, and French, 50 guineas a year. Other languages, music, singing, drawing, and dancing extra. Three meals a day, and a light luncheon between dinner and supper. Meat usually once only. Cubical contents of bedrooms 730 feet per boarder, when full (*i.e.* 30 boarders). Hours of rising and going to bed 6 or 7 a.m.; 8, 8½ p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No particular requirement of knowledge on admission.

Religious instruction, twenty minutes every day, by the mistresses, also once a week, one hour's class on religious instruction by mistresses, and one hour's instruction by chaplain. Chaplain solely responsible for religious instruction. School work begins every day with the Veni Creator and a short oblation of the actions of the day, and concludes with the Rosary. On Sunday children attend early mass at 8 a.m., high mass at 10½ a.m., and evening service at 6½ p.m. They have about two hours study, chiefly religious, but longer recreation than on week days.

Harmony taught on system of Logier.

School classified chiefly by English. Promotions according to result of half-yearly examination.

Examinations by religious superiors twice a year wholly, and every month partially. Once a year prizes and testimonials of merit are distributed according to marks.

Discipline chiefly in the hands of the head mistress, under the control of the religious superiors. A teacher always present during exercise and almost always at other times.

Library accessible on payment of 2*s.* a year.

Playground 20816 square yards, adjoining school, and having a covered cloister running round two sides.

School time 41 weeks a year, 42 hours a week (including about 2 hours a day silent study; for seniors more). Exercise 15 hours a week.

TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£		Y.		H.		H.	Text Books used:		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	16	3	—	4	17	6	½	—	5	Abridgment of Christian Doctrine; Hay's Sincere Christian; Gaume, Catechisme de Persévérance; oral lessons in Script., one a week written from memory. Were reading, Christmas 1864, four Greater Prophets, Gospel of St. John.	8	13	7	½	—	6	Abridgment Christian Doctrine, Formby; Gaume; oral lessons on Scripture written from memory. Christmas 1864, Genesis and Exodus, and Acts of Apostles.	4	9	7	½	1	6	Abridgment Christian Doctrine, Formby; Bible Stories; Ward's Gospel Stories; Chart Catechism.
Latin	8	3	4	3	—	2	1	—	4		5	12	2	1	—	4								
French	14	4	—	3	—	2	1	—	4	Eton Lat. Gram.; Kennedy's Gr.; Anthon's Virgil; Kennedy's Palestra Latina; Ellis' Exercises; Arnold's Henry's 1st Lat. Book. Christmas 1864, about 80 pages of Palestra. L'Homond's Gram.; Exercises from Noel and Chapsal's Leçons de Littérature (De La Place); Racine; Corneille; Lamartine's Poems. Were reading Histoire de Chas. XII. Original French composition once a week; other exercises at discretion.	9	13	2	1	—	4	Grammar: Kennedy's Primer and Tirocinium: 1st Vocabulary. Upper Division beginning Ellis and Palestra Latina, and Eton Grammar. French: L'Homond's Grammar; De Porquet and Hamel's Exercises, Telemaque, &c. Physical Science taught orally. History: *English.*—History for Catholic Schools and Colleges, and Ince's Outlines. *Script. and Church.*—Chart Catechism, Formby, and Gaume. *Gk. and Rom.*—Sewell's Abridgments. *European.*—Young's Landmarks of History. Geography: Hughes and Bevan;	4	—	5	½	—	5	French: Ahn's First French Reading Book; Abbé Gaultier's "Cours Gradué." Eng. Reading: Second Book of Catholic Series. Eng. History: Bowles. Geography: Hughes' Elementary School Geography. Arithmetic: 1st Book Irish Board, lower elementary rules.
Italian	1	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	2															
German	2	1	4	2	—	2	1	—	3															
Arithmetic	15	4	—	4	—	2	1	—	3		9	13	2	1	—	3		4	—	4	½	—	3	
Physics	9	2	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	Arithmetic: Walkingham; Irish Board; Algebra, Todhunter; Geometry, Euclid's Elements.	9	—	1	1	—	1								

History	15	4	—	3	—	5	½	—	4	Highest rule of Arith., Christmas 1864, Permutation.	9	—	4	½	—	3	maps roughly from memory, copied and coloured.	4	—	4	½	—	3
Geography	15	3	—	3	—	3	½	—	3	Detached lessons in Physics given orally from Hughes, Mann, or Joyce's Popular Manuals. Elder pupils read alone, and give or write abstracts.	9	—	3	½	—	3	Grammar: Murray and Morell. Eng. Composition: Reid's Rudiments; one original once a week; one resumé.	4	—	4	½	—	3
English Grammar.	14	3	—	3	—	1	½	—	1	History: *English.*—Lingard; Ince's Outlines; Hist. for Use of Schools and Colleges (Burns).	9	—	2	½	—	2	Eng. Literature: Selections in prose and verse read *to* the class. Class reading: Scott's Poems, Macaulay's Ballads; prose selections and (English reading) 4th Book of Catholic Series.	4	—	3	½	—	2½
English Literature.	6	2	—	3	—	2	½	—	2½	*French.*—Gabourd. *European.*—Fredet's Modern; Bridge's; a French series; Church "Manual" (Burns); Formby; also Bossuet, "Histoire Universelle." *Ancient Gk. and Rom.* —Rollin, and Sewell and Schmitz's Abridgments.	9	—	1	1	—	1	Arithmetic: Walkingham and 1st Book of Irish Board. Highest rule, Christmas 1864, Interest.	4	—	5	½	—	2½
English Composition.	12	3	—	3	—	2	½	—	2½		9	—	1	1	—	2								
Reading	16	4	—	3	—	2	½	—	1	Geography: Modern, Hughes; Ancient, Bevan; Physical, Hughes; Geography and History, Irish Board. Maps copied or drawn from memory. Proportion learnt Christmas 1864, 14 pp. mod., 22 ancient. English Gram.: Morell and Murray; Black's Etymological Dictionary. Eng. Literature: Text books studied: Craik's Hist. of English Literature; Arnold's Manual; Dr. Smith's Student's Manual and Specimens. Half-year 1864, some of Macaulay's Essays; Prescott's History of Mexico; Par. Lost and minor poems; De Vere's Selections. Eng. Composition: Reid's Rudiments. An original English composition and two historical resumés once a week.	9	—	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	4	—	4	½	—	2
Writing	16	4	—	3	—	2	½	—	1		9	—	3	½	—	1½	- - - -	3	—	2	½	—	6
Instrumental Music.	14	—	4	3	—	2	½	—	6		9	—	2	½	—	6							
Vocal Music*	14	1	2	14	13	4	—	—	3														
Drawing	9	1	4	9	14	3	1	—	3														
Callisthenics / Dancing	6	1	4	6	14	1	1	—	1														
Needlework	15	1	—	15	13	5	1	—	5														

* One singing class, besides private lessons.

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS. (*Girls*).

WEST BROMWICH (ALL SAINTS).—SANDWELL (SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS OF LIMITED INCOME).

DIGEST OF INFORMATION.

Date of Establishment.—A.D. 1857.

Constitution.—Lord Dartmouth has given site and buildings to be held freely during his lifetime as an institution, comprising (1) a home for ladies in straitened circumstances, (2) a school for daughters of clergymen, &c., (3) a home for young governesses, (4) a training (or industrial) school for boys and girls, and (5) a home for young servants.

Exhibitions.—None.

Objects.—Instruction of young women desiring to be trained as governesses, and children of poor clergymen who would otherwise be without education.

Subjects of Instruction prescribed.—Scripture, good English grammar, history, geography, Latin, French, German, music (vocal and instrumental), drawing.

Government and Teachers.—Bishop of Lichfield ex officio visitor. All arrangements under the control of the principal.

State of School in Second Half-year of 1868.

General Character.—Latin, French, German, music, drawing, leading subjects of instruction; arithmetic better attended to.

Teachers.—Usually six (but number varies when junior teachers are admitted to be trained under head governess). Salaries, head governess, 80*l.*; other teachers of English and Latin resident in house, but receive no payment; a German lady now resident in house; a German master engaged for French and German to attend twice in each week; music mistress, now resident, salary 50*l.*; drawing master, 6*l.* 6*s.* per pupil; dancing master, 2*l.* 2*s.* per pupil; drill sergeant, 6*s.* Dancing only during six months from October to April.

Day Scholars.—None.

Boarders.—37. Four meals a day; meat once. Terms for board and instruction, 30*l.*; chaplain's fund, 2*l.*; music and drawing, 6*l.* 6*s.* each; dancing, singing, and German, 4*l.* 4*s.* each. School bills: highest, 51*l.*; average, 41*l.*; lowest, 21*l.* Cubical contents of bedrooms 515·6 feet per pupil. Rise 6 to 7 a.m., retire 9 p.m. Junior pupils retire at 8 p.m.

Instruction, Discipline, &c.—No fixed standard of knowledge on admission. Day begins and ends with prayers taken from Liturgy.

Promotions by marks, and separate for every group of subjects.

Examination half-yearly by clergymen appointed by principal. Prizes given.

Punishments: bad marks and suspension of recreation.

School stands in an extensive park. Callisthenics taught in summer by drill sergeant, and in winter by dancing master.

Schoolrooms warmed and ventilated by good fires and large windows. Seats generally provided with backs.

School open 40 weeks in the year. Pupils in school 35 hours in the week. Ten hours and a half a week allowed for exercise.

Principal:
Miss Selwyn.

TABLE A.—PROFESSION, &c. OF PARENTS (1865).

N.B.—The ten highest and ten lowest scholars in the School order are taken as samples of the whole.

Boarders.	Profession or Occupation of Parent.	Residence of Parent or Guardian.
Scholars highest in School 1	Clergyman Church of England	Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.
„ 2	Retired Solicitor	Leamington.
„ 3	Merchant, deceased	Sandwell.
„ 4	Merchant	Bath.
„ 5	Merchant, deceased	Sandwell.
„ 6	Retired Officer	Wakefield, Yorkshire.
„ 7	Retired Solicitor	Leamington.
„ 8	Clergyman Church of England	Canterbury.
„ 9	Yeoman Farmer	Bricklehampton, Bewdley.
„ 10	Do.	Do.
Scholars lowest in School 1	Orphan of a Merchant	Bewdley.
„ 2	Medical man	Canterbury.
„ 3	Do.	Do.
„ 4	Clergyman Church of England	Widowed mother living at Sandwell.
„ 5	Merchant	Stogursey, Somersetshire.
„ 6	Clergyman	Abbots Bromley, Rugeley.
„ 7	Do.	Twycross, Atherstone.
„ 8	Do.	West India Islands.

WEST BROMWICH, ALL SAINTS. TABLE B.—SCHOOL INSTRUCTION (1864).

Subject.	Statistics of whole School.			Statistics of FIRST (or Highest) Class in each Subject.							Statistics of SECOND Class in each Subject.							Statistics of LOWEST Class in each Subject.						
	Number of Scholars learning each Subject.	Number of Classes into which those Scholars are formed.	Extra Fee, if any, paid for learning each Subject.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the First Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Second Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.	Number of Scholars in the Class.	Average Age.	Number of Lessons per Week.	Average Time given to each Lesson, excluding Time for Preparation.	Number of Exercises per Week.	Aggregate of Time per Week given to each Subject.	Names, and precise Quantity of Authors read or Text Books used by the Lowest Class in each Subject, during the Half-year ended Christmas 1864.
			£ s.		Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.			Y.		H.		H.	
Religious Knowledge.	All	3	—	8	15	7	¾	—	4½	Phœdrus' Fables (8); Cornelius Nepos, 1 life.	7	14	7	¾	—	—	Cassell's Grammar; Cassell's Arithmetic.	3	10	7	½	3	3½	This class being so small, and the pupils recently admitted, no accurate report can be given.
Latin	14	2	—	6	15	2	1	2	2	Hamel's Grammar and Exercises; Recueil Choisi; Selections from Corneille and Racine; Gaultier's Selections from classics.	8	12	—	1	2	4	Recueil Choisi; Selections from Chateaubriand; Victor Hugo, Fabliana; Ventoriallac, French Poetry.	3	—	6	½			Books used:— French Grammar Levizac; Ragouet's Vocabulary; Recueil Choisi, and easy selections of poetry. Landmarks of Ancient History; Markham's English History; Markham's French History, to Philip Augustus. Modern geography (Anderson); Sullivan's do. Guy's do.
French	All	3	—	6	15	6	1	6	6		9	14	—	1	6	6								
German	6	2	4 4	1	—	1	1	1	1		5	15	—	—	—	—								
Arithmetic	All	2	—	5	15	1	1	1	1		9	14	—	1	1	1		3	10	5				
History	All	3	—	6	15	3	½	2	1½		9	—	3	½	1	1½								
Geography	All	3	—	6	15	2	1½	1	3		9	14	2	½	1	1	Ollendorff's German Grammar; German Reader.			8				
English Grammar.	All	3	—	6	15	2	½	1	1	Schiller's Joan of Arc; Ollendorff's Grammar.	9	—	2	½	—	1	Markham's France; Markham's England; Landmarks of Ancient History.			3				
English Literature.	All	3	—	6	15	2	1	—	2	Bonne Chose, History of France; Markham's History of England.	9	—	2	½	—	1								
English Composition.	All	3	—	6	15	1	½	1	½	Landmarks of Ancient History.	—	—	—	—	—	—				2				
Reading	All	3	—	6	15	3	½	—	½	Mangnall's Historical Questions.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mangnall's Questions.			1				
Writing	All	2	—	5	15	1	1	—	1	Stuart and Guy's Geography.	9	—	1	1	5	5	Stuart and Guy's Geography.			1				
Instrumental Music.	All	—	6 6	—	—	1	½	3hrs mstr	—	Murray's Grammar.	—	—	½h.	6	1	1	Murray's Grammar.							
Vocal Music	9	—	4 4	—	—	1	½	3hrs	—	Selections of English Poetry.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Selections of English Poetry.							
Drawing	13	2	6 6	8	15	1	2	—	—	The Governess having left in April 1865, no exact report can be given of the quantity read or learnt.	9	—	1	½	1	1								
Callisthenics	All	—	1 0	—	—	1	½	—	—		—	—	½h.	½	3	3								
Dancing	15	2	4 4	8	15	1	2	—	—		—	—	2h.	2	2	2								
Needlework	All	—	½	—	—	1	2½	—	—		—	—	1	1	2	2								
Greek	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Dryden's Odes. Milton's Allegro, and Penseroso; selections from Paradise Lost. Shakespear's Historical Plays read. Howlett's Metrical Chronology. Arnold's 1st Greek Book. Æsop.	—	—	—	—	—	—								

WOLVERHAMPTON.—ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT. ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Intended for daughters of tradespeople.
(Insufficient information).

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the TRUSTEES of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

A.

CONSTITUTION and ENDOWMENT.

1. By what name is the School commonly known?
2. When and by whom, and by what instrument was it founded?
3. In what Town, if any, and in what Parish is it situate?
4. What is the number of the population of such Town and Parish?
5. Does any large proportion of the neighbouring population belong to the farming, manufacturing, mining, seafaring, or to any other, and what class?
6. Is the School—
   (*a*) a separate foundation, or
   (*b*) a branch of any foundation, comprising also other and what objects?
7. In the latter case—
   (*a*) are the endowments of the School separate, or
   (*b*) is it entitled to any, and what, share of the income of the whole establishment?
8. Is any special power in force for the modification of the Statutes or constitution of the charity? and in whom is it vested?
9. Has any such modification been made, whether under such special power, or under any, and what general jurisdiction?
10. If any new scheme has been established for the government of the School within the last 50 years, please to send a copy of such scheme.
11. Mention any parts of the Statutes or Ordinances which, without being formally repealed, have been dispensed with, or ceased to be observed.
12. Will you add any reasons which appear to you to justify any such non-observance?
13. Where are the instrument of foundation, and any subsequent or separate Statutes or Ordinances governing the School, and its other muniments, deposited?
14. Are they, or copies of them, accessible to the public.
15. Are the school site and buildings well adapted to their purpose?
16. By whom is the School property actually managed?
17. State the average gross income derived from the whole endowments during the last five years.
18. State the average net amount of such income applicable to the purposes of the foundation during the same years, after the allowance of all outgoings payable in respect of the properties, the expenses of management, and other deductions.
19. State what portion of that amount has been applied to the purposes of the School during the same years.
20. Please to send a balance-sheet of all receipts and expenditure on account of the endowments during the last year, stating any arrears of income received, and any income accrued due but not received at the close of the year.

21. Are the accounts of the School property regularly audited? and at what period? and by whom?

22. If in any year the income exceeds the expenditure, who holds the balance, and what is done with it?

23. If in any year the expenditure exceeds the income, how is the deficiency met?

24. Is any material increase or diminution of income to be expected at any early period, on the expiration of existing leases, or under any new dispositions of the property, or otherwise?

25. Are there any and what ecclesiastical benefices comprised in the endowments?

26. In whose patronage are any such benefices?

27. By whom is each held?

28. Has the incumbent of any such benefice any, and what, present or past relation to the School in respect of any office discharged by him, or otherwise?

29. Are there any exhibitions or scholarships at any University appropriated to the school separately, or with other schools, by the original or any later endowments? If so, state

(*a*) the total number;
(*b*) the amount of each;
(*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
(*d*) the conditions of tenure.

30. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars.

Government of School.

31. State the names, descriptions, and residences of the Trustees or Governing Body of the School property.

32. Are there any ex-officio Trustees or Governors? and if so, to what offices or positions is the trust annexed?

33. State what are the means for the renewal or continuance of the trust or managenent upon the occurrence of any vacancy among the non-official Trustees or Governors.

34. Are there any particular qualifications, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, place of education, religious creed, profession, employment, or other, required in Trustees or Governors?

35. Do the Governors actually exercise any control over

(*a*) the internal management and regulations of the School;
(*b*) the appointment or dismissal of the master, or any of the masters, whether on the foundation or not;
(*c*) the admission or expulsion of the boys;
(*d*) the studies;
(*e*) the discipline;
(*f*) the payments by the boys;
(*g*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?

36. Is the consent of the bishop of the diocese or other person required and actually obtained by the Governors for exercising any of their powers?

Objects of Trust.

37. For whose benefit was the School founded, as set forth in the deed of foundation?

38. Is the endowment

(*a*) for the education of boys only;
or (*b*) in whole or in part applicable to the education of girls?

39. Are there any, and what, particular qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of name, kin, birth, residence, age, religious creed, profession or occupation of parents, poverty, or other circumstances required in candidates for admission to the School, or to any advantage thereof?

40. Has any class of boys a right to claim admission to the advantages of the foundation?

41. Can boys of that class, if any, be rejected for incompetence or any other reason?

42. Can they be dismissed or expelled?

43. What does the foundation require to be taught in the School?

44. Does the foundation provide any other benefits for the scholars than instruction; as clothing, board, advancement in life, or the like? If so, specify them.

45. Are the benefits of the foundation, whether instruction or other, open to all the scholars?

46. If there is any limitation, are the recipients selected by merit or nominated, or do they succeed by seniority, or in virtue of any other and what qualifications?

47. Is the number of boys entitled to the benefits of the foundation increasing or diminishing?

Masters (including Usher) of School.

48. What is the title and description of the head and other foundation masters?

49. How many foundation masters are there?

50. By whom are the head and other foundation masters appointed?

51. Is the right of appointing the master alienable?

52. Are any and what qualifications, absolute or preferential, whether of school, university, religious creed, profession, age, or other circumstances, ordered to be required in the head or other masters?

53. Have any such qualifications been in fact required?

54. Is the office of master held or tenable with any ecclesiastical or other preferment or office?

55. What has been or is the usual practice observed in making the appointment of any master?

56. Is the notice of vacancy published, and in what way?

57. Do the present master or masters hold office subject to any future alterations as to duties or emoluments?

58. Are any residences provided for the head or other foundation masters?

59. If so, are they adapted for the reception of boarders?

60. Do the masters reside in their official residences?

61. Are the masters permitted to receive boarders? with what limitation?

62. Does the head or any other master make payments to other masters, or for any other purposes, out of their official receipts?

63. What is the average net yearly income of each master
    (*a*) from the endowment;
    (*b*) from fees for instruction;
    (*c*) from profits of boarders;
    (*d*) from any other sources?

64. Is there any rule or usage respecting superannuation, or any provision for it?

65. Does the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters or teachers, regular or occasional, rest with the Governors or Head Master, or with whom?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for BOYS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER of SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day boys, or both?
3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the boys attending it.
4. From what distance do the day boys come?
5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine? or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?
6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the boys, whether day boys or boarders, attending the School?
7. On the average of the last five years, how many boys have within one year of leaving the school gone—
   (*a*) to any university?
   (*b*) to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connexion with the School?
9. Does the Head Master keep a boarding house?
10. Do any and what other masters keep boarding houses?
11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than masters in the School?
12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's control? and does it rest with him, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?
13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of boys in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many boys sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every boy a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
20. Are there separate rooms for study; if so, to how many boys is one room allotted?

INSTRUCTION and DISCIPLINE.

21. During how many weeks in the year is the School at work?
22. What, if anything, are the boys required to know on admission?
23. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?

24. Is the school classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?

25. Are boys promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?

26. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?

27. How many hours a week are the boys in school?

28. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a master;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?

29. In learning Latin, Greek, French, and German lessons, are the boys allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from a master or tutor;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?

30. Are Latin, Greek, French, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?

31. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from Exercise-books;
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?

32. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the master;
    (*c*) set in writing?

33. Are the boys taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the master or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the boys themselves?

34. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

35. Is the theory or practice of music taught?

36. How often is the School examined?

37. By what examiners? and how are they appointed?

38. In what subjects?

39. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

40. Is it part of the system to modify the course of the School in the case of boys—
    (*a*) who show a particular aptitude for certain studies;
    (*b*) who are intended by their parents for certain lines of life;
    (*c*) who after trial appear specially disqualified for any part of the school work?

    If so, how is it done?

41. Is the ordinary school instruction sufficient, without supplementary aid, to prepare a boy of good ability for success in the competitive examinations for Scholarships at the Universities, and for the Civil, Military, and East India Services?

42 Is the Head Master supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere with him?

43. Is the School connected with any, and if so, with what religious denomination?

44. What provisions are made for religious instruction?

45. (*a*) Is the Head Master responsible for the religious instruction?
(*b*) Is any other master or person?

46. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

47. What prayers are used?

48. Are all boys necessarily present at prayers?

49. In case of boys whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing the boys?

50. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

51. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

52. Is the Head Master supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

53. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

54. If corporal punishment is in use, is it inflicted publicly or privately?

55. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master only?

56. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the under masters, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or others?

57. Are there any monitors or præpostors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

58. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed?

59. What punishments, if any, can they inflict?

60. Can they inflict such punishments without reporting to the Head Master or others?

61. Have they any other powers, *e.g.*, that of fagging?

62. Are they required to report any serious evil that they may observe among their schoolfellows?

63. Do you believe that they would?

64. Is there any rule that the boys should never be out of the presence of some master or other?

65. Have the boys access to any school library?

66. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

67. Is there a playground attached to the School?

68. If so, is it open to all the boys to use?

69. How large is it?

70. How far is it from the School?

71. Have the boys any, and what, covered place for play in wet weather?

72. How many hours a week are allowed for play?

73. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?

74. Is there any rule that a master should be always present?

75. Do any of the masters join in the games?

76. Is there a gymnasium?

77. Is drilling, or are any athletic exercises, taught as a part of the School system?

78. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the boys allowed to walk in the country at their own discretion?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?

80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?

81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?

82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your school were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?

83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

84. Is it, in your judgment, possible or expedient to give boys at school a direct preparation for the particular occupations for which they may be intended by their parents?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS of ENDOWED SCHOOLS for GIRLS comprised in the COMMISSION.

B.

1. Be so good as to fill up the accompanying forms (on separate sheet).

CHARACTER OF SCHOOL.

2. Is the School intended for, and actually used by, boarders or day scholars, or both?

3. If any great change has occurred in the number or character of the surrounding population, state whether, and when, and how, it has—
   (*a*) affected the success or usefulness of the School;
   (*b*) altered the class or habits of the scholars attending it.

4. From what distance do the day scholars come?

5. Do they (*a*) remain for the whole day? and, if so, where do they dine?
   or (*b*) return to their homes between the school hours?

6. Can you state generally the profession or occupation of the parents or next friends of the scholars, whether day scholars or boarders attending the School?

7. On the average of the last five years, how many scholars have within one year of leaving the School gone to any other place of education?

BOARDING HOUSES.

8. What, if any, authority is necessary to enable any person to keep a boarding house in connection with the School?

9. Does the Head Master or Mistress keep a boarding house?

10. Do any, and what other teachers keep boarding houses?

11. Are any boarding houses kept by other than teachers in the School?

12. Are the boarding houses generally under the Head Master's or Mistress's control? and does it rest with him or her, or with what authority, to establish regulations for their management?

13. How many meals a day are given to the boarders?
14. Of what does each meal consist?
15. What is the largest and what is the smallest number of scholars in any one bed-room?
16. What is the sum of the cubical contents of all the bed-rooms assigned to the boarders in the largest boarding house? and how many scholars sleep in these rooms?
17. Has every scholar a separate bed?
18. What are the hours of going to bed and getting up?
19. What provision is there of washing apparatus?
20. How is discipline maintained in the bed-rooms?
21. Are there separate rooms for study? if so, to how many scholars is one room allotted?

Instruction and Discipline.

22. During how many weeks in the year is the school at work?
23. What, if anything, are the scholars required to know on admission?
24. Is their possession of this knowledge ascertained by examination?
25. Do the scholars usually come from some other school, or from home teaching?
26. In which case are they better prepared?
27. What is the average time that the pupils remain in the School?
28. Is the School classified—
    (*a*) by one leading subject or group of subjects solely;
    or (*b*) by one leading subject, &c., chiefly, and other subjects subordinately;
    or (*c*) separately for every subject or group of subjects?
29. Are the scholars promoted from class to class—
    (*a*) by seniority;
    or (*b*) by marks gained for work done in the half year;
    or (*c*) by examination at the end of the half year;
    or (*d*) in what other way?
30. Does success in one subject affect the promotion in another subject?
31. How many hours a week are the scholars in school?
32. What proportion of the lessons are learnt—
    (*a*) in school;
    (*b*) out of school under supervision by a teacher;
    (*c*) out of school not under supervision?
33. In learning Latin, French, Italian, and German lessons, are the scholars allowed—
    (*a*) to use translations;
    or (*b*) to have assistance from the teacher;
    or (*c*) to have no aid but grammar and dictionary?
34. Are Latin, French, Italian, and German exercises done—
    (*a*) in prose;
    (*b*) in verse?
35. Are such exercises, if any,—
    (*a*) short sentences taken from exercise books?
    (*b*) continuous pieces for translation;
    (*c*) original composition?
36. Are examples in arithmetic or mathematics—
    (*a*) taken from text books;
    (*b*) dictated orally by the teacher;
    (*c*) set in writing?

37. Are the scholars taught history—
    (*a*) from abridgments;
    (*b*) from standard authors;
    (*c*) from oral lectures?

38. Are the scholars taught natural history, physics, or chemistry—
    (*a*) by text books;
    (*b*) by oral lectures;
    (*c*) with specimen objects and experiments shown by the teacher or lecturer;
    (*d*) with specimen objects handled and experiments worked by the scholars themselves?

39. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) geometrical drawing;
    (*b*) perspective;
    (*c*) freehand drawing from the flat;
    (*d*) freehand drawing from models;
    (*e*) colouring?

40. Are the following subjects taught, and in what way—
    (*a*) harmony;
    (*b*) instrumental music;
    (*c*) class singing;
    (*d*) solo singing?

41. How often is the School examined?

42. By what examiners and how are they appointed?

43. In what subjects?

44. What system of rewards and prizes is in use in the School?

45. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the instruction, or who can interfere?

46. Is the School connected with any, and, if so, with what religious denomination?

47. What provision is made for religious instruction?

48. (*a*) Is the Head Master or Mistress responsible for the religious instruction?
    (*b*) Is any other teacher or person?

49. Does the school-work begin and end with prayers?

50. What prayers are used?

51. Are all the scholars necessarily present at prayers?

52. In case of scholars whose parents wish them to be confirmed, who is responsible for preparing them?

53. Are there any lessons on Sundays? and how is the day observed?

54. What are the regulations about attendance on Divine worship on Sunday?

55. Is the Head Master or Mistress supreme over the discipline? or, if not, who can interfere with him?

56. What punishments are in use? and for what offences are they inflicted?

57. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the Head Master or Mistress only?

58. What punishments, if any, can be inflicted by the assistant teachers, either with or without reporting to the Head Master or Mistress, or others?

59. Are there any monitors empowered to aid in maintaining discipline?

60. If there are, by whom, and how, are they appointed.

61. Is there any rule that the scholars should never be out of the presence of some teacher or other?

62. What are the means of enforcing regularity of attendance?

63. Have the scholars access to any school library?
64. Under what conditions?

Playgrounds and Recreation.

65. Is there a playground attached to the School?
66. If so, is it open to all the scholars to use?
67. How large is it?
68. How far is it from the School?
69. Have the scholars any and what covered place for play in wet weather?
70. How many hours a week are allowed for exercise?
71. What are the usual games or other bodily exercises?
72. Is there any rule that a teacher should be always present?
73. Do any of the teachers join in the games?
74. Is there a gymnasium?
75. Are callisthenics taught as a part of the School system?
76. Are there any school bounds beyond the school precincts, or are the scholars allowed to walk out only when accompanied by a teacher?
77. How are the school-rooms warmed and ventilated?
78. Are the seats provided with backs?

General Questions.

79. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be best fitted for the education of the majority of your scholars?
80. What subjects of instruction do you believe to be preferred by the parents?
81. What difficulties, if any, do you find in the discharge of your duty?
82. Would it, in your opinion, be an advantage or otherwise if your School were examined annually and publicly reported on by independent examiners?
83. If such examiners are desirable, how should they be appointed?

Printed Questions addressed to the Governors of Proprietary Schools for Boys.

I.

Constitution and Government of School.

1. In what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?
2. What is the constitution of the School?
   (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
   (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?

7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the masters?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the boys?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and masters a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many masters are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of masters and number of boys?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue master?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each master?
17. Are there any exhibitions at any University appropriated to boys of the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the conditions of tenure.
18. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, give the same particulars?
19. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the School either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the HEAD MASTERS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for BOYS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Boys.]

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the GOVERNORS of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

I.

CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of SCHOOL.

n what town, if any, and in what parish, is the School situate?

2. What i the constitution of the School?
    (*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
    (*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?

3. Can you send a copy of the instrument by which the School was established, and rules by which it is now governed?
4. In whom are the school buildings and other property vested?
5. What is the mode of becoming a proprietor?
6. What are the rights of the proprietors?
7. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the proprietors? or what is done with it?
8. Who are the governors or managers of the School?
9. How are they appointed?
10. Are there any, and what special qualifications of any kind required for becoming a proprietor or governor of the School?
11. Do the governors exercise any control over—
    (*a*) the internal management and regulation of the School?
    (*b*) the appointment and dismissal of the teachers?
    (*c*) the admission and expulsion of the scholars?
    (*d*) the studies?
    (*e*) the discipline?
    (*f*) the conduct of examinations and appointment of examiners?
12. Is there a visitor? or has any person other than proprietors, governors, and teachers a right to exercise any control in the above-named matters?
13. How many teachers are there in the School?
14. Is there any rule or regular custom respecting the proportion between the number of teachers and number of scholars?
15. What special qualifications are required for a person to be elected or to continue teacher?
16. What are the respective powers, duties, and emoluments of each teacher?
17. Are there any exhibitions tenable at the School? If so, state—
    (*a*) the total number;
    (*b*) the amount of each;
    (*c*) the period for which it is tenable;
    (*d*) the condition of the tenure.
18. What are the special objects contemplated in the establishment of the Schools either as to—
    (*a*) persons to be instructed?
    or (*b*) subjects to be taught?

PRINTED QUESTIONS addressed to the MASTER OR MISTRESSES OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS for GIRLS.

[The same as Questions B. for Endowed Schools for Girls.]

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